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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
1887.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1888.



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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES DRURY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of :

- I. The Weather and the Crops ;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary ;
- III. Values, Rents and Farm Wages ;
- IV. Labor, Wages and Cost of Living ;
- V. Loan and Investment Companies ; and
- VI. Schools, International Trade, etc.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,
Secretary.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

Although the seasons continue in their courses with unfailing regularity, yet the character and length of each particular season is varying, each possessing some characteristic peculiar to its year. A study of the precipitation of rain and snow and the prevalence of sunshine and general warmth is of interest on account of their influence upon the product of the field—heat, moisture and light being the three great essentials of vegetation apart from the matter of soil and tillage.

TEMPERATURE.—The condition of chief importance in its relation to plant life is unquestionably that of temperature during the season of growth and maturity. The following table is made up from the record of ten stations, including such geographical extremes as Windsor, Barrie and Pembroke :

Months.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.	Province averages.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April.. { 1887	44.5	39.6	42.4	39.1	42.8	39.4	38.0	39.0	37.2	35.5	39.8
{ 1882-7	45.2	40.5	42.7	40.4	42.4	40.2	38.7	41.1	39.3	37.1	40.8
May .. { 1887	63.8	60.9	62.3	62.2	60.0	58.5	61.0	63.3	62.7	62.1	61.7
{ 1882-7	57.0	53.3	55.1	53.6	53.9	52.1	53.0	55.7	55.0	53.9	54.3
June .. { 1887	69.3	64.7	66.1	65.8	66.0	63.9	62.8	68.8	66.9	67.1	66.1
{ 1882-7	67.5	63.3	64.5	63.6	64.5	62.4	62.8	65.9	64.7	64.1	64.3
July... { 1887	77.0	71.7	74.5	74.1	75.6	73.1	74.2	76.5	74.6	72.5	74.4
{ 1882-7	72.4	67.4	69.6	67.2	70.4	67.5	68.5	70.2	68.3	68.4	69.0
August. { 1887	69.1	64.4	67.1	64.4	68.3	66.2	67.7	69.0	66.6	64.5	66.7
{ 1882-7	68.7	65.2	66.5	63.8	68.1	65.3	65.7	67.0	66.7	65.4	66.2
Sept'r.. { 1887	60.2	56.8	57.5	55.0	58.2	56.4	57.6	58.3	56.8	54.1	57.1
{ 1882-7	63.3	60.0	59.9	57.5	61.2	58.5	58.5	59.1	57.5	56.4	59.2
Av. for 1887	64.0	59.7	61.6	60.1	61.7	59.6	60.2	62.5	60.8	59.3	61.0
6 m'ths, 1882-7	62.3	58.3	59.7	57.7	60.1	57.7	57.9	59.8	58.6	57.5	59.0

The temperature for the six months averaged 2° higher than for the same period in 1882-7, notwithstanding that April was lower in temperature in 1887 than the average. The month of May was 7.40° higher in 1887 than the average of the same month in the six years, June was nearly 2° above its average, and July was 5.4° higher than its average record. This accounts for the unusually early harvest, the growth being forced at so rapid a rate that some correspondents report the fall wheat as having ripened and been cut as early as the first of July. August showed slightly higher than an average temperature, while September, like the first month of the six, fell below its average for the six years period. July was the hottest month, the thermometer averaging 74.4°, and August came next with 66.7°. Windsor averaged 64° for the six months, while Cornwall, Toronto and Goderich were each below 60°.

PRECIPITATION.—Fall wheat is still the most important cereal crop of the province, and it is especially affected by the conditions of the weather in that critical period between the ceasing of growth in the one year and the starting of vegetation in the following year. An even covering of snow in the winter, undisturbed by heavy thaws which would expose the young plants to keen winds and frosts, is always certain to bring the fall wheat out in the spring in as good condition as it entered the winter; provided, of course, that the depth of snow is not sufficient to result in the “smothering” of the fields. In short, winter killing may be regarded as the bane of the fall wheat crop. The following table gives the rainfall and snowfall of the province by districts for the five months usually marked by snow and a more or less wintry aspect in our climate, together with the average of each for the six years 1882-7*:

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.		
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	
November.. {	1886	2.31	7.9	1.93	16.0	2.26	6.6	1.77	14.3	2.07	11.2
	1882-6	2.15	7.3	2.10	15.6	1.95	5.8	1.75	10.5	1.99	9.8
December.. {	1886	0.70	26.2	0.29	22.0	0.49	16.1	0.53	15.6	0.50	20.0
	1882-6	1.07	18.9	0.98	26.8	1.04	14.6	0.86	18.5	0.99	19.7
January.... {	1887	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0	1.33	26.5
	1882-7	1.06	19.1	1.14	32.4	1.13	20.1	0.93	25.1	1.06	24.2
February... {	1887	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2.50	20.1	1.26	29.6	2.25	22.0
	1882-7	1.97	11.7	0.83	22.7	1.50	12.3	0.84	19.2	1.28	16.5
March {	1887	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6	0.52	10.1
	1882-7	1.31	11.4	0.95	14.2	1.17	10.4	0.92	16.0	1.09	13.0
Totals {	1887	8.95	77.3	5.29	106.6	6.85	73.1	5.58	102.1	6.67	89.8
	1882-7	7.56	68.4	6.00	111.7	6.79	63.2	5.30	89.3	6.41	83.2

Taking the province as a whole, there was an increase in the precipitation of both rain and snow in the winter months of 1886-7 compared with the average of the same period in 1882-7, and in each of the districts, except the north-west and north, a like record was made. During the last three months the total fall of rain and snow, reckoning an inch of rain as the equivalent of ten inches of snow, was below that of the corresponding three months of 1886, but greater than that of the three months of the five years period 1882-6. The lowest record of rainfall was in December, being .50 inch, and, strange to say, the second lowest was in March, the last month of the season, when only .52 inch of rain fell. February was the wettest month, the rainfall being 2.25 inches. The greatest precipitation of snow occurred in January, when 26.5 inches were marked. This was 2.3 inches more than the average of that month in the six years 1882-7, but less by .8 inch than in 1886. The greatest rainfall by districts was experienced in the west and south-west district, and the least in the north-west and north. The snowfall, however, was greatest in the latter district. In the matter of total precipitation, the first named district shows the highest figures.

Weather records, however, have their greatest value to the agriculturist in so far as they relate to the period of growth and maturity of the crops; and, if we except roots and some of the later varieties of orchard fruits, nearly all the products of the field and garden start their growth and ripen between the beginning of April and the end of Sep-

* The weather districts as given in the table are those of the Meteorological Office. The Centre is a circular district whose centre is a point in Lake Ontario about midway between Toronto and the mouth of the Niagara river, and embracing the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, and portions of York, Ontario and Durham. A line drawn from the circumference of the circle through Guelph to Goderich is the limit between the West and South-west and the North-west and North districts, and a line from lake Scugog to Rockliffe, on the Ottawa river, is the limit between the North-west and North and the East and North-east districts.

tember. It will be seen from the following table that the growing season of 1887 was exceedingly dry:

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
April	1.48	2.06	1.94	1.78	1.66	1.95	1.93	1.98	1.75	1.94
May	1.92	3.26	1.34	2.53	1.41	2.74	1.11	2.57	1.45	2.78
June	2.83	3.25	2.14	2.96	2.21	2.94	1.95	2.83	2.28	2.99
July	1.19	2.77	3.27	2.56	1.26	2.47	2.02	3.06	1.93	2.71
August....	2.06	3.02	1.05	2.49	1.11	2.38	1.34	2.43	1.39	2.58
September.	1.76	2.51	1.45	3.12	1.26	2.57	0.95	2.62	1.36	2.71
Totals....	11.24	16.87	11.19	15.44	8.91	15.05	9.30	15.49	10.16	15.71

The precipitation of rain for these six months was not quite two-thirds of the usual rainfall, being only 10.16 inches, while in 1886 it was 15.83 inches; the average for the five years 1882-6 was 16.81, and for the six years 1882-7, 15.71 inches. The driest month of the six was September, and there were four months of the period when the rainfall was less than that of the driest month of the previous year. During each month the fall of rain was less than the average for the same month in the six months period, and also smaller than in the corresponding month in 1886. The drouth appeared to prevail to the greatest extent in the eastern half of the province, the centre district being the least favored with rain. In the other half of the province the local showers peculiar to the peninsula formed by the great lakes raised the record to an average of 2.11 inches higher than that of the two districts forming the eastern half. During the months of July and August, the period of harvest, there was but little rain, and as a consequence the crops were saved with scarcely any damage.

SUNSHINE.—The record of sunshine is given in the table below for the five years 1883-7, except in the case of Toronto and Woodstock, where the returns are for six years. For the the first three years of the five, however, the Niagara peninsula station was located at St. Catharines, after which it was removed to Niagara Falls South.

Months.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.	Province averages.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
April.. { 1887..	189.8	176.7	149.3	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	171.3	223.0	178.8
{ 1883-7	184.7	192.8	164.7	152.1	186.6	154.6	198.7	185.0	199.4	173.3	179.2
May... { 1887..	240.5	263.2	274.5	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	241.8	337.8	272.0
{ 1883-7	219.7	210.1	200.6	210.1	234.7	212.1	236.1	224.2	227.6	209.9	218.5
June.. { 1887..	253.4	238.8	242.2	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	240.1	259.7	239.4
{ 1883-7	255.6	245.9	243.7	246.9	272.2	238.0	265.5	244.1	247.9	218.9	247.8
July .. { 1887..	334.6	300.6	336.2	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	271.4	233.5	295.3
{ 1883-7	281.6	263.3	276.2	255.4	285.9	255.9	279.3	254.6	254.6	224.8	263.2
Aug... { 1887..	229.0	236.6	242.5	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	259.7	277.7	251.2
{ 1883-7	234.8	224.7	240.4	245.6	255.9	208.1	239.7	256.5	251.1	227.8	238.5
Sept... { 1887..	148.3	177.0	169.7	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	136.8	212.4	168.1
{ 1883-7	180.9	196.3	170.0	185.6	211.8	153.7	205.2	201.9	187.0	165.3	185.8
Totals. { 1887..	1,395.6	1,392.9	1,414.4	1,406.0	1,468.6	1,203.7	1,435.0	1,466.6	1,321.1	1,544.1	1,404.8
{ 1883-7	1,357.3	1,333.1	1,295.6	1,295.7	1,447.1	1,222.4	1,424.5	1,366.3	1,367.6	1,220.0	1,333.0

There were 2,614.9 hours of possible sunshine (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) in the six months given above, but the actual sunshine recorded as the mean of the province was only 1,404.8 hours, or about 53.7 per cent. of the possible.* This, however, was higher than that of the province for the previous year by 79.4 hours, and above that of the five years 1883-7 by 71.8 hours. The April record of 1887 was slightly below its average for the five years, but May showed an increase of 53.5 hours over that of the same month in the years 1883-7. June fell below its average for the five years by 8.4 hours, but July and August, which are pre-eminently the ripening months of the grain crops, were each considerably higher than their average for the same term of years. September's record was 17.7 hours below the average of the same month in the years 1883-7. July led the record for sunshine with 295.3 hours, May came next with 272.0 hours, and August was third with 251.2 hours. Sunshine appears to have prevailed to the greatest extent at Pembroke, where 1,544.1 hours, or 139.3 more than the average of the province, were registered for the six months. Toronto came next with 1,468.6 hours, while the lowest record of sunshine was made at Barrie, where only 1,203.7 hours were observed, or 201.1 hours less than the mean of the province for the six months.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

The table of Rural Area presents by county municipalities the areas of farm lands in the province in 1887, based on returns made by assessors. These areas are classified as resident and non-resident and give the extent of cleared land, wood land and swamp, marsh and waste land in each county. In the following table the areas are given by groups of counties, together with the totals of the province for five successive years :

Districts.	Acres Assessed.			Acres cleared.	Acres wood land	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.	
	Resident.	Non- Resident.	Total.					
Lake Erie.....	2,265,271	75,169	2,340,440	1,313,365	905,773	121,302	56.1	
Lake Huron.....	2,169,651	106,730	2,276,381	1,207,861	890,069	178,451	53.1	
Georgian Bay...	1,923,330	97,465	2,020,795	990,349	855,486	174,960	49.0	
West Midland...	3,216,381	40,199	3,256,580	2,215,649	739,661	301,270	68.0	
Lake Ontario....	3,010,662	41,865	3,052,527	2,266,314	557,435	228,778	74.2	
St. Law. & Ottawa	4,926,161	270,351	5,196,512	2,208,925	2,225,777	761,810	42.5	
East Midland ...	2,458,038	157,411	2,615,449	796,668	1,541,849	276,932	30.5	
North'n Districts.	904,727	135,606	1,040,333	109,227	822,733	108,373	10.5	
The Province	1887..	20,874,221	924,796	21,799,017	11,108,358	8,538,783	2,151,876	51.0
	1886..	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	10,938,471	9,676,686	2,143,638	50.3
	1885..	20,671,554	1,103,745	21,775,299	10,856,283	8,883,004	2,036,012	49.9
	1884..	20,567,632	1,144,684	21,712,316	10,736,086	8,914,719	2,061,511	49.4
	1883..	21,458,067	10,539,557	8,825,337	2,093,173	49.1

In what are described as the Northern districts there are a number of unorganized townships having no form of municipal government, from which returns have not been received, and the number of acres given in the above table is computed to be only one-half of the occupied land of the group. In the totals for the province, it will be observed that in 1887 there was an increase of 40,222 acres in the area of assessed land, although the proportion of increase has been greater in the case of non-resident than of resident land.

* The hours of sun above horizon in April was 406.4; in May, 461.1; in June, 465.7; in July, 470.9; in August, 434.5, and in September, 376.3.

This latter fact, however, appears to be peculiar to 1887, for in the three preceding years there was a steady decrease in the acreage of non-resident land and a corresponding increase in the list of resident land. It will be noticed also that in every year there has been an increase in the percentage of acres of cleared land. The greatest percentage of increase in this respect was in the Georgian Bay group, where the advance reached 1.3 acres per 100, while the least was in the East Midland counties, where the increase was only .2 per 100 acres. For the province, the percentage of increase of cleared land in 1887 over 1886 was .7, and during the four years since 1883 the increase amounted to 1.9 acres per 100 cleared. In the western half of the province during the past year there was a marked decrease in the number of acres of marsh, swamp and waste lands, while the reverse appears to have been the case in the four groups to the eastward, and for the whole province a slight increase has been recorded in the acreage of those lands. A steady decrease since 1884 has occurred in the number of acres of woodland.

AREA IN CROPS.—The following table shows the number of acres under staple field crops in each of the six years from 1882 to 1887, together with the averages for the period :

Field Crops.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
Fall Wheat...	897,743	886,402	875,136	864,740	1,097,210	1,188,520	968,292
Spring Wheat.	484,821	577,465	799,463	721,647	586,410	586,817	626,104
Barley	767,346	735,778	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	734,540
Oats	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,522,622
Rye	68,362	67,779	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	115,206
Pease	726,756	703,936	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	625,207
Corn	163,893	156,494	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	180,628
Buckwheat...	64,143	70,792	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	63,397
Beans	20,275	21,072	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	22,762
Potatoes	140,283	140,143	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	156,075
Man'l-wurzels.	17,924	18,170	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	17,313
Carrots	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	9,936
Turnips	105,322	98,931	102,303	104,199	98,429	78,823	98,001
Hay & Clover.	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,202,352
Totals	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435

There is a slight increase in the total acreage in 1887 compared with the previous year, and the figures are also greater than the average for the six years. A line representing the acreage of fall wheat for the period would dip for the years 1882-4, and then make a more gradual rise for the last three years. The area given to this staple in 1887 was nearly 25 per cent. below that of 1882, and was 70,549 acres less than the average for the six years period. Spring wheat increased in acreage during the first four years of the term, but decreased at a more rapid rate during the last two years. The acreage of barley fell during the first four years, but rose again in the two succeeding years until the area had reached an extent not exceeded since 1882. Rye, although a few hundred acres more than in the previous year, exhibits a great falling off compared with the average for the six years. Pease appears to be growing in favor, a steady increase in the acreage being observable since 1883. Among the root crops the acreage of potatoes is almost identical with that of the previous year, and consequently below the average for the six years period. Turnips, however, were sown to a much greater extent than in 1886, and show a larger acreage than any other year of the period, not excepting 1884. There is less change proportionately to be noticed in the acreage of hay and clover than in any other item of the fourteen given in the above table.

In the table following the number of acres under crop are given by county groups, and also the percentage of cleared land under crop for 1887 and for the six years 1882-7 :

Districts.	Acres under crop.							Per cent. of cleared land under crop.	
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-7.	1887.	Average 1882-7.
Lake Erie	332,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	907,036	71.0	71.7
Lake Huron	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	760,115	64.7	66.3
Georgian Bay....	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	648,115	66.3	67.9
West Midland ...	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,438,630	65.7	66.9
Lake Ontario	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,593,209	71.0	71.9
St. L. and Ottawa	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,364,481	62.1	64.4
East Midland....	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,170	67.7	70.8
North'n Districts.	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,679	75.9	82.7
The Province.	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435	66.9	68.5

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the East Midland group show a decrease in the number of acres under crop as compared with 1886, but in every other group a slight increase is to be observed. While the percentage of cleared land increased .7 in 1887 over 1886, the percentage of cleared land under crop was less by .8, and less than the average of six years by 1.6. This indicates that farmers are bestowing more attention on pastures,—grazing and dairying giving better returns than the system of cropping once in such high favor.

PROPORTIONAL AREA IN CROPS.—In the following table the number of acres under each crop per 1,000 acres of cleared land are given by county groups for 1887, together with the totals for 1886 and the average for the whole province in the six years 1882-7 :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. & Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.		
									1887.	1886.	1882-7
Fall Wheat.....	168.8	124.3	73.8	120.1	67.6	4.1	30.1	4.7	80.8	81.0	90.3
Spring Wheat	8.3	23.2	66.2	26.8	61.5	51.7	76.6	59.6	43.6	52.8	58.4
Barley	27.2	50.4	58.6	59.7	136.9	39.3	102.7	14.2	69.1	67.3	68.5
Oats	130.9	149.7	159.4	157.8	127.9	178.5	150.4	168.7	151.5	148.3	142.0
Rye.....	8.1	.5	1.9	1.9	9.7	7.3	15.5	4.5	6.2	6.2	10.7
Pease	60.5	73.9	79.1	67.3	78.0	40.9	69.9	72.5	65.4	64.4	58.3
Corn.....	66.3	6.3	1.2	10.3	11.1	6.6	6.7	2.2	14.7	14.3	16.8
Buckwheat.....	7.7	.8	.8	1.2	7.5	11.9	7.3	3.5	5.8	6.5	5.9
Beans	11.1	.5	.2	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.2	1.9	1.9	2.1
Hay and Clover ...	206.2	195.2	194.1	181.5	180.3	260.5	193.4	381.2	205.3	209.8	205.4
Potatoes	11.3	9.6	12.2	10.9	12.7	15.9	13.7	25.4	12.6	12.8	14.6
Mangel-wurzels....	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.9	.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Carrots.....	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.0	1.3	.8	.8	.9
Turnips	1.7	10.4	13.1	15.6	13.7	1.7	7.7	18.7	9.5	9.0	9.1
Totals...	1887..	709.7	647.3	662.6	657.0	710.4	620.8	677.1	758.5	668.8	.....
	1886..	709.9	645.3	673.6	650.9	712.8	645.5	714.8	790.7	676.8	.....
	1882-7	717.4	662.5	679.0	669.2	718.7	644.3	708.4	826.9	.....	684.6

In comparing the items in the above table it will be seen that hay and clover are without exception the leading crop in each of the county groups, while oats comes next in every group except the Lake Erie counties, where fall wheat exceeds it. In 1887 the fall wheat and spring wheat combined were 27.1 acres less than the acreage of oats for each 1,000 acres of cleared land in the province, while the average for the six years' period shows that the area of wheat exceeded that of oats by 6.7 acres in the 1,000. Barley, oats, pease and turnips were the only crops in which the proportion for 1887 exceeded the averages of the six years' period. The three principal cereals in each group for 1887 are named in their order as follows: Lake Erie,—Fall wheat, oats, corn; Lake Huron,—Oats, fall wheat, pease; Georgian Bay,—Oats, pease, fall wheat; West Midland,—Oats, fall wheat, pease; Lake Ontario,—Barley, oats, pease; St. Lawrence and Ottawa,—Oats, spring wheat, pease; East Midland,—Oats, barley, spring wheat; Northern Districts,—Oats, pease, spring wheat. Rye is the smallest grain crop in any group save the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where it is grown to a larger extent than fall wheat, the least popular of the cereals in the extreme east of Ontario.

AREA IN PASTURE.—In the annexed table the number of acres under pasture are shown, together with the rate per 1,000 cleared in 1887. The figures given for the three years 1884-6 cannot be used in comparison with those of 1887, for in the latter year the schedule to farmers was changed so as to include pastures on cleared land only. The dairying counties of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group lead in the proportion of acres devoted to pasture, and the Lake Huron group, in which horses and cattle are extensively bred, comes next, with the East Midland and West Midland groups following closely:

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1887.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie.....	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	183.2
Lake Huron.....	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	245.3
Georgian Bay.....	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	206.9
West Midland.....	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	231.2
Lake Ontario.....	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	302.0
East Midland.....	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	234.5
Northern Districts....	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	146.6
The Province.....	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	227.7

The pasture-land thus appears to be reduced by half a million acres, but this is a result of the change in the schedule referred to above. It was found that under the old schedule many farmers included as pasture portions of thinly wooded land which were used as cattle ranges, but which could not properly be reckoned as cleared land.

FALL WHEAT.

The record of the fall wheat of 1887 shows that, notwithstanding the splendid start given the young plants before the snow fell in the previous fall, circumstances combined to render the crop one of the poorest recorded in the province for many years. The area sown to fall wheat was 11,341 acres more than in 1886, but the total yield fell 3,630,531 bushels short of the yield of that year, being about one-fifth less. Entering into the winter with

the fields evenly covered with stout, hardy-looking plants, disaster of various kinds visited the crop during the three seasons of winter, spring and summer. In many localities the young wheat suffered from smothering from deep snow ; and, later on, in February, March and April, open weather with alternate thawing and freezing wrought havoc on many promising fields. When the warm rains and growing weather came, it was found that the crop had been so badly thinned and presented so patchy an appearance that hope of a full yield was abandoned, although it was thought possible that the fields might recover sufficiently to keep the crop from turning out a serious failure. Then came the prolonged drouth, covering a period from May up to the very early harvest, and this made further draft upon the vitality of the plants, and prevented anything like a fair prospect of an average yield. The Hessian fly wire worm and white grub did considerable injury, and rust also appeared in various portions of the Province, adding to the general damage. The only bright spot in the record of this crop is the fact that in most places it was harvested without a drop of rain, and the berry, though small, was hard, sound, and proved a good sample in the mill. The average yield of fall wheat for the Province in 1887 was 16.1 bushels per acre, against 20.4 in 1886, and 21 for the five years 1882-6. In the northern districts only was there anything like a good general yield, the virgin soil of the new settlements giving an average of 24.3 bushels to the acre, notwithstanding the dry summer. In the Lake Huron group of counties, where fall wheat is the principal crop, as it is in most of the western counties, the average was only 14.9 bushels per acre, and at the other end of the province, in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the average was but 14.5 bushels. The harvest was fully two weeks earlier than usual, and in some places the grain was cut as early as the first of July. In several instances the crop was not only cut and harvested, but also threshed by the end of July. The following table gives a comparative statement of the acreage and yield of the crop in the years 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	230,280	4,600,438	20.0
Lake Huron	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	148,405	3,262,962	22.0
Georgian Bay.....	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	66,244	1,193,729	18.0
West Midland	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	253,484	5,355,596	21.1
Lake Ontario	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	152,819	2,826,348	18.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ...	9,088	131,469	14.5	9,245	186,073	20.1
East Midland.....	23,975	404,861	16.9	25,830	644,477	25.0
Northern Districts	518	12,590	24.3	95	1,519	16.0
Totals	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	886,402	18,071,142	20.4

Compared with the annual average crop of the five years 1882-6, the area is less by 84,659 acres, and the product less by 6,195,232 bushels.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—The fall wheat crop in the Lake Erie counties had to contend with a combination of almost every one of the many untoward influences to which it is always more or less subject. The seed was generally put in in good condition and the crop made a promising start, but the frosty nights and dry, cold days of March and April proved a fatal visitation over large areas, especially on low, mucky soils and heavy, undrained clay, while a few fields on high, exposed situations met the same fate by the removal of the snow in the February thaw. On some clay soils the crop was badly heaved, in other places occasional fields were killed by smothering, owing to a too rank growth in the fall ; the formation of ice in the winter did some damage, while the white

grub, Hessian fly and wire worm each contributed its share in the work of destruction. The damage from these various causes was not so severe in Norfolk and Haldimand as in the other counties of the group ; but, taking these counties as a whole, a large portion of the crop had to be plowed up, and what was left was in anything but a proper condition to withstand the vicissitudes of a peculiarly trying summer season. The intense drouth of June and July injured seriously many fields which had escaped with comparative impunity from the succession of adverse influences to which the crop had been subjected. According to the August reports the effects of the drouth were almost the same in degree throughout all the counties of the group. Some few localities in each suffered comparatively little, owing to the wheat being nearer maturity when the heat began to affect it. It is doubtful, however, if even one field was entirely unaffected, while as regards at least three-fourths of the crop the damage caused by premature ripening was serious. Some samples were shrunk, or, if plump, much smaller than usual, though generally sound and hard. One report from Essex mentions damage by wind. Injury by the cut-worm, the midge and the Hessian fly were reported by a few correspondents. Hessian fly and rust were injurious to some extent in Kent, and premature ripening was very general. Some fields, sheltered from the cold winds of the early spring, were in good condition to withstand the drouth and yielded very well. The Elgin reports were much the same as those from Essex and Kent. Where the wheat had escaped the March and April frosts it promised well, but the yield was materially shortened by the June and July drouth. The damage by insect pests and rust was not serious. In Norfolk and Haldimand the winter and spring killing was less serious than in Essex, Kent, and Elgin, but the effects of the drouth were much the same. Generally speaking, the better condition of the fields before the heat came only led to greater disappointment at the final result. One correspondent states that the Seneca variety withstood the drouth most successfully. Rust was somewhat damaging in a number of low-lying fields. In Welland, where the March and April frosts caused considerable damage, the crop was altogether very disappointing, although a few localities specially favored in different ways gave satisfactory reports. In all the Lake Erie counties the fall wheat harvest was unusually early. In two or three cases it commenced about the 1st of July, and the majority of the farmers had their reapers at work by the end of the first week in that month. All the wheat was harvested and some of it threshed by the end of July. The grain was saved in excellent condition, as the harvest weather was perfect. Self-binders are used very generally in these counties, and the labor supply was quite equal to the demand except in a very few districts.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—There was a slight increase in the acreage of fall wheat in the counties comprising the Lake Huron group. The seed got a good start in the ground and made rapid growth during the autumn ; in fact when the snow came it found the new wheat of a rather too luxuriant growth. The wire-worm, the Hessian fly and white grub had done considerable injury in places, but on the whole the crop entered the winter season promising well. Yet the spring found it looking very uneven, ranging from first-class to almost a total failure, and on the whole much behind that of the previous year. The damage appeared to be done not so much in the winter as in the spring, the alternate thawing and freezing of February and the bleak weather of March and April telling greatly upon the young fields. In Bruce and Huron there was also some smothering by deep snow overlying the rank growth of the fall, but there was not so much fall wheat plowed up in the spring in Bruce as there was in Huron and Lambton. The beginning of May found the crop in a weak condition, and the usual consequences followed—the constitution lacking strength and vitality easily succumbed to adverse climatic conditions and the attack of insect enemies. Heat and drouth prevented the plants from tillering out properly, and the stand was generally thin on the ground. The crop lacking moisture and sustenance, failed to develop fully, and it dried up and ripened prematurely. When harvest came the straw was short, the heads small and light, and sometimes not filled out to the end, and the berry was considerably under size. This was the average condition of the crop throughout the group. There were exceptional cases where, owing to

good tillage or to the influence of shelter by woods from the winter frosts, the crop fared better, and was strong enough to withstand pretty successfully the succeeding heat and drouth, but these were by no means general. In low-lying and poorly drained fields, and where the crop was late, it was struck with rust, which caused the grain to shrivel up and present a shrunken appearance. The Hessian fly caused serious injury in a number of localities by operating at the lower joint of the plant, and so weakening the stalk that the crop was "crinkled," as it is termed, preventing full development of the grain and making harvesting operations very difficult. In other reports the presence of the midge was mentioned, though not to so great an extent as the fly. The heat and drouth alone did not prevent the grain from filling out and appearing quite plump at harvest, though of small size; it was only where the crop was attacked by rust or insects that the grain was seriously shrunken. Fall wheat was everywhere secured in excellent condition, owing to the dry weather, and farmers were compensated in some small measure for the shortness in yield by the fact that the grain threshed out sound and hard. Cutting began in this group in the first week in July, and became general during the second week. The labor supply was generally ample, and self-binders and other labor-saving implements were used to an increased extent.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.—There was a little more fall wheat sown in the Georgian Bay counties than in the previous year. The ground was in good order at the time of seeding, and the crop getting a splendid start had a fine appearance by the time winter set in. The Hessian fly was reported as putting in an appearance in grain, although but slight damage was done by insects in either county. The May reports were generally favorable and comparatively few of them mention ploughing up or re-sowing. April weather was much less fatal in Grey than in the more southerly counties, probably on account of the snow lying longer on the fields, but there was some injury from this cause. Snowdrifts along the fences and on the lee sides of ridges smothered some wheat, while fields exposed to the north-west winds were more or less hurt. Ice in the hollows was complained of in some localities. Fields having good natural or artificial drainage and sheltered to any extent were generally in very good condition. Only three or four reports mentioned wire-worm or Hessian fly. Very few fields seem to have been total failures, and several correspondents declared that the crop looked better in the spring than it had for years. On some of the level lands of Simcoe the formation of ice was fatal to the crop, either killing it out completely or leaving it in so delicate a condition that it was quickly finished by the April cold. The latter agency was much more destructive in this county than in Grey, while there was less injury caused by snow. The crop on the whole was much better than last year, though not nearly so good as in Grey. The area plowed up was not large except in the township of Essa, where the April frosts seemed to be peculiarly destructive and led to the plowing up or re-sowing of from a half to two-thirds of the fields. The wire-worm was not troublesome except in old sod fields. The August reports were far from encouraging, for although the drouth was not so severe as in other sections of the province the damage from winter-killing and trying spring weather left the crop in such a condition that it could not "pick up" during the summer. As to the quality of the grain that survived the adverse conditions of the winter and spring, the reports were somewhat variable. Some correspondents reported a fine plump berry harvested in admirable condition, but a majority held that the intense dry heat whitened rather than ripened the grain, which, though hard almost to flintiness, was shrunken and under-sized. Though some correspondents complained of rust and one of Hessian fly, the crop in the Georgian Bay counties seems to have been fortunate enough to escape any very general damaging from these too often potent agencies. Altogether it would appear that a two-thirds crop of sound, hard grain of under-sized berry was harvested in admirable condition. Some few reports, however, spoke of a "good yield and fine sample." The harvest was early, beginning about the middle of July (in some cases as early as the 12th) and ending about the end of the same month, some few extending into the first week in August. In some portions of Simcoe self-binders are rapidly coming into use, but in Grey much of the wheat harvesting was done with the reapers and mowers.

WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—The history of the fall wheat crop in the West Midland counties for 1887 is pretty much the same, so far as results are concerned, as its history in other parts of the western peninsula. The various agencies which contributed to make the crop little better than a failure were nearly similar in all cases, the only difference being in the amount of damage done by each. In the spring some counties, particularly Oxford and Waterloo, gave promise of a good return, but as the season advanced it became evident that the destruction by adverse climatic influences and various insect pests was pretty evenly distributed throughout the whole district, although Oxford perhaps suffered somewhat less than the other counties. In Middlesex, in addition to loss from winter-killing, the Hessian fly and the wire-worm did some slight damage, and the drouth added to the injury. However, with dry weather and plenty of self-binders, the crop was well harvested, although the grain was rather shrunken owing to the rapid ripening. Some fall wheat was cut in this county as early as the 4th of July. Oxford, happily, fared better than Middlesex, for although suffering from the ice of winter and the cold of frosty spring, a fair yield was reported; and although the grain is small, it is clean and bright, and the crop was got into the barn under most favorable conditions. In Brant the fall wheat was a decided failure. A bad winter and spring, drouth and rust, left the crop light and the grain poor and shrunken. The patchy fields that the spring revealed in Perth promised but little, and the fruition was in accord with the promise. Rust occurred, and the backward spring and continuous drouth of summer combined to make the yield very small. In some portions of the county the grain was cut green for feed. Wellington, owing to winter-killing, rust and drouth, also fell far short of an average yield although an occasional good field is reported. In Waterloo rust and premature ripening, as well as ice in the winter, were given as the causes of the grain not being up to the average. Dufferin suffered from similar causes. The bulk of the fall wheat in this group was harvested by self-binders; many who did not own these modern machines hired them. A few old-fashioned reapers were also used, and cutting by hand was a rarity. The fall wheat harvest closed without any great want of extra farm labor being felt. The period of harvesting was unusually early, and the early ripening of the fields left the straw rather short in stalk, but in good condition for cutting.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.—The area given to fall wheat in the Lake Ontario counties was about the same as that of last year. The crop made good progress during the fall, and being almost free from insect pests presented a good appearance as it entered into the winter. In Lincoln, Wentworth and Halton the wheat came out in the spring in fair condition, but in the other counties of the group much damage was done by the formation of ice in mid-winter, and many fields were plowed up. The August reports described the crop as in a similar condition to that of the counties farther west. The Hessian fly did some slight damage in Lincoln, but the drouth especially left its mark on the fall wheat, which ripened prematurely, leaving the berry small and shrunken, although bright. In Wentworth a like experience was reported, with complaints of rust. The straw, however, was good. Rust also occurred in Halton, where the crop was very uneven. In Peel the fall wheat suffered from ice in winter, and although the yield was light, owing to drouth and other causes, the sample was fair. Rust did some damage in York, and as there was considerable winter-killing a small yield was the rule. A better condition of things prevailed in the county of Ontario, where a good crop was taken from the fields which escaped winter-killing. Very little fall wheat was grown in Durham, but in Northumberland, although of course the crop was far from a large one, the quality of the sample was described as fine. There was but a small acreage sown in Prince Edward, and that came through the winter and summer very badly. The almost entire absence of insect pests is noticed by correspondents in the Ontario group of counties.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.—The area devoted to fall wheat in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties is never very large, owing to the uncertainty of the

crop, and the acreage last year was rather less than usual. Ice and snow injured the crop very seriously in many places, although, by reason of the practice followed by many farmers in these counties of "seeding down" with fall wheat, the area plowed up bore no proportion to the acreage thus damaged. The surviving fields and patches suffered less from drouth than in the western counties, and generally turned out fairly well. Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville and Dundas are the only counties of the group in which fall wheat is much depended on as a crop, and in these counties there has been an unsatisfactory yield, owing to the adverse causes mentioned. The wheat was generally saved in fine condition, and the sample is fair. Some farmers report that in fields which were "seeded down" the grass was a fair crop in patches where the wheat was killed out.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—In this group the fall wheat caught splendidly at sowing time, and promised well in its first stages. Unfortunately it did not winter well, and in the spring presented anything but a favorable appearance. A fair percentage of the May reports from Victoria mentioned good crops, especially on well tilled fallows and new ground, but the majority of the fields were either killed out or badly thinned by the ice and the frosts. In Peterborough the failure was even more extensive than in Victoria, and from the same causes. Upland gravelly fields and those enjoying shelter escaped pretty well, but the favourable reports were exceptional. The northern part of the county seemed to have suffered least. Hastings reports were much the same in tenor as those from Victoria and Peterborough. In all three counties a large proportion of the crop was plowed or re-sown, especially where the ground was not seeded down. The crop suffered in summer from the drouth, although hardly to the same extent as in some of the counties to the west, but although the yield was small, the sample in the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings was of fair quality. In Haliburton hardly any fall wheat was grown. In portions of Peterborough a scarcity of labor was felt during harvest, but, on the whole, the self-binder got over the fields in time. The straw was reported as rather short and brittle. Very little damage occurred to the grain from rust or insects.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—What little fall wheat is grown in these districts is raised in Parry Sound, and it came through the winter, the spring and the drouth very well. Labor-saving machinery is rapidly coming into use in this region.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.—(May 15.)

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Fall wheat is generally bad. In gravel and sand it is pretty good; in clay and loam it has been badly killed by the March frosts. There will be half a crop on the average. About one-eighth of the whole crop has been plowed up or re-sown with spring grain.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury East, Kent: The general appearance is not by any means encouraging. On light loamy soils it is very much injured; on well-drained clay soil it has stood the winter best. It was injured by frost, followed by some weeks of dry, cold weather. Some fields have been entirely destroyed, and in others from one-fourth to one-half has been killed. A few fields came out pretty well. There was very little injury from worms. Some fields have been re-sown, and some portions of others.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: On the high land it is very good—the best I have seen in many years. On clay lands it is badly killed. The plants left are vigorous and healthy. Water freezing into ice after thaws and rain did most of the injury. A small portion was killed by the wire-worm. Small patches have been plowed up on a few farms—perhaps not half a dozen in the township.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Fall wheat is looking very spotted, but is beginning to pick up. On the sand it is looking very bad from the effects of the long continued drouth. On heavy clay land it looks very well, except in patches where the ice lay on it. Snow, rain or frosts did scarcely any damage. The wire-worm did considerable damage to some fields in this locality last fall. Some wheat has been plowed up from the effects of the wire-worm.

Robert Watson, Windham, Norfolk: Fall wheat is good on all soils. On sandy soil it is first-class; on clay a little spotted. There was no injury in winter except on sand in low spots where the water lay and ice was formed, and on clay when badly drained. Wire-worm did some damage in the fall. There is none plowed up.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: The fall wheat crop is fair, much better than was anticipated some time ago. It is best on gravels and loams, particularly rolling land. On low land it was injured to quite an extent by frosts at night and by warm days. There is none plowed up here.

Jos. Mumby, Moulton, Haldimand: Fall wheat is first-class on sandy soil where sown early. It is winter-killed on clay. It appeared to come out all right when the snow went away, but where it was exposed it died right away. There has been some plowed up. Fully one-half the crop was injured 50 per cent., especially that late sown. Some few fields were injured by worms.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Fall wheat looks well generally. A small percentage was injured by March frosts on low lands, and some spots were killed by ice and snow. There are no complaints about worms or insects. There is none plowed up. Everything promises a fair average crop.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Fall wheat looks fairly well, but was badly frozen out on rich clay soil, and was smothered in many places where the growth was heavy last fall. It was also badly destroyed by wire-worm in many places, especially in rich, loose soil. Many fields have either been sown over with spring grain or plowed up.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Fall wheat is very uneven—from first-class in some fields all the way down to a total failure in others. On the whole it is below the average. There is not so much difference in the nature of the soil as in the condition of culture, such as mowing, clovering and tiling. It was considerably injured by spring frosts. The worm is a growing nuisance, some fields being ruined by it. Several fields have been plowed up in this township—more than for several years—chiefly on account of wire-worm.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Fall wheat is badly killed. It is best on free, open soils with plenty of natural drainage. The injury has arisen from too heavy a covering of snow, and spring frosts followed by dry weather. A considerable amount has been plowed up.

Robert Currie, Wawanosh West, Huron: Fall wheat is very thin. It is best on light soils, where the land was dry and an open sub-soil. The snow was too heavy, and thaws in the winter left great quantities of ice on the land, and the wheat was smothered. It is not much injured by insects. About one-fifth has been plowed up and put in barley.

Thomas Wilson, Huron, Bruce: The fall wheat is much better than I have seen it for a good many years. It is good on all soils and varies very little. Where the top was very heavy in the fall and the snow lay deep in the winter, it appeared to melt away, roots and top, in some few fields. These fields will have to be plowed, but none others that I know of.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: A considerable area of the fall wheat of this locality is badly smothered by the heavy snows of last winter. The ice did not do as much injury as in some former seasons. No difference appears to occur on the various soils. I would judge about one-third has been killed by heavy snow. Probably about one-fourth of the area will be plowed up.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Fall wheat is good. On soils having a dry bottom it is best. It is injured to some extent in places where the snow-drifts were deepest and lay longest. It seems to be free from worm and insect pests so far. There has been none plowed up, nor is any likely to be.

John Black, Bentinck, Grey: Fall wheat in this neighborhood has suffered considerably from frost, ice and deep snow. Some are plowing it up and sowing barley. On light land it looks better. No insect pests in this neighborhood.

R. T. Banting, Essa, Simcoe: In the Township of Essa it is very badly killed out, not more than one-fourth of a crop being left. The low clay soils appear to have fared best. It was the cold weather of April after the snow going that injured the wheat. There were no worms or insects that I have heard of. Hundreds of acres have been plowed. Some farmers have plowed up over 40 acres.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: The condition of fall wheat is good on the whole. It is fully best on clay soils, except in some very low and wet spots. In some places around the fields where the snow has drifted it is smothered out, and some low places with ice. Insects don't appear to have done any damage. I am not aware of any being plowed up.

J. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall wheat is very patchy, and will be about two-thirds of a crop. It is worst killed out on heavy clay soil. It was not injured by snow or ice, but by the long, dry, frosty weather in spring. Considerable injury was done by worms last fall in some parts, but not general. More wheat land has been plowed up and re-sown this spring than I ever remember of seeing before.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: Fall wheat is not up to the average. Wheat looked well when the snow went away, but, owing to a long spell of frost and dry, cold weather, at least one-third of the plants were killed. About one-eighth has been injured by insect pests. Do angle-worms destroy wheat? I say they do destroy quite a lot that is credited to the wire-worm. I have a field in which I cannot find any wire-worms, but angle-worms are numerous, and at least one acre in every eight is destroyed.

D. R. Calder, E. Nissouri, Oxford: Fall wheat is above the average. On dry and light soils, when sowed early, it was very good. It has not been injured by the winter snow, but we had a spell of hard, dry weather in the first days of April that injured it considerably where it was not vigorous. Sod broken up last year and sown with wheat has been injured a good deal by worms.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Fall wheat promises to be a moderate crop. Some fields are good, and it is now growing fast. Soils do not seem to make so much difference as usual this season. The difference is according to the quantity of manure used on the land, first-class being well manured, and very poor having none. Some spots were killed by the ice. Some fields were damaged last fall by the white grub. Very little has been plowed up or is likely to be.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Fall wheat on clay soils has come through the winter in splendid condition. On sandy soils it has been winter-killed by ice lying on too long, and is only two-thirds of a crop. On black sandy and clay soils the worms destroyed some in spots, but not to any extent. No wheat is being plowed up this spring.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: The general condition of fall wheat is very good. I have hardly ever seen it better. Its condition is best on clay soils where the water is properly let off. Where the wheat had too much top last fall it is smothered or scalded out in places, but not to a great extent. I have seen no injury by worms or insects. There has been no wheat land plowed up around here to my knowledge.

Robert Beatty, Blanshard, Perth: The general condition of fall wheat is below the average, I think fully 30 to 40 per cent. The best fields are spotted, and I have seen none that I would call a full crop. Considerable has been plowed up, and I see a good deal more that should have been.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Fall wheat is not looking as well as it did a month ago. Those two or three frosty nights about the middle of April very seriously injured the wheat, leaving a good many fields very much spotted, and some fields will have to be plowed up. I think there is no damage from worms or insects.

Walter Quennell, Minto, Wellington: Fall wheat from present appearance, will not be over two-thirds of a crop. It was smothered out by ice in places and by snow around the fences. All sorts of land have fared the same. What is yet growing looks healthy.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington: The fall wheat is very patchy. On some farms all the level land, where ice accumulated, is thoroughly killed. On all the high, dry, rolling land wheat is looking very well and forward for this date. A few patches in this neighborhood have been plowed up.

John Gillespie, North Dumfries, Waterloo: I think pretty nearly one-quarter of the wheat has been killed. What is left looks fairly well. There is not much difference on the different soils. Some has been plowed, up, but mostly in spots, not in whole fields.

A. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: The fall wheat is looking very well here. There is some killed where the water lay on it. The land that is well under-drained is looking well. Where the land is hilly the wheat on the tops of the hills is killed, and some that was sown early had too heavy a top, causing it to smother.

Robert Dickson, Luther East, Dufferin: The condition of fall wheat is not good. Wherever the ice formed it has almost all been killed.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Fall wheat is very poor. It will not be one-half crop. About one-third will be plowed up. The ice in the winter destroyed it a good deal, and spring frosts hurt considerable.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat in this section looks very promising, and very little injured with snow or frost; not over ten per cent., and that may have been caused by the Hessian fly in spots last fall. There is none that is likely to be plowed down for any other crop in this section.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln: Fall wheat looks well and is far advanced for this time of the year. It is good on all soils except very low land. No injury worth mentioning from snow, ice, rain or frost. There is little or no damage by worms or insects, and no danger of any being plowed up.

John Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth: Fall wheat is good. I think it looks best on clay soil. It was very little injured in winter. Insects injured it to the extent of perhaps 15 per cent. last fall. A worm resembling the fish-worm ate the root and made it patchy. I do not think any will be plowed up.

M. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: Fall wheat generally looks well—better than for some years past. It was injured to some extent on low and badly drained lands by snow and ice. I have heard of no injury by worms or insects. No wheat land has been plowed up, nor is there any likely to be.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Fall wheat is better than last spring. It is best on high land, and light soil is generally best. Ice injured it in some low places and in the furrows. The cold, dry winds in the last week of April did it more harm than the ice. Some exposed places were injured by frost. There was not much injury from insects. I have seen a little by wire-worms on some old sod that was summer fallowed and put in with wheat. I have not seen any plowed up and I don't think there will be any in this section.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat in this vicinity will be below average. The most damage done was by ice accumulating on the fields during winter. The snow has done little or no damage. However, I do not think there will be much plowed up. Wheat on high land and light soil has done by far the best. There was considerable damage done to some fields by wire-worm where summer fallowed from sod.

D. Fotheringham, East and West York: The general condition of fall wheat seems to me about the average, as I have seen it in Vaughan, Markham and York Townships. It has been damaged by ice nearly everywhere, and in the north of Markham some say there will only be a half crop there, but generally it seems to me above an average and is growing rapidly now.

David James, Markham, York: Fall wheat is bad. On what very often is called a "sharp soil," *i. e.*, a mixture of sand and clay, it is the best. On low-lying land with a heavy clay subsoil, with vegetable mould surface, it is the worst. Nearly one-half has been injured by ice. One-sixth has been and another sixth should have been plowed up. One-third promises more than half of a crop and another third is very good.

Joseph Pickett, Uxbridge, Ontario: Fall wheat has come out pretty well wintered and very little, if any, has been plowed up. The lowest ground seems to be rather the best. The most injury done was in the spring by freezing hard at nights. There does not appear to be any harm done by insects of any kind.

Benjamin F. Browne, Thorah, Ontario: Fall wheat looks poorly. One-half has been plowed up and the rest will likely furnish half a crop. The ice in March and frosts in April were the principal causes of the injury.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Fall wheat is badly killed. More than half has been plowed up and what is left is badly thinned out. It is best where the fields slope to the south. The wheat was injured by the late frosts when the ground was wet.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The general condition of fall wheat is not good, fully one-half being killed out. On well sheltered land it is fair, but on unsheltered and low land it is very poor. It was injured to a great extent by frost, and where ice lay on it late it is all gone. Some has been plowed up, but much more was sown with spring wheat and only harrowed, as many farmers had sowed clover early and did not like to plough it down.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland: Fall wheat is fair, being best on loam. Some has been smothered by snow and ice in very low places, and on high and exposed places partially killed by recent frosts. It is not worse than in other years. There will not be much plowed up.

Edward Roblin, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is poor, being badly winter-killed. There is no apparent difference on different soils. The damage is principally by ice. None has yet been plowed, and most farmers will let it remain, to produce what it will.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat can not be more than one-third of a crop, owing to the ice that covered the land and smothered the plants. Very little is being plowed, as farmers seed down with fall grain.

Angus F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac: Fall wheat is very badly winter-killed. In some fields none is left except around the fences. Clayey soils not well under-drained are killed out the most. It has been almost all killed by the action of ice in the winter and spring freezing. No worms or insects noticed. Very little has been plowed owing to the fact that farmers seed down with it, and would rather do without the crop of wheat than lose their grass and clover seed.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: Where not winter-killed, fall wheat is vigorous and looking well, but many fields are patchy, especially on clay soil. It will not be more than half a crop. None was injured by insects. None has been plowed, but spring wheat has in some cases been harrowed in to thicken it up.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat in this township is anything but good. On high, dry soils there is some fair wheat, but on low-bottomed lands it is very badly winter-killed, and injured more or less by spring frosts. Some parties have re-sown, and others prefer leaving it alone, as there will be a crop of grass.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: Wheat is coming on nicely. There being no frost in the ground in April, and a great depth of snow in places, it was smothered. April north winds did harm. I do not think any will be plowed up.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: There is not much fall wheat sown, but what is sown promises an average crop. After the first thaw a frost for a few days caused ice to lie on some places and killed it.

Thomas McDonnell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry: Fall wheat promises at present an average crop. High lands appear the best.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton: There is not more than twenty acres under fall wheat in the whole township, if there is that, and only sown in very sandy places between bushes. It looks well where the snow remained on it all winter.

Edmund Byrne, North Burgess, Lanark: Fall wheat is poor. It is best on high, sandy soils. It wintered well, but the ice lay too long in spring. Farmers in this township are reluctant to plow it up, for as a rule they seed it down.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Fall wheat is generally thin and patchy. It appears to do better on dry land, sheltered to the north or west. On flat lands it has suffered from both ice and snow to a considerable extent, and on high, exposed ridges from frost. Probably one-third of the fall wheat land in this locality has been plowed up.

Hamilton Spence, Dummer, Peterborough: Fall wheat has been rather badly killed by ice in winter and frost in spring after the snow was gone, more particularly on sandy or loamy soils and on low ground. Fully one-half of it will be plowed up, and the remainder is not likely to be a good crop.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall wheat is in a very fair condition. It was a little winter-killed, but is making a fair start.

John B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: Fall wheat is in very bad condition. It appears to have wintered better on the lighter soils. The injury has been entirely owing to the thaw in the latter part of January. The water lay in sheets over the ground and became frozen solid, and in those places every plant was injured. Nearly all has been plowed up.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: Fall wheat has not been much grown in this locality until this year, when several patches made their appearance. Although the snow was heavy the plants look healthy and strong.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: There was not much fall wheat sown. It looked a little delicate, but now, with the fine spring weather, it is coming on well.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: The little fall wheat sown looks well. None was winter-killed.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.—(August 12.)

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: The crop of fall wheat is very light. Frost destroyed a great deal of wheat last spring when the ground was hardly covered by snow, and when the time to mature came, the drouth affected the grain. In several places, especially on sandy soil, a little insect cut many stalks, making the quality of the wheat got very plump.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex: Fall wheat will be below the average, as it was killed by the spring frosts. It was never in better condition in the stack or when put in barn. Cutting commenced about the first week in July. Labor help was sufficient, self-binders and other machines being much used.

G. M. Baird, Harwick, Kent: Fall wheat is a good, fair crop in this locality. It was harvested in good condition. Cutting began about July 1st, and the quality is No. 1 hard. A good number of self-binders were used in this vicinity, saving help.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Fall wheat was injured by too rapid ripening, it being more or less shrunken. No rust with us, but some crinkling down, probably caused by the Hessian fly. The crop was well secured. Cutting began about the 6th of July.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin: Fall wheat suffered severely from spring frosts, and in many cases from the Hessian fly, which attacked early sown fields the worst. It was secured in first-class order, although the grain is not very plump as a general thing. Fields which were well protected on the north-west side turned out a good sample. The labor supply was plentiful, as more self-binders were bought this year than usual.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: The winter was severe, and it was cold and dry in the early spring, and this followed by excessive hot, dry weather, dwarfed the crop. No summer frosts or hail occurred. The summer temperature was very high (85° to 90°), and all was harvested by the 24th of July. Cutting began about the 12th. The quality of the grain varies, some being plump and some shrunken.

J. A. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk: Fall wheat was very much injured by the dry weather and excessive heat, which ripened the crop too rapidly. The berry is small and more or less shrivelled. The heads do not appear to have been well filled. The yield has been disappointing. In many fields the grain was down, which some say was caused by the Hessian fly.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Fall wheat was injured to some extent by the Hessian fly, but not seriously. The crop was secured in good condition. Harvesting began earlier than usual—about the 8th and 9th of July. The yield is less than the average, but the quality is very good. Self-binders are fast taking the place of day laborers in this township.

William Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Fall wheat never looked so promising in this locality as it did last spring, but from some occult cause many fields did not fulfil their early promise. There are, however, some good fields. The wheat ripened too fast on account of the great heat.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Wheat, two weeks before harvesting commenced, promised to be a very good yield, but the drouth and heat caused it to ripen too soon, and the result was small grain and unfilled heads. Harvesting commenced on July 11th.

A. Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: Fall wheat, quality good, and about an average crop.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Fall wheat is turning out badly. Our expectations are not nearly realized. The long drouth was the cause of the shortage. There was very little rust. Cutting began about the 10th and 12th of July. The grain was got in dry and the sample is fair.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: The drouth caused the fall wheat to ripen too soon. Democrat is slightly rusted and considerably shrunken. All wheat appeared to ripen prematurely, or dry up, and two or three grains on the lower part of the head did not fill out at all. The weather was so dry a large quantity was cut and drawn in the same day. Cutting commenced July 9th. Wheat is all in good condition and the quality medium.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Fall wheat was affected very much by the intense heat and dry weather, and the grain is shrunken. Harvesting began about the 3rd of July, and was secured in good condition; the quality of the grain will be No. 2. The labor supply was scarce.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Many fields of wheat suffered by heaving out by frost in March and April, and the cold winds that prevailed in these months, and the drouth following in May injured the crop seriously. The Hessian fly also did a good deal of injury, and should the weather be favorable for its development, when the brood emerges from its pupal state early in September much damage to early sown wheat may be anticipated this year. Wheat was housed in excellent condition. The supply of laborers was scarce owing to hay, wheat and barley ripening together, and the work was overtaken only by self-binders and improved machinery.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: A large amount of fall wheat was killed in the spring, but what was left did well up to a short time of ripening, when the warm weather brought it on too quickly. The grain is small in the berry, and not more than two-thirds of a crop of what was left in the spring.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: From causes detailed in former reports, the fall wheat crop was very patchy even in the best fields. The crop being slim, the great heat of the summer caused rust to a large extent, more especially on low grounds. In Stanley township, lying between Tuckersmith and the lake (Huron), the crop is very fine, there being very little winter-killing, and cutting commenced about the 1st of July. Tuckersmith wheat fields will not yield more than one-half of those in Stanley, where cutting commenced about the 9th of July. The self-binder is one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed on the agriculturist.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: The crop is poor, having been injured by spring frosts, as well as by rust and some kind of insect in the lower joint of straw. All is harvested and some threshed, and it is yielding a poor sample and a small crop, although saved in good order. Labor-saving machinery is largely used.

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce: Fall wheat looked well when the snow left, but dwindled fast away through April, and it rusted some. The quality is only second-class. Cutting began about the 16th of July, and the crop is secured in good condition. The labor supply was plentiful, and so were self-binders. The old reaper has taken a back seat with the cradle; its days are numbered.

Thomas Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Fall wheat is much below the average, although it wintered very well. The spring, though mild, was too dry, there being no rain from the middle of April till June, and the heat and moisture of the latter month caused a too rapid growth. Much of the crop is rusted, but even if there was no rust it is not as well filled as usual.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Fall wheat was injured last spring when the snow was leaving by ice forming. It left the wheat patchy, but none was ploughed up. It was somewhat injured by rust. The grain is of medium quality and will yield about 15 bushels per acre. The labor supply was sufficient. Several self-binders have come in for this harvest.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fall wheat did not fulfil the promise it gave early in the season. The frosts of April weakened it and the dry spell following very materially thinned it out. Some of it rusted slightly, which injured the sample, but on the whole it was very fair. Cutting was chiefly done during the last week of July and the first week of August.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: The fall wheat did not do so well as it promised in spring. The May drouth had an injurious effect on it, killing out the weak plants, making the fields patchy. The quality of the wheat is good, as it was saved without a shower. A small black insect worked in the lower joint of the straw, cutting it almost off, and it falls down. This pest is getting worse every year.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Fall wheat was very badly rusted on low land and slightly rusted on high ground. There was some damage by the Hessian fly. The best field in this locality was threshed on Saturday; yield, 23 bushels per acre. There was plenty of straw for 40 bushels. Cutting commenced about the 18th July.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Fall wheat is a short crop, consequent on being badly winter-killed and the grain being shrunken, not from rust but from ripening prematurely. The crop was harvested from the 20th to the end of July.

Wm. Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex: Fall wheat looked beautiful after the snow left. Then very severe frosty weather ensued and all without a good top was badly damaged. Hessian fly affected some last fall. Some parties use salt with good effect as a destroyer of the insect. Rust struck the late and weak crop. Some parties sowed fall wheat on extra well summer fallowed fields, with poor results, supposed to be caused by being left too mellow and by insects. All was harvested by August 6th. Some few had both spring and fall wheat safely housed by August 1st. It was harvested in excellent condition. Average about 15 bushels per acre; a very few had 30, and some 20, but 10 and 12 were more common.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: Fall wheat was not much injured since spring, though more rain would have increased the yield. It was affected some by the Hessian fly, and crinkled, but filled fairly well. It was well secured, without rain, but is a light crop. Quality good.

Andrew Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex: Fall wheat was first injured by the thaw in January. The water lay on the low grounds and before it could get away formed into ice and killed out patches of wheat. The crop was next injured in April by the cold dry frosty winds. It then ripened too soon, the weather being so hot. It was harvested in good condition, but the grain is shrunken a little.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fall wheat never recovered from the effects of the cold, dry weather we had in the early spring. It never had moisture enough to bring the crop to maturity. Then the hot weather of June and July struck it, causing premature ripening before the heads were properly filled out to the top.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: Fall wheat promised a good yield, but ripened too soon. The berry is clean and bright, but small. The crop will average 20 bushels per acre. The grain went into the barn in good condition. Cutting commenced July 12th. Labor in haying and harvest was ample; wages \$1 to \$1.25. Every farmer has a mower and self-binder, so lots of farmers can do their own work.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: There is some very good fall wheat and some very bad. It was hurt a good deal by the winter ice and scorched by the hot weather in the end of June and beginning of July. Some fields were badly hurt with rust, and a few by the Hessian fly. Other fields escaped both. It was best on heavy land and will be about two-thirds of a crop, so far as I can learn. Some was cut on the 3rd and 4th July.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant: Fall wheat never looked worse in the spring than it did this year, but it improved some after the fine weather set in and the frost was over.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Fall wheat generally poor; average yield from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. The excessive hot weather ripened it prematurely, and rust then took hold of it. Cutting commenced about 12th July, and all secured in good order. Most of the crop is now threshed, with the result above stated.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: Fall wheat was badly damaged by the cold frosts of April. The injured spots did not recover and the tender plants took the rust early in July. Through premature ripening the berry is not so plump as the farmer would like to see it. It will average about two-thirds of a crop.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington: Fall wheat is a poor crop; it does not yield, when threshed, as well as expected. Rust wrought some injury, as did also the dry weather in May.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Fall wheat was all housed in July, and will be a fair to good crop. Where not killed by frost in the spring, I had over 20 bushels to the acre. Slightly rusted, but not much hurt; in fact, a good sample.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Fall wheat is almost a failure hereabouts. Some that is threshed is not going over 8 to 10 bushels an acre, caused by winter-killing and rust.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Many fields were patchy, supposed to be caused by ice in winter, but I think grubs working in it in the fall might have been the cause. Some fields were also hurt by frost heaving in the spring. Rust has done much injury, every kind of wheat being more or less affected. Cutting was general about the middle of June. The crop was secured in fine order, but as regards quality, some is good, some fair, and some chicken feed. In general it is a poor crop and badly rusted.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall wheat was looking very well with the exception of some spots caused by ice during winter, and promised an average crop, until about the beginning of July, when a

fearful heat set in and almost killed the wheat. Instead of the sap going up to the head and filling out the grain, it came out on the straw and caused a sort of uncommon rust. The quality light, some below 55 lbs. a bushel; earlier may go from 58 to 60 lbs.

R. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: Fall wheat was winter-killed and thin, and the hot weather caused premature ripening.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Not much fall wheat was raised this season. The grain was considerably injured by rust. Cutting commenced about the 26th of July, in this locality, and the crop was secured in good condition. The labor supply was sufficient here. There are not many self-binders, mostly reapers.

S. Kennedy, Gainsboro, Lincoln: Fall wheat promised very well until the warm weather set in in July. There is no rust, but the grain is a little shrunken on account of the intense heat. I don't know of any harm by insects. Cutting began about July 8th, and by the 11th it was general.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat did not get a large top last fall unless sowed early. The Hessian fly did some damage. The berry is quite bright, but small on account of the drouth; most of the wheat ripened within five weeks after heading. Farm hands are scarce and wages high; laborers wanted about two bushels of wheat for a day's work.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: Fall wheat suffered from ice in winter, frosts in early spring, and extreme heat in the last of June and first of July. The grain was more or less rusted, causing a small berry and it will be light in weight. Harvesting began about the 12th of July, and the crop was got in in good condition. But for the fine weather, the labor supply would not have been sufficient.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Wheat was a good deal killed during winter and spring. The weather was very forcing in May and June, so that it did not stool out well, and then drouth and heat ripened it too soon. Rust also injured it to some extent. It was got in in splendid condition, but the grain will be small. Cutting began about the middle of July; labor plenty.

Thomas Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: We have very good straw, put poor turn out of wheat, on account of the drouth and heat. Began cutting about the 12th of July, and it was taken off rapidly, all kinds of grain being cut with binders. Wages per month, \$20; per day, \$1.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The wheat ripened too early, owing to the excessive heat, damaging the grain slightly. The rust was very bad on the late wheat, not leaving half a crop. Some samples are very good, and some very poor. Harvesting is now over (August 12th) and the grain is in good order.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: In this section fall wheat was a fine crop on the ground, and was not damaged to any extent except a small portion which happened to be a little late, which was hurt some by rust; very little injury was done by insects. Cutting began about the second week of July, and made rapid progress, and as there was no bad weather the crop was secured in first-class condition. The grain is good, but the berry is not large, caused by lack of moisture. There was no lack of harvest help.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Fall wheat was injured with ice lying on it in the spring. It was harvested in first-class condition, but as it had ripened too fast from excessive heat it is consequently somewhat shrunken.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: The heat ripened the fall wheat too rapidly, and some was injured by a black rust caused by the heat. The crop was harvested in good condition. The grain is small and very hard. Binders are used by nine-tenths of the farmers in this locality.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Fall wheat ripened prematurely from drouth and excessive heat, and was also much injured by winter-killing as well as by rust. Cutting began about the 15th of July. The crop was well secured, but it is only of medium quality.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: One third of the fall wheat was winter-killed; otherwise it is good. Cutting began on the 13th of July, a fortnight earlier than last year. The quality is good, and the crop was well saved.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Heat and want of rain had a very bad effect on fall wheat. It was also winter-killed, and some of the best fields were badly rusted. Wheat was housed in good condition, but will yield far below the average, and the quality will be fair to poor. Laboring hands were scarce; self-binders are used on nearly every farm.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Fall wheat was killed by the late winter frosts to a great extent, but the fields that escaped did well, and will contribute up to 35 and 40 bushels per acre. On the other hand, where it was partially winter-killed and not plowed up, rust had a bad effect. I consider the fall wheat crop a failure in this section.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Fall wheat came on well, and where not badly winter-killed, is well filled. It is not rusted, and was harvested about the second week of July. The labor supply was sufficient, and nearly every farmer has a binder.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Fall wheat came out badly in the spring in this section. Very little was sown, but what there was matured too rapidly owing to the heat and dry weather.

W. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Fall wheat was nearly all winter-killed, and some of it was re-sown. Where winter-killed, the grain was considerably rusted, but elsewhere the quality of the berry is good. In general, however, fall wheat is far below an average both in yield and sample.

J. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: No injury was done to fall wheat by rain or hail, although much damage was done by spring frosts. It also escaped injury from rust and insects. Cutting began about the 14th of July, and the crop was secured in good condition. There was plenty of help to be had in haying and harvesting, and self-binders are becoming plentiful.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Very little fall wheat is sown in this township, but what little there was was badly winter-killed ; otherwise it would have been a good crop. The grain was well saved, but it will be of inferior quality. A number of new self-binders have been brought into use this season.

L. P. Hubbs, Hiller, Prince Edward : Not much fall wheat sown. The yield, however, is fair and the quality good. It is all harvested, cutting having begun about the 12th of July. No self-binders are used, as our crops are mainly barley and peas.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : Fall wheat is not much sown with us, but what we did sow was hurt by frost, and on some lands was a perfect failure. There are a few fields that look well, but some are only a half crop. What fall wheat there is, however, is of good quality.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden, Lennox and Addington : Very little fall wheat was sown, but that was badly winter-killed ; so much so, that in many cases it was plowed under in spring.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : This grain, as well as all other grains, was undoubtedly injured by the severe drouth.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fall wheat was but little sown last autumn, and the crop was winter-killed by the accumulation of ice on the fields last spring.

A. F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac : Fall wheat was badly injured with the ice in the winter, frosts in the spring, and drouth during the summer. Cutting began about the 12th of July, and was all got under cover in good condition. The grain will be shrunken.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : Fall wheat has been a poor crop. It got badly winter-killed, and will not be more than a half yield.

W. J. Ruthven, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville : Fall wheat was badly winter-killed, but it received no injury from rain, hail, rust or insects, although dry weather may have hurt it somewhat. The crop was not extensive, and was got into the barn in good condition, and the grain is of good quality. Cutting began about the 14th of July.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : Grain is nearly all reaped by horse-power, wheat being cut by self-binders and the other grains being taken off chiefly by reapers, as the unbound grain dries more quickly, and the farmers prefer to have it so cut, as they can get it in sooner.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas : Fall wheat is not much sown in this township. Some pieces are winter-killed, but on the whole it is good. Cutting began about the first of July, and the grain was housed in splendid condition. Hay loaders are coming into use. A good many binders are also used, but not to the extent they should be.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont : Fall wheat is not much sown in these parts. Owing to it being badly winter-killed, the crop was mostly plowed up.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : There is less fall wheat sown here every year, as it is so uncertain a crop that any other kind of grain would pay better.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell : Fall wheat will be only half a crop, as it suffered from dry weather. The sample will be poor. Self-binders and labor-saving implements are used by nearly every farmer. Harvest help was plentiful.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton. Very little fall wheat was grown this season, and that was rusted.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew : Scarcely any fall wheat is sown in this county.

G. W. White, Lavant, Lanark : Very little fall wheat is raised here, but what there is is good.

N. Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Harvesting began on July 14th. The grain is plump and good, but the straw light, the crop having suffered from winter-killing. It will be about half an average crop.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria : The yield of fall wheat will be below the average. There are some good samples, and in some places plenty of straw, but in general the crop ripened too fast.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : The fall wheat was mostly killed by the ice last winter and late frosts this spring, and some of what remained was plowed under. The grain is not as plump as it should be, owing to want of moisture at the time of maturing. It ripened too fast, and as a result will be about second quality.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro' : Fall wheat was hurt by ice and dry weather, but not by insects. It promised well in the fall, but the spring freezing and thawing, where not sheltered by the forest or by tree planting, caused it to be a light crop. It was all cut in July.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro' : Fall wheat is better than was expected. It did not fill as plump as might be, but there was no rust. Cutting commenced about the 12th of July, and we got the crop housed in good order. There was a sufficient supply of help, as self-binders supplied the place of manual labor.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton : There is not any great breadth of fall wheat sown here, but although limited in quantity the quality is excellent.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings : The fall wheat that was allowed to remain improved wonderfully, and although not a full crop, yet it yields better than that sown in spring. Cutting began about the middle of July.

Thomas H. Blanshard, Sidney, Hastings : The favorable weather of May and the early part of June produced a good effect upon the fall wheat, restoring to life much that was partially killed by ice and frost of winter and spring, and the dry, warm weather afterwards brought it on rapidly to maturity. It was saved in good condition, and appears to be of good quality.

J. McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka : Fall wheat is not grown to any considerable extent in this district.
 H. Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound : There is but very little fall wheat grown. There has been no injury to the crop, and it has been saved in good condition.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Geo. Little, Sandwich E., Essex : Fall wheat turned out much better than was expected in the spring.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Fall wheat below the average ; damaged by drouth.

James Walker, Dover, Kent : The quality of fall wheat very good ; in some cases a little shrunk.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent : Fall wheat fair ; smooth, bright and hard.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : The quality of fall wheat is good, and the shortage in the crop is owing to the rain and thaw of last winter, which formed a slush on the fields, immediately followed by severe frosts, which solidified the semi-liquid surface, thereby smothering the wheat plant by excluding the air.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin : Fall wheat in this locality was of a good quality, but a light crop—sixteen bushels to the acre.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk : The quality of fall wheat is excellent, where it was raised on sandy or loamy soil, but where it was raised on heavy clay it is more or less shrunk.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : Fall wheat a good quality and weighs a pound or two over on the bushel.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Fall wheat a very good sample, but one third short.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : The quality of fall wheat is very fair—just holding out in weight.

Jas. McClive, Bertie, Welland : I am of opinion that farmers who grow fall wheat largely are making slow progress towards fortune, and if they would turn their attention to dairying they would realize more satisfactory returns, while the land would be rested and decidedly improved.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton : Wheat, generally, somewhat shrunk from early ripening, but makes good flour.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Fall wheat has proved to be the best grain crop that we raised this year, although it is considerably below an average crop, both as regards quantity and quality.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron : Fall wheat hard and dry, but badly shrunk ; it is flouring a great deal better than it looks, being very thin in skin.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron : Quality bright but small, some plump, but a good deal of it shrunk on account of the Hessian fly.

James Campbell, Stanley, Huron : The crop of fall wheat was poor this year ; quite a lot of straw broke and fell down before the grain got ripe. In general the yield is poor. There are some good samples and some very poor.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Fall wheat good, but there is a good deal of small grain in it. It weighs well and grinds well.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : On account of the very dry season fall wheat is inferior in quality and short in quantity, in comparison with last year.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle and Amabel, Bruce : Fall wheat is very fair in quality ; in quantity, about twelve bushels to the acre.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey : The fall wheat is small in the berry, but otherwise very good.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey : Fall wheat was very good. There was not a large acreage sown, but the people are beginning to sow more here now than formerly.

James Robertson, Flos, Simcoe : Fall wheat is small in the berry, but bright and plump.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : Quality of fall wheat excellent, and quantity, too, considering the amount winter-killed.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Fall wheat weighs well. The berry is smaller than usual and rather flinty, caused by drouth.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex : Fall wheat gives a generally good sample. The Hessian fly did damage in some fields, and there the grain was small and shrunk.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : Fall wheat is of fair quality. The sample is smaller than usual, but still much of it is of full weight.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Generally speaking, the quality of fall wheat is good, not so very plump, but hard and heavy.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Mostly a fair sample. Some is small and thin, and about ten per cent. shrunk.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth : Fall wheat is as sound as a bell, but it is very small in the berry.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington : The quality of fall wheat on some farms is very good, being plump, sound and bright, while others in the same neighborhood is very poor.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington : On account of the severe heat and drouth at the time of ripening the fall wheat in the majority of fields was considerably injured, making the quality, as a rule, below the standard.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: Fall wheat was generally a poor turn out per acre, and a great deal of it was very badly rusted.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall wheat was the only grain that filled well, and it filled none too well, but the sample is very fair.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Fall wheat is good in quality but short in quantity.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Fall wheat was a very light crop. It ripened about ten days ahead of time on account of the severe drouth. The Hessian fly was very hard on the early sown.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Fall wheat is of average quality. Some that matured late is a little light and shrunken, but on the whole the quality is good, although the yield is small.

John Bremner, Flamboro' E., Wentworth: Fall wheat is fair in quality, although not up to the standard of former years.

John Shaw, Esquering, Halton: Fall wheat is a fair sample, but not quite so plump as the sample was last year.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat is a fair sample.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Fall wheat a poor sample from being winter-killed and from rust.

J. Bartholomew, Whitechurch, York: Fall wheat is of good quality in general, although in some localities it is shrunken a little.

John Lanigan, Mara, Ontario: Fall wheat is of very good quality, and yields a fair average in this township.

Abraham Morris, Cartwright, Durham: Very little fall wheat is sown, but the quality of that raised this season is pretty good.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The quality of fall wheat is only medium, the berry being small, and in some cases shrunken.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Fall wheat is of good quality, although generally injured by frost last winter.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat was very much injured by the winter and by spring frosts, so that the yield and quality is very poor.

John Hamilton, Hinchinbrook, Frontenac: There is not much fall wheat grown here, but what was saved was very good.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Fall wheat is of good quality, but is not much raised in consequence of being winter-killed.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Light crop; little sown; on the whole a failure, yet the berry fair.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Very good what escaped spring frost; very little sown here the last two seasons.

James Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Fall wheat—quality good but grain small.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fall wheat a failure from being winter-killed.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: Most of the fall wheat was killed in the winter; some odd pieces were left, but it was a poor crop.

John H. Fraser, Drummond, Lanark: Grain good, but very few pieces will average over ten bushels per acre.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: The comparatively few fields that survived the spring frosts did well, though in some places a little injured by rust. Grain good quality.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: Fall wheat a fair sample, but a little on the small side.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Fall wheat yielded well, but generally not a very plump berry.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Very little fall wheat sown, but quality good.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Fall wheat generally good quality.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Very little fall wheat sown; not as good as last season for quality.

SPRING WHEAT.

The season of 1887 was a rather unfavorable one for spring wheat. The record was that of 1885 repeated, minus the damage from rain and plus severe injury from drouth. Insect pests were numerous, and rather general in their visitations. The midge was reported from lake Huron to Glengarry—doing more damage in the west than in the east, however; the weevil wrought injury, the Hessian fly was not idle, blight and rust badly affected the crop in places, and the drouth was general. It would almost seem as if "the stars in their courses" fought against it, and it is not surprising that the yield per acre for the province was less than three-fourths of the average of the preceding five

years. Happily the greatest damage was in that half of the province west of the counties of Simcoe and Ontario where the acreage given to spring wheat is proportionately small, and growing less. In southern Ontario the opinion was expressed by more than one correspondent that the crop should be given up, as there is little or no chance for it in dry seasons. In the counties of Huron, Bruce, Grey and Simcoe the midge was very hurtful, but the greatest failure of the crop was experienced in the West Midland group, where the average yield per acre was 9 bushels, the yield for Perth averaging only 6 bushels. It was well that the western half of Ontario went largely out of the growing of spring wheat, (the acreage having fallen off considerably over 25 per cent.), and it is likely that a continued decrease in the breadth of land devoted to this crop will be recorded, unless some new variety is produced which can defy drouth and withstand in some measure the attacks of rust and the various insect pests. The bearded kinds did best, especially Wild Goose, while the failure of the bald varieties was general, east and west. From the county of Durham eastward the returns were more reassuring, though still a rather poor crop, until the spring wheat fields of the St. Lawrence were reached, where the crop found its best records for the season. In the six or seven counties lying east of Lanark and Leeds, inclusive, good yields were recorded, and a fair quality of grain reported, which upon test has made good flour. In the West Midland counties rust was reported and slight damage by midge, and a falling off in the yield. In the Northern districts the quality of the spring wheat was good and the yield very fair, though midge and rust were present. Notwithstanding the rust and drouth, the straw was of medium quality, as, owing to the absence of rains at the time of the very early harvest, both it and the grain were saved in as perfect a condition as the reaping knife found them. The following table gives the acreage, total yield and yield per acre of the crop by districts, for the years 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	10,841	114,438	10.6	14,031	204,112	14.5
Lake Huron.....	28,013	232,171	8.3	46,839	640,290	13.7
Georgian Bay.....	65,549	668,123	10.2	74,417	1,250,892	16.8
West Midland.....	59,411	537,955	9.1	90,160	1,287,167	14.3
Lake Ontario.....	139,339	1,675,723	12.0	152,516	2,715,962	17.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	114,130	1,599,293	14.0	122,887	2,152,736	17.5
East Midland.....	61,031	687,347	11.3	68,689	1,142,845	16.6
Northern Districts.....	6,507	118,067	18.1	7,926	124,549	15.7
Totals.....	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	577,465	9,518,553	16.5

The average for the province is shown to be very nearly five bushels per acre less than in 1886, while the total crop is less by nearly 4,000,000 bushels. The average of the Georgian Bay counties was less than in the previous year by 6.8 bushels per acre; and in the Lake Ontario counties by 5.8 bushels. In the latter group the aggregate yield was less than in 1886 by more than 1,000,000 bushels. Compared with the average of the five years 1882-6, the area in crop was less by 169,539 acres, the aggregate yield by 4,896,914 bushels, and the yield per acre by 4.5 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex: Not much spring wheat grown, but what little there was sown is middling, except in some places where there was much black wheat, which made the rest almost unfit to be used.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Spring wheat promised well up till the latter part of June, when drouth attacked it, and it ripened prematurely, and is consequently shrunken and a poor sample.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin : Spring wheat is very inferior. I cannot say what caused such a general sickening of the crop, as in many instances it was hardly worth cutting.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Spring wheat is very poor. The hot, dry weather baked it too soon. It will not average more than six bushels to the acre.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand : Very little spring wheat grown. It is a complete failure from drouth and excessive heat. It should be given up in southern Ontario.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand : Spring wheat, like all other grain, has suffered from drouth and heat, and will be light. I have not seen much rust.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : I have seen only one piece of spring wheat, and it was fit only for chicken feed.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Spring wheat is nearly an entire failure. Rust and drouth nearly destroyed it.

Henry Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton : Spring wheat has suffered more than fall wheat from extreme heat and drouth. The kernel will be very small. Straw was so brittle that it could not be bound by hand.

Jas. Watson, Moore, Lambton : Spring wheat injured by rust and Hessian fly, and in many places almost a complete failure. Some good fields on new land, and where the ground was well cultivated and manured.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Spring wheat seems to be played out in this section. The extreme heat prevented it from filling, and the long continued drouth stopped all growth.

Wm. Spence, Grey, Huron : Spring wheat is very poor here ; not over half a crop. Injured by midge and rust.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : A total failure. I fancy the failure of the spring wheat crop of late years arises from the Hessian fly. Most certainly the drouth cannot be blamed for it, for the plant turned yellow in the straw before the dry weather set in. It happens thus every year it fails.

R. B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce : A poor sample in general. It is badly damaged by rust and midge ; better on high rolling land where sown early.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Spring wheat is the best here that it has been for ten years, where sown early. Late sown is rusted some.

Geo. Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : Spring wheat had a good crop of straw, but at time of cutting was partly rusted. The grain will be small, which will bring down the yield, but it will make good flour.

J. Shearer, Egremont, Grey : Spring wheat is slightly rusted. The midge and Hessian fly are both present. Although neither has done much damage, altogether they will lessen the yield somewhat.

Jas. Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Drouth has injured the grain, leaving it small. Midge has also done great injury.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : Very badly rusted, only fit for chicken feed, but there was a big yield of straw.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex : A failure. Some not worth harvesting. The best will scarcely return the seed.

R. A. Brown, Nissouri West, Middlesex : The early sown wheat is above the average. The bearded varieties will be a good crop ; affected by midge somewhat.

Jno. Henderson, Nissouri East, Oxford : Spring wheat is a very poor crop. After it came up the grubs thinned it out ; then the dry weather came on and ripened it too early.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford East, Oxford : A complete failure with but very few exceptions. The growth of straw was light, and the rust was very bad. Fortunately there was not much sown.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : There is scarcely any spring wheat grown here, but what there is will not be worth harvesting.

Robt. Beatty, Blanshard, Perth : Spring wheat is very poor. I see very little that will pay for cutting and threshing. The weevil injured it seriously. I do not think it will average over five bushels per acre.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth : Very poor ; badly rusted. Almost worthless except the bearded kind, which did a good deal better.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Poor ; none but the bearded variety worth anything, and that not good.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington : Very poor, not more than half a crop, owing to dry weather and the ravages of the midge.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo : Not worth cutting, with the exception of one kind of bearded wheat, and even it is not good. A great many farmers did not cut their spring wheat, but let the cattle in on it.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa East, Dufferin : There is a good crop of straw, but the grain is very badly rusted in some places, owing to excessive heat. The midge also injured it some.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln : What little there was sown was scarcely worth harvesting.

W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton, Lincoln : Very little spring wheat was sown, and that is poor, owing to the drouth.

George F. Lewis, Saltfleet, Wentworth : There was very little spring wheat grown, and that is very poor.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth : There was not much grown in this locality, but the few fields I have noticed are good, in both yield and quality of grain, and rather better in appearance than former years. Cutting began about the second of August.

Daniel McFarlane, Nelson, Halton : Spring wheat is not much grown here, and the little we have is not very good.

Wm. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton : Not much spring wheat is sown here. It looks well, but is badly "mided."

W. J. Dods, Caledon, Peel : Spring wheat promised well, but the weather has been too hot and ripened it too soon. A great deal of it will be very small ; it is damaged considerably by midge and blight, and in some cases Hessian fly and rust.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel : Spring wheat is a failure ; the midge has injured it greatly. Goose wheat, however, has not been so much injured, although the grain is small.

J. Gibson, Markham, York : "Wild Goose" is a fair crop, but other kinds are badly affected by rust and midge.

D. James, Markham, York : Spring wheat ripened so quickly that some people called it withering. Rust hurt much of the late sown, while the midge injured other fields so much that it will not pay for harvesting and threshing. The white-stem maggot injured some fields to a small extent. The straw may make good feed, but the grain is far below the average. It was cut on July 28th.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Spring wheat looked well until rust came. Early sown is the better, the late being very little good. We commenced harvesting it about the 1st of August. It is being secured in good condition, but will be a poor sample.

J. H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario : Spring wheat is badly damaged by rust, and there is also some injury by the weevil. It was harvested in good condition. Nearly all the grain is much shrunken.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario : Spring wheat had the finest appearance of the past twenty years up to the 10th of July, when dry, parching weather set in, resulting in premature ripening. There is a heavy crop of straw, but the grain is much shrunken, and will not represent more than half of last year's crop of spring wheat. It was all cut in July.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : All my wheat is more or less rusty ; I have ten acres worthless from rust, and none of it free. I hear a good many complaints of the same thing in this locality. A great deal of the wheat has the head fallen off.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : Spring wheat is affected by drouth and in many cases injured by weevil. The grain is not plump, but hard, and secured in good condition. Cutting began on the 22nd of July. Labor was sufficient, and binders are used on almost every farm.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Some injury was done to late pieces by rust, and all were more or less affected by dry weather. The crop was secured in good condition.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham : Spring wheat varies very much. The weevil injured the crop nearly one-third. The bearded kinds seem to do the best ; White Russian rusted. All is harvested and in the barns.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : Spring wheat is hardly an average crop, although there are some fine pieces. The early sown on well tilled grounds is generally good, but many of the later pieces are thin, having dried and ripened before the kernel was full. It was harvested in good order.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Spring wheat suffered to a considerable extent from the Hessian fly and the dry weather, but the sample is pretty fair. A large part of the spring wheat was cut in July.

W. A. Hendrick, Murray, Northumberland : Spring wheat is a good crop, the best it has been in years. It is headed nicely, and turns out well. It received no injury except from the dry weather.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Spring wheat ripened prematurely, but otherwise it is good ; that is, the straw is very good, although the berry is a little shrunken. The crop is remarkably free from injury by weevil or other insects.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : There is a small crop of spring wheat. The whole trouble is drouth. The straw is light and the grain is generally shrunken.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Very little grown, and that a bad crop. Affected slightly by insects, and very much by drouth.

A. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac : Poor crop, caused by dry weather. The prospects were never better up to June 15th, but no rain came of any account after June 6th.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Spring wheat is only half a crop, and of poor milling quality, and badly rusted.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Very poor ; injured by the drouth, and rust also, where not very early sown.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville : Will be short in straw, but in good deep land well filled and a good head.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : A very good growth of straw, but much of it is rusted and has not filled well.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas : Badly affected by drouth, and somewhat rusted. The grain will be considerably shrunken.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont : Very good ; slightly injured by drouth ; ripened rather hurriedly, which will cause some shrinkage in the grain.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Early spring wheat is very good. The grain is small where late sown, on account of the dry weather.

James Surch, Plantagenet S., Prescott: Spring wheat is generally good, though not full to the top of the head.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: In some sections it is fairly good, but like everything else, it is injured by drouth and ripened too speedily.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Considerable sown, but is rather light. The yield will be small, owing to the dry weather.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: About an average crop. No rust, and very little fly.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Will be a fair crop. Somewhat hurt by the hot weather in July, which ripened it too quickly, and it did not fill well. The midge injured it to a small extent.

William Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: Very good. Some few fields have been more or less injured by the heavy rain after seeding.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Will be an average crop. Rust appeared in some places, but did not injure the crop much.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: Some little injury was done by the extreme heat, which caused premature ripening. Rust also injured it to some extent.

William Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark: A poor crop. Hurt by heat and drouth, and slightly affected by rust.

John Stewart, Verulam, Victoria: Drouth and rust have done great harm. Little fit for sale.

John Westlake, Mariposa, Victoria: Had a fine appearance two weeks before cutting, but the dry weather caused it to ripen prematurely; hence the grain is small and shrunken.

P. Robinson, Smith, Peterboro': Will be an average crop. As the hot weather ripened the grain too rapidly, it will be rather small. All saved in good condition.

D. Anderson, Anstruther, Peterboro': Spring wheat is damaged some by rust, and the grain is small and shrunken. The July drouth and the hot weather helped to make it a failure.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon, Hastings: Spring wheat is very light. The straw is short and can scarcely be cradled on account of there being no rain in July.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Very good; harvested in good condition.

J. H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka, Looks well, and promises a yield far above the average.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Fair crop. About 12 bushels per acre. Quality of grain very good.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Spring wheat here has received no injury.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Spring wheat good, but rather light in weight.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: Spring wheat not much grown in this section; grain shrunken.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Very little spring wheat sown; quality poor.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Spring wheat generally poor, shrunken and light; 45 lbs. to the bushel.

Chas. Walker, Cayuga, Haldimand: Spring wheat poor, fit only for chicken feed.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Spring wheat shrunken and poor in quality, think we will have to give it up.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Spring wheat is very badly shrunken, and weight about 55 lbs. to the bushel.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Spring wheat was not worth harvesting.

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron: Spring wheat. Very little sown and most of it not worth threshing.

Robert Currie, W. Wawanosh, Huron: Spring wheat was worse than fall; it was rusted and shrunken with the hot dry weather before harvesting; much of it here not worth threshing.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Spring wheat miserable, could hardly be worse.

Thomas Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Spring wheat is very much shrunken with heat and rust. Goose wheat excepted.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle and N. Amabel: Spring wheat very poor; badly rusted throughout; about six bushels to the acre on the average. A neighbour, however, who sowed some very early in the spring in a field where his orchard stands, succeeded in turning out 15 bushels to the acre of spring wheat of very fair quality.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: Spring wheat very irregular. Some good, some badly damaged by midge and rust.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Rather poor; injured by midge, rust and Hessian fly.

Alex. McPherson, Proton, Grey: Spring wheat is inferior in quality and small in quantity.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Spring wheat only fit for hen feed and will not pay for threshing; I saw some left uncut as it was not worth cutting.

Bruin Cornell, Delaware, Middlesex: Very little spring wheat grown, and quality very poor.

S. C. Tuttle, East Oxford, Oxford : Not much spring wheat raised in this township, but this year it was a failure on account of drouth.

F. Malcolm, Innerkip, Oxford : In some instances spring wheat did not return seed ; poor in quality.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Spring wheat is under size in sample, but a fine color.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Very little spring wheat sown, and what there is is very bad.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth : Spring wheat not much grown, and what there is is a complete failure.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth : Spring wheat was a total failure ; in many instances will never be threshed.

W. J. Mulloy, Peel, Wellington : Ninety per cent of the spring wheat is screenings.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington : Spring wheat in general is very poor, some new kinds have been introduced which may prove better.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington : Spring wheat is almost a total failure, only about one half being worth threshing, on account of the severe heat along with the rust, which began its work in many cases before it was all in head.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Spring wheat rusted and badly injured by the midge.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Spring wheat a total failure ; badly shrunken ; not grown very extensively.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Spring wheat middling ; it was injured to some extent by rust and midge, and the continued heat and showery weather made it grow too rapidly.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Spring wheat a light crop and much shrunken.

W. H. Van Duzer Grimsby, N., Lincoln : Spring wheat is a fair sample of chicken feed.

John Weylie, sr., Glanford, Wentworth : Spring wheat was a failure with the exception of the Goose variety, which seems to be proof against rust.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton : Spring wheat badly shrunken—not properly matured ; owing to the severe drouth it ripened too quickly.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel : Spring wheat was very light owing to drouth—about ten bushels to the acre.

John Beasley, King, York : Spring wheat very poor ; injured by midge and ripened too soon. Wild Goose is a fair crop.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Spring wheat a poor turn out and poor sample, from being early and badly rusted ; lots of straw.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Spring wheat is generally a failure ; sample mostly poor ; badly affected by drouth.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : Spring wheat generally poor and rusted on stiff soil ; better sample on higher lands.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : Rather below a medium, but hard.

Geo. Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Spring wheat is hardly an average crop ; plenty of straw and heads long enough, but the berry was somewhat small owing to the dry weather.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Spring wheat inferior in quality and very poor in yield.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat hard and bright, but somewhat shrunken ; the dry weather hastened the ripening.

Ira B. Hudgins, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat a very good sample ; poor yield, and not much sown.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Spring wheat sprouted, small and very inferior.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Spring wheat below the average ; straw rusted and grain shrunken.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Spring wheat almost an entire failure—cause dry weather and also the weevil ; quality very poor.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : Spring wheat badly hurt with drouth ; shrunk badly ; not more than 15 bushels to the acre.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Early sown spring wheat was generally good, but rather small grain.

Robert Vallance, Osnaburck, Stormont : Spring wheat fair ; hurt some by drouth towards ripening time, causing a little shrinkage.

James Cattnach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Spring wheat is sound, but owing to the drouth it did not fill out.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Spring wheat never stooled out; the heads were short and the berry small. The chief complaints are of drouth and rust.

James Surch, Plantagenet S., Prescott: Spring wheat good sample, and an average of, say, 13 bushels to the acre.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Quality sound, but berry in some cases somewhat shrunk by the great drouth, and in some cases by rust caused by cold nights and hot days.

John O'Callaghan, North Gower, Carleton: Spring wheat was hurt by the hot weather and rust and some fly; the grain is small.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew: The dry weather injured this crop, yet I think it is turning out better than was expected, close on an average crop.

R. Harper, Elmsley N., Lanark: Good in quality, though somewhat small in the berry.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Spring wheat suffered much from scorching hot weather in July.

Thomas Telford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Colorado wheat good. White Russian very poor.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': Some kinds of spring wheat very good, such as Colorado, an early bearded wheat; White Russian rusted; yield poor, sample chicken feed.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Spring wheat good quality, but small yield.

Geo. Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Small in grain and somewhat hurt by weevil.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: Spring wheat fair, affected a little by drouth.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Spring wheat injured by the midge so badly that some fields have not even been reaped. Our farmers here intend to give up growing any for some years.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Spring wheat good but deficient in bulk.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Spring wheat not as good as last season; berry small on account of ripening too soon and some of the heads not filled up.

Robert F. Ogle, Campbell, Algoma: No injury by rust; slightly shrunk by heat. We had good weather on Manitoulin Island during the summer; nice warm showers. Late crops injured by frost.

BARLEY.

The barley crop as a whole has been very tersely and truthfully described by the phrase used by a good many correspondents—"bright, but light." The harvest generally was two weeks earlier than usual, and the grain had by just that period too short a time to mature properly. As a consequence its weight was below the average, the estimates of correspondents varying from 40 to 48 lbs. to the bushel. With the exception of a very few fields, the crop was saved without a drop of rain, and the color was almost universally bright. In Wolfe Island and two or three townships in the East Midland and River counties there was some discoloration, which in some instances was due to the grain standing too long after it was ripe. The crop succeeded best in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties, where the early sown barley turned out very well, while later sown was somewhat below the average. May rains caused some injury in Lambton. In the Northern districts, too, barley was quite a satisfactory crop, though there it is not extensively grown. In almost all the other counties some correspondents speak favorably of the crop, but the majority of the reports were distinctly unfavorable. In the counties of Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, the principal barley-growing district, the yield was very unsatisfactory. A correspondent in Prince Edward spoke of the grain as being of the "shoe-peg" character, and a Durham farmer described it as "hungry." Rust affected the late barley to a considerable extent in Bruce and Perth, and complaints of the same enemy come from Elgin, York, Stormont and Carleton. Two or three reports mentioned damage by the Hessian fly and worms. Wherever the barley was sown early it was comparatively heavy in straw and also yielded much better in grain. The grain threshed out much better than was expected at the time of harvest, and the good quality of the sample made up for the lack of weight, of which almost general complaint had been

made. A comparison of the crop for the seasons of 1886 and 1887 is presented in the following table by groups of counties :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush per acre.
Lake Erie	35,742	719,372	20.1	35,551	898,038	25.3
Lake Huron.....	60,932	1,425,914	23.4	53,682	1,502,186	28.0
Georgian Bay	58,050	1,308,045	22.5	54,012	1,423,407	26.4
West Midland.....	132,247	3,148,152	23.8	117,720	3,328,576	28.3
Lake Ontario.....	310,215	6,997,828	22.6	294,743	7,822,742	26.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	86,740	1,875,608	21.6	87,917	2,208,651	25.1
East Midland	81,873	1,623,751	19.8	89,748	2,273,180	25.3
Northern Districts.....	1,547	36,160	23.4	2,405	55,498	23.1
Totals.....	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	735,778	19,512,278	26.5

The area in crop was nearly 40,000 acres more than the average of the five years 1882-6, but the yield was 2,437,500 bushels less than the average of those years, and the yield per acre was 4.6 bushels less.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex : Barley is a fair crop. The grain is small, but saved in good condition. The sample is bright.

C. Coatsworth, Romney, Kent : The crop is good and well secured. Most of the barley had matured before the drouth affected it. The sample will be good and the crop over average.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Very little barley was grown here, and what was grown is of an inferior quality. Some black barley has turned out well.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Barley was not much grown here. What there is is good, being well matured before the excessively dry hot weather set in.

W. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin : Barley is about half a crop. It was damaged by rust and drouth.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk : Barley is a very fair crop. It came on early and was injured by drouth least of all the spring crops, and with fine weather at harvest it was secured in good condition.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Barley is an uneven crop. Where it was sown early it is very good, but later sown is very poor. It will probably be the best of our grains this year, but is nothing to brag of ; say 12 bushels per acre.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : The sample is bright, but the yield is very small and the grain light.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Barley is one-third short and a poor sample. It will not average 40 lbs. to the bushel. The drouth hurt it.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Barley is a miserable crop, short in straw and small in grain. The color is good, the crop being saved in good condition. Commenced cutting about July 15th.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : The spring drouth kept barley back considerably, but the early summer rains gave it a good growth. Cutting began July 8th. The crop ripened too fast and crinkled down rapidly, making it rather hard to gather.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : Barley is a very poor crop. It was first scalded by the excessive rain in the month of May and afterwards scorched and prematurely ripened by the heat and drouth.

Wm. Spence, Grey, Huron : Barley is a good crop and very good sample. Most of it is harvested and was put into the barn in good condition.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron : A considerable quantity of barley was sown last spring. The early sown will yield 10 to 15 bushels per acre more than the late sown, which did not come up for several weeks on account of the dry season. The early grain will yield 40 bushels per acre. There was not much Mensury barley sown, as buyers do not want it.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : Early barley filled well, but the late was much rusted and will consequently yield less. The crop was secured in beautiful condition.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Barley is not an average crop and will not be a good sample, as it did not come up well in the spring, the clay land being so stiff and dry.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey : Early sown barley is poor. What was sown about the middle of May is good, plump and bright.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Barley is a very good crop, although late sown is short in the straw. It has been secured in good order and will sample well.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Barley is a good crop, of fair quality, and has been secured mostly without rain.

C. Cooke, Tecumseth, Simcoe : Barley was very much affected by the drouth and the great heat. It will be very light in weight.

W. Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex : An insect worked in some of the fields. Some used salt, which stopped its ravages. It also stiffened the straw, which crinkled badly. Barley is a grand color, very little of it being dark, but the grain is shrunken and the yield below the average.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester North, Middlesex : Very few pieces will go over 15 bushels per acre, and some not over five. The berry is very thin and light.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Barley will be of good color but poor sample. The hot weather in the first and second weeks of July almost cooked it. We started cutting July 15th, and the crop was saved in good condition.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : Barley came up well and looked fine on the ground. It would have been a good crop if we had had rain at filling time.

James Spence, Blanshard, Perth : Barley was prematurely ripened and slightly rusted. Cutting began about July 20th. The grain is only about half size.

Alex. Martin, Downie, Perth : Barley that was early sown has done pretty well. It is of good color, but small in the kernel.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Barley that was sown early is a fair crop here, but the exceedingly hot dry weather hastened it too fast. It is a nice bright sample, but small and light.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : Barley was a very fine crop, bright in color but light in weight, except the very early sown. Cutting commenced on July 12th.

Geo. Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo : Bright in color and light in weight. It ripened too quickly.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa East, Dufferin : Barley is not the best in quality. It was injured by storms and hot weather. It was harvested in good condition.

Robt. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin : Barley is a fair crop, secured in good condition. The grain is a little small.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby North, Lincoln : Barley was secured bright enough, but very light in weight. It ripened too quickly.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Barley has done poorly, except now and then a field that was very early. On the whole it is a poor crop and will not weigh over 40 lbs. to the bushel, owing to the hot, dry weather.

John Blasdell, Beverley, Wentworth : Barley was affected by the drouth, and the berry is small and light. It was harvested in good condition.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Hutton : Barley is a little below an average crop, beautifully bright, but deficient in weight. Late sown barley was very poor.

W. T. Patullo, Caledon, Peel : Barley will generally rank No. 2. It will be light, but generally very good in color.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Barley is an average crop of straw and housed in fine condition. The grain is bright in color, but small and shrunken from the heat and drouth.

John Beasley, King, York : Early sown barley is very fair, but late sown is poor and light.

John McMillan, Whitechurch, York : Barley is of good color, but poorly filled. There is a good crop of straw. Nearly all the barley grown here is the old white. There is very little Russian white grown.

D. James, Markham, York : Barley is light in weight. It was slightly rusted, but the grain is bright in color.

Angus Ezo, Georgina, York : Barley is a good yield and was secured well. On account of being lodged, a good deal of it will be colored.

John Foy, Scuzog, Ontario : Barley is small and light in weight. The harvest commenced fully two weeks earlier than it would have done but for the hot weather.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario : Where sown early, barley is a fair crop, with good grain. Where sown late, the grain is mostly small and deficient in weight from three to five pounds per bushel. It was mostly secured in good condition as to color.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Barley will be termed by the buyers as "hungry." Yield, 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

Thomas Syer, Manvers, Durham : Barley ripened very early and prematurely. Early sown is the best. The grain will be small and mostly discolored, there being a shower of rain at the time of cutting.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland : Barley was injured very much by the drouth. The straw is generally short, though in some fields it is heavy enough. The grain is small and light, caused by the drouth. I commenced cutting on July 11th, which is very early. Considerable barley was discolored by the rain of July 21st. The rest will be bright.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Barley was injured by the heat and drouth and ripened prematurely. There was some Hessian fly in it. It was all harvested in good condition. Sample light, color fair.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland: There is plenty of straw, but the berry is small and not plump, as it ripened too quickly. It is all as bright as a silver dollar. There is a good deal of barley in this district.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Barley, one of the staple products of the township, suffered much from the drouth, and the probabilities are that the township, as a whole, will not give much more than half a crop.

L. P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Barley is about half a crop, and in some places an entire failure. Most of it was saved bright in color, but will be light in weight.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Barley is an average crop, and early sown pieces will give an average yield. The sample is somewhat under weight, but very bright in color.

James Cooper, Marysburg South, Prince Edward: Barley is a very poor crop. Some fields were pastured. The injury was caused by drouth.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington: Barley is quite a failure on account of the continued dry hot weather. A large proportion was saved without any rain and is very bright, but the grain is light. I think very little will go 48 lbs. to the bushel.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Barley cutting commenced about July 8th. The yield is small and the grain is badly shrunken. It was generally harvested bright.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: Barley is the best crop we have, but is not an average crop. The grain is light, but the berry bright. There is not very much straw.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: The appearance on the field was very good, but when harvested it proves to be very light and badly colored. Harvesting commenced July 25th.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Barley is a very poor crop. The grain is small, dark and shrunken.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac: Barley will be light, except the early sown and that on high rich soil. I consider the barley harvest commenced at least ten days earlier than usual.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is not so good as last year, being very short and not well headed. Harvesting commenced August 1st.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Barley has been an abundant crop, having been well matured before the drouth set in. It was all secured in good condition.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is a good crop, about the best we have in this section. It was saved in fine condition.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas: Barley is not very well filled and is rusted somewhat, but was saved in splendid condition. It is the best barley we have had for years.

D. F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Early sown barley promises a good yield. Late sown is rather dark in color and light in weight.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont: The two-rowed barley is somewhat shrunken with the great heat but appears bright. The four-rowed is badly blighted, will not be over one-fourth of a crop, and that not fit for market.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Barley would have been a good crop but for the heat. The grain is bright and nice, but very light.

John Kyle, Hawkesbury East, Prescott: There is a considerable quantity of barley sown about here. Some of the farmers say it is pretty good. I think it has stood the drouth better than other cereals.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Barley will turn out well, but there was not much sown.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Barley is about an average crop, and was saved in first rate condition.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Except in the early sown the berry is small. The grain was somewhat rusted.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew: Began cutting about July 13th. The crop ripened rather fast, and the berry is small. It is about all in, and the quality is good.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: Barley is very good and sustained no serious injury by the weather. Cutting commenced about July 20th.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Barley is not quite up to the average. There was too much wet when it was sown.

John F. Cummings, Mariposa, Victoria: Barley is small in kernel, owing to the dry weather. It is generally good in color but light in weight.

N. Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Barley was injured by the dry, hot weather. The grain is smaller than usual. It was harvested in excellent condition.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro': Barley is a medium crop, but will be a small sample and light weight. It is all harvested.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Barley is very small and light. It was browned by the hot sun, although housed without getting any rain.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Barley is generally sown late here, and now looks worse than anything else grown, owing to the drouth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Barley is better than any other crop here. It was saved very well, but it is light in weight.

Thos. Steele, Sidney, Hastings: Barley has plenty of straw and good heads, but is light in grain. Cutting commenced about July 11th. About two-thirds of the grain is bright and the rest partly discolored.

J. McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka: Barley is very good. Harvesting commenced about the 28th July. The grain has been saved in good condition.

Thomas Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound: Barley is light through drouth, but has a good berry.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Barley is good, having received no injury. Some was cut about August 1st, but some is not ripe yet.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Barley is of good quality, but very little is raised here.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Barley is bright but light in weight.

L. M. Brown, Dorchester S., Elgin: Barley is bright in color but light in weight.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Barley is very light but very bright and dry.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: Barley has a very bright color, but is light in weight.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Barley is of excellent quality in every respect but weight, as it falls short four or five lbs. to the bushel. The drouth accounts for this.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Barley is somewhat light, but the color is bright and clear.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: Barley is hard and dry. It is light in color for this township, and is very light in weight.

Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Barley is bright in color, but light in the grain. On the whole, however, a good average crop.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: Barley is a fair crop, small in kernel, but a good sample.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Barley is good and sound, very small, 45 lbs. to the bushel being about the average. It never was brighter.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Most of the barley is of good color, but much of it is short in weight, while part of it will go the 48 lbs. to the bushel. However I have been selling some which by the tester gives a weight of 58 lbs. to the bushel.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey: Barley is very light and the grain shrunk, but of good bright color.

W. Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Barley was mostly secured without rain, but some is very light in weight.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Barley, of which there is not much sown, was broken down considerably by a summer storm, and though of good quality, I should say it is under an average crop.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: A nice bright sample, but grain light.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: We have but a little barley; what is raised is shrunken, but bright.

D. S. Butterfield, Norwich N., Oxford: Barley is a light crop, but a fair light sample.

Robt. Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Barley has a large grain, very bright but not well filled.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Barley is of fine color, and hardly up to the average yield per acre, though for a wonder it is up to the mark per bushel by the tester.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Barley was injured by the heat, and consequently ripened too soon. The kernel is small, but for the most part of bright color.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: Barley was a fine crop of straw and promised a good yield, but owing to the severe drouth it is light in weight, but of fine color.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Early barley is very good, but late barley is light.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: Barley was severely injured by the drouth just at the period of ripening, causing it to mature so quickly that it generally is about 3 lbs. short of the standard in weight.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Barley is of good color, but rather light in weight, except early sown which ran over weight.

Geo. Bailey, Malancthon, Dufferin: Barley is of good color. It is light in weight in some parts of the township, but in others it is of fair average weight.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Barley was poor in most sections of the township. On some of the best farms there was some good barley, but in general it was somewhat shrunken and of light weight.

Thomas Choate, Glanford, Wentworth: Barley light in weight, but fair in color.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Barley very bright but light in weight, averaging from 45 to 48 lbs. per bushel.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is an excellent crop of barley here although light in weight, as the excessive heat caused the grain to ripen too rapidly. The earlier sown barley was the best.

John Beasley, King, York: Early sown good and heavy, but later sown light. All of a good color.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Barley showed a good turn out and a very good sample. None is extra bright, but it weighs well.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York : Barley bright, but lacking in weight.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario : Barley where sown early is a fairly good crop, a great quantity of it being of good color and weight.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Barley has turned out much better than was expected at the time of harvesting.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : The barley is very variable, some weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel, and some as high as 52. I think it is owing to the soil, high sandy loam being light, while heavy clay gives a plumper berry. Some are of opinion that salt is beneficial, owing to its keeping the soil cool and moist.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Early sown barley on loamy soil is bright and heavy ; late sown and on heavy soil is a small crop and light weight.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : The quality of barley varies more than usual. The early sown is generally a good sample as to weight and of fair yield ; late sown, or that on shallow soil, is inferior and light in weight.

James Beason, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Barley is about a half crop. It is a good sample as to color, but in parts of the township is badly shrunk.

Fred. Membury, Adolphustown, Lennox and Addington : Barley is good, being bright, although rather light in weight.

Thos. Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac : Barley has turned out better than expected, although it is rather light and the straw is short.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Barley is an average crop, though somewhat dark in color.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : Barley is of good color but light in weight.

James Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Barley is a very light crop, but of good color.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Barley appears to have withstood the drouth better than other cereals.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton : Barley is light, in many instances not coming up to the standard weight, but it is of good color.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew : There is very little barley sown. The grain is good in quality, but in yield is below the average.

Reuben Stedman, Drummond, Lanark : Owing to the drouth the barley is small in grain and will not weigh well, but otherwise is of good quality.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria : Barley dried up too quickly. The sample is of good color, but light in the grain.

Thos. Telford, Ennismore, Peterboro' : Barley is a fine light sample, but scarcely will go the full weight.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Barley is very lean, but of good color.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Barley is good in color, but light in weight.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : There is very little barley sown in this district, but what there is is good.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound : Barley is small ; not filled up on account of drouth. Barley sown about the middle of the season did the best.

OATS.

Oats shared in the general decline in product, the decrease amounting to about 20 per cent. on the average yield per acre for the preceding five years and nearly 5,500,000 bushels as compared with the average total yield of the province for the same period. This loss was attributed almost wholly to the drouth, for none of the cereals are freer from insect pests than oats. Grasshoppers did slight damage in some counties, and rust was complained of in the interior, although not to any serious extent. A few instances of smut are reported among the black varieties, and rust was generally more severe upon them than upon white oats. The complaints of injury by the drouth were so general as to be practically unanimous. Oats thrive where there is considerable moisture either in the soil or in the atmosphere, and a hot, dry season is the bane of the crop. Thus it is that on moist lands or in those counties more favored with summer showers, a good return was recorded, and early sown fields which got the benefit of the first rains of June also made a fair showing ; but late sown fields, which experienced little else than drouth, and those on high, dry land, were very light in yield, in some cases the grain having ripened in so

immature a condition as to give little more than the hull. In the western peninsula the reports were favorable as to the length and quality of the straw, but in the central and eastern portions of the province the straw was short. Good yields were reported from Essex, Kent, Huron, Bruce, Perth, Dufferin and Peel in the west, and from Dundas and Russell in the east, as well as from the northern districts, Algoma reporting over 41 bushels to the acre. The oat harvest was exceedingly early, the crop, with the exception of the very late varieties, having been placed in the barn in good condition by the end of the first week of August. A comparative table by districts for the years 1886 and 1887 follows :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	154,489	6,054,368	39.2
Lake Huron.....	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,422	6,178,239	36.5
Georgian Bay.....	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	155,153	5,456,633	35.2
West Midland.....	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	324,325	12,437,130	38.3
Lake Ontario.....	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	281,915	10,400,299	36.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	400,751	13,518,446	33.7
East Midland.....	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	118,716	4,070,223	34.3
Northern Districts.....	18,428	580,141	31.5	17,130	550,270	32.1
Totals.....	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2

Compared with the average of the five years 1882-6, the area in crop is greater by 191,809 acres, while the aggregate yield is less by 5,485,292 bushels, and the average yield per acre less by 7.5 bushels. In the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland counties the aggregate yield was less than the average of five preceding years by over 4,000,000 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

C. W. Hind, Mersea, Essex : We have straw enough for 65 or 70 bushels of oats, but on account of the heat and drouth not yielding more than 35 or 40 bushels per acre, and the grain is very light. The crop is all secured in good condition, and much of it is threshed.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex : Oats are not what we expected about a month ago. The yield is not turning out as it ought to be for the straw, and the quality is very light—poor weight. The cause is the drouth ; we had no rain, and no dew for many nights, when the time came to fill.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Oats showed for a more than average crop, and will be a good yield, but will be light grain.

C. Coatsworth, Rommey, Kent : A large acreage of oats was sown, but the drouth has materially injured the crop. Thirty to thirty-five bushels will be about the average, and the grain will be far inferior to last year's. It is nearly all harvested.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin : Oats are very light, particularly late sown. The grain will be light in weight, as it ripened too quickly on account of the hot, dry weather.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : In the growing season the promise of a large crop of oats was never better, but the intense heat ripened it too suddenly, and consequently the grain is light. The crop is secured at this date (Aug. 9th), when we should be beginning to cut it.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk : Oats are a light crop on account of the drouth ; will not average more than a-half or two-thirds crop at most.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Oats are very good where they occupy early and well tilled soils ; but later sown, and all on poor soils, are not long enough to cut with the reaper, and are poor generally. Altogether the crop will be about 20 bushels to the acre.

A. Simonton, Seneca, Haldimand : A light crop, and small grain, light in color ; the poorest crop in 30 years. On high, old land it never got fairly started for want of moisture. We thought our soil was good for oats, but it failed this time.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : About one-half the oats did not grow, the spring was so wet ; and then the dry weather set in. Grasshoppers have cut the late oats very badly. The crop was got in in good condition, but is light in the grain. Cutting began on July 28th.

J. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton : Early oats may be considered a fair crop. Later sown are very light, and very late sown are very little more than empty hulls, having ripened before filling.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : I have seen some very fine fields where put in early on stubble, and have seen some fields on sod hardly worth cutting. Oats will be lighter in grain than last year, on account of the hot weather.

John Hislop, Grey, Huron : Oats seem a good crop, although there are pieces that have nothing but husks, especially the late oats.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron : Oats are a splendid crop, and will yield about 50 bushels an acre. Welcome and Egyptian have been sown in large quantities.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : The oat loves a moist, temperate clime. The scorching weather prevailing during July has reversed these conditions, and the late sown oats are poor, light and rusted. Early sown oats, and even those sown later on lands naturally moist, are a fine, average crop. Maturing early, they to a large extent defied the excessive heat of July.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : Some kinds are badly rusted. White Russian and White Australian seem to withstand the rust better than most other kinds.

Thomas Inglis, Carrick, Bruce : Oats are a fine crop to look at while growing. The crop is heavy in the straw, but will not yield so well, on account of the excessive heat while ripening. Early oats are bright, but late are badly rusted.

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce : I never saw as fine a looking oat crop as was in this section about the middle of July, but the extreme heat and a little rust brought them down a few degrees. There never was so great a supply of hay and oats in this section.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Oats are an excellent crop, the best we have had for a number of years. Early sown are the best, as usual. Egyptian oats give the best yield.

John Morice, Normandy, Grey : Early sown oats will be about an average crop ; later sown are showing signs of rust, and are being too rapidly forced forward. A great deal of the early sown oats was cut in the last week of July.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey : Early sown oats are good, but with late sown the straw is short and the grain like chaff. Oats will be a light crop in this township.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe : Oats are a good crop, especially the early sown. The grain will be lighter than usual ; it dried too fast.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Oats are a fair, medium crop, not heavy, however. It was too hot for them, and they ripened too quickly.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : The grain is light in early sown oats, and late sown is scarcely worth anything. The grasshoppers are cutting nearly all the grains off the stalk.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Oats will be little over half a crop with straw badly rusted. Very few fields will produce 30 bushels to the acre.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex : Oats had a splendid appearance in the beginning of summer, but the dry and hot season ripened them too fast, not giving them time to fill, and making it the earliest harvest we have on record.

Wm. Dawson, Williams W., Middlesex : Early oats headed well, but late oats are struck with rust ; it has been too dry. Had the season continued favorable, the oat crop would have been magnificent. The grain is light and below an average quantity. The harvest was nearly all done by the 12th of August.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Oats are an excellent crop, with the exception that the drouth affected the sample. Some farmers claim to have a yield of from 50 to 60 bushels an acre. The grain will be lighter than usual, but the straw is good and there is lots of it. The late oats are affected by rust.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford : The straw is very short and not over half filled, and the grain was very much shrunken. There was no time for them to grow and fill out.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : Oats are a lighter crop than usual. I have heard a few complain of smut, but so far as I can learn it is confined to the black varieties.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Oats have plenty of straw as a rule, but they have been hurt by heat and rust. They are very light when sown at all late. Early sown is a fair crop, and has done best on heavy and loamy soils. Cutting began about the 25th of July.

Alex. Martin, Downie, Perth : Oats have straw for 70 bushels to the acre, but the kernel is small and I do not think it goes over 30 bushels.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth : Oats are rather short in the straw but well headed. A great portion of it suffered from rust, and the almost tropical heat of July was too much for it. The grain will be small and very dry. Nearly all of it is housed in fine order.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington : It is not easy to give a fair estimate of oats. There are some very fair crops, and some very much injured by rust, but in general where there is a fair crop it is light in weight.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo : Oats stood up splendidly, and if not injured so severely by the great heat some fields would have yielded 60 or 70 bushels an acre. Late sown, and that on heavy, low soil is hardly worth cutting, as there is nothing in it but the shell. New Zealand oats yielded a good average crop.

R. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin : Oats are very good. There is plenty of straw, but it may be a little small in the grain.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Oats are a light crop, taken altogether. Many turned their cattle into the fields of late oats and pastured them rather than cut the grain.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln : A good deal of oats was cut in July and cutting is about over. Those who have threshed are disappointed in the yield. There are a great many empty hulls ; the season was too quick for oats

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth : Early sown was not so much affected by the heat and drouth as the later sown, which are badly rusted, especially after sod. The heads are only partially filled, and the growth appears to have been stopped when only nicely out of the shoot blade. The grain will be very poor in quality.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Oats ripened about the 1st of August. Early sown fields are not so bad, but late oats are useless, the dry weather and heat causing the head to remain partly in the shoot blade.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Oats will be a fair crop where sown early. The late oats will be light in weight, and some will be badly rusted.

A. Forster, Markham, York : Oats were ripened too soon by the high temperature. Late sown and black varieties rusted a good deal. The cutting began about the 21st of July, and it was housed in good condition, but light.

John Beasley, King, York : Many black oats, especially the late sown, are rusted, but there is a splendid crop of white oats, although short in straw.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : A number of fields are so short that they can be cut only with a scythe or cradle, and then raked together. It will be a very light crop.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario : Oats in early places are very good, but the later sown is hurt by rust, and drouth has caused premature ripening. All that is housed is in splendid condition.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Early sown oats on good land will turn a great amount of straw, although the grain will be light, while the late sown, even on good land, will do little in either straw or grain, as some of it did not head out.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland : Early sown oats are a fair crop, but late sown are very poor.

G. C. Hurlburt, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Oats will average very good where sown early, but in some sections will not be worth threshing. The crop will be very light in the straw.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Oats are a failure on high grounds, but have had some success on low grounds. Late sown will be an average crop.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Oats are generally short in the straw, and will be light in weight. Late sown, especially, will be poor in quality.

Thos. McDowell, South Gower, Leeds and Grenville : Oats will be a poor crop, except some pieces, which were early sown. They were injured first by rust and then prematurely ripened by the dry, hot weather, which lasted a long time. Being the staple crop in this section, farmers will feel the loss.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : This is the main crop of this section. It is very heavy on the ground, but the quality generally is good, though injured in some places by rust. It promised well early in the season, but the hot dry weather forced the plants too rapidly. Cutting began about the 1st of August

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont : Oats will be a very good crop, although the dry weather hurried the maturing and may affect the weight of the grain somewhat.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Oats are a very good crop, especially early sown.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Oats are the staple in this locality. They have grown as tall as in other seasons, but for lack of moisture have not filled up. I am afraid they will be far below the average.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Oats are better than last year, although not as heavy a crop as farmers expected a month ago. The warm weather hastened it to maturity before it had time to fill.

Ralph Lett, Wilbertorce, Renfrew : Oats are not so good as last year, but up to the average of preceding years. They ripened too fast to fill. They were also injured by a worm which cut the stem at the ground in the spring.

G. Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark : On light land the straw is very short, and the grain is not well filled, and it is almost a failure ; but on heavy, rich land a fair crop, injured slightly by the rust. Cutting began in the first week of August.

John Westlake, Mariposa, Victoria : Early oats will be a good crop, but late oats ripened prematurely.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro' : Oats are short in straw, but will turn out better and yield more than the other grains. They are mostly all cut and housed in good condition.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro' : Oats are very light. The straw is so short that many of the farmers are not trying to bind them, but are putting them in loose.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon, Hastings : Oats are light. The straw is very short ; in many places it is not more than a foot high, and will have to be mowed.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Oats that were sown early and on deep soil are very good, but late sown are very poor.

Fred N. Tove, Draper, Muskoka: The oat crop will be about an average. The grain is rather light having ripened prematurely, owing to drouth. Harvesting began about the first of the month and is still in progress. Labor is rather scarce.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Oats will be very good. Some have been cut. The late oats also look well.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Oats promise a large yield. Cutting will begin in about a week from this date (Aug. 1st).

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Early sown were good, but late sown were light.

Thomas F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: I never saw oats so light.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Oats a little light, though good for the season.

Shelden Ward, Malahide, Elgin: Sample bright, but light in weight; mine will not weigh 20 lbs. to the bushel.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Oats poor—not weighing more than 27 lbs. per bushel.

Arthur Simonton, Seneca, Haldimand: Oats poor crop, and light in weight; the drouth “played hob” with them.

Duncan Schooley, Bertie, Welland: Very light in weight and yield.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Generally light; early sown pretty fair, but late oats are very light indeed.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: The quality of oats is miserable. I believe there was more nourishment in one bushel last year than in two this year.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Oats are a very good crop, but will not come up to weight as formerly.

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron: Early oats good; late very poor and light, on account of drouth and hot weather.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Early sown oats a fair crop; late sown oats badly rusted; grain miserably light. Threshers report cases where the yield was not more than 10 or 15 bushels to the acre.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Early oats are good, but late oats were considerably retarded in growth by the drouth and the grain badly injured by rust.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Oats are light; great drouth when near ripening, and rust the causes; grasshoppers also stripped them badly.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: Oats good sample, but rather light.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey: Oats good, weigh from 38 to 40 lbs. per bushel.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Oats are sound like all other grain this year, but imperfectly filled and light. Small average per acre, but large acreage.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: Oats light; yield small—or much less than expected.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Oats in general light, although some very good samples; yield, one-third below an average.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri East, Oxford: Rust affected some fields of oats that were sown on sod turned up in the spring.

John Sheehan, Norwich North, Oxford: Oats light; about 25 bushels to the acre; cause—rust and drouth.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries South, Brant: Fine quality of straw, but grain very light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Oats ripened rather too fast, and are rather light.

Thomas Moffat, Logan, Perth: Oats average quantity—quality light; badly rusted and seriously damaged thereby, and also for want of rain.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: Black oats rusted badly; crop in general light.

J. A. Brandon, Maryborough, Wellington: White oats good; black poor—injured by grasshoppers and drouth.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Oats are mostly all light, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. and some less.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: The black oats were badly rusted and poor; the white were very good.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Oats above the average, and of a good quality.

James R. R. Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Very light and poor yield; rusted and burnt with sun.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Oats sown early on fall-ploughed land got a good start before the drouth set in and were very fair, but I think that more than half the oat yield of the township this year was of poor quality, though fair yield.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: Oats very uneven; some very fair and some like chaff.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Oats are light in weight and far below the average.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Dry and well harvested, but much lighter than last year.

John Beasley, King, York: Black oats light; white good and heavy.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario : Early sown not so bad, but late sown scarcely worth threshing.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Oats nearly a failure both in weight and yield.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Oats started fairly in spring, but the growth was checked by the dry hot weather ; result—a great many light oats ; the rest of fair quality.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac : Oats quite inferior—about three-fourths of a crop.

John C. Stafford, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville : Oats an average crop, but hurt by drouth in some localities.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Straw very short, but the grain is very good ; an average crop.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Early sown fair, but late hardly worth threshing.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : Small in the grain but weigh pretty well, as the hull is thin and the kernel sound and hard.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Renfrew : Oats not more than half a crop in bulk and grain light.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark : Oats that were sown early are pretty good ; late sown light.

J. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough : Straw short, but grain turned out well.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : About half a crop ; lack of moisture seriously affected the oat crop throughout the season.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Oats inferior to last year ; many light ones.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka : Sample very good ; about one-fourth below an average in yield.

RYE.

The cultivation of rye is yearly growing more unpopular with farmers, and the area is rapidly decreasing. The area under rye in 1887 was 68,362 acres, against an average of 124,575 acres for each of the five years 1882-6 ; while the yield was only 894,887 bushels, against an average for the preceding five years of 2,102,453 bushels. The low-ness of the market for rye, together with the comparatively small yield even under the best conditions, and the tendency of this grain—from its ability, if planted too deeply, to retain its vitality dormant in the soil for years and spring up on a suitable opportunity—to mix with other grains and spread over the farm, combine to make it undesirable for general cultivation. In the season of 1887 rye had the advantage of being an early crop, and was farther advanced than other grains before the effects of the drouth began to be felt—a circumstance which operated somewhat in its favor. Still the reports show that rye was considerably injured by the drouth, and that the yield was short. The grain is more or less shrunk, and the estimated yield does not reach one-half the average of the past five years. The following table gives acreage and yield for the two years 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	10,675	133,503	12.5	8,905	137,841	15.5
Lake Huron.....	619	10,215	16.5	584	12,422	21.3
Georgian Bay.....	1,889	31,670	16.8	1,225	19,726	16.1
West Midland.....	4,300	59,238	13.8	2,582	51,358	19.9
Lake Ontario.....	22,020	266,154	12.1	21,874	317,094	14.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	16,032	227,114	14.2	18,173	333,404	18.2
East Midland.....	12,339	158,807	12.9	13,776	222,000	16.1
Northern Districts.....	488	8,186	16.8	660	12,617	19.1
Totals.....	68,362	894,887	13.1	67,779	1,106,462	16.3

The greatest failure occurred in the eastern portion of the province, where rye is chiefly grown, and over the whole province the yield was 3.8 bushels less than the average of the five years 1882-6.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Henry Morand, Sandwich East, Essex: About one-half of a crop. The grain is quite plump.

J. W. Howey, Bayham, Elgin: Rye was about three-quarters of a crop, and was secured in good condition.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Not so well filled as some years, but a fine crop.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Rye, like wheat, was "sun-killed," and is poor, yielding about ten bushels per acre.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: I know of none raised this year. Through inattention on the part of farmers some rye has got amongst the fall wheat and increases quite rapidly, and grows thriftily.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey: A good crop, but not much grown.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: But little rye is grown here, but it is a fairly good crop.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Rye, where grown, will be a fair average crop.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Rye is light in grain. It ripened too early on account of the drouth.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Very little grown here. Where it was grown the crop was middling.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: A poor crop of grain, but very good straw.

G. E. Mowbray, Whitby East, Ontario: Scarcely any sown. What we have is good—a full crop.

W. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Injured by ice last winter in spots, but a fair crop generally.

Jas. Brock, Cavan, Durham: Rye is the best crop in this part. It seems to be filled well.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Rye is below the average, but there is not much grown in this neighborhood.

Geo. Kennedy, Haldimand, Northumberland: What rye there was sown came through the winter well, and is a fair crop.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: What was sown on good soil did very well, but the farmers here do not care to raise it, thinking that there is no money in it at the best; and that it is hard on the land.

Geo. Lott, Richmond, Lennox: Injured by frost and to some extent by drouth, but harvested in good condition.

J. B. Wilson, Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville: None raised here. We have learned to utilize our land and time in a better way than by raising rye. It is a crop that will fill the barn, but not the purse.

John O'Callaghan, Gower North, Carleton: The grain is small, owing to hot weather at ripening.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Rye has been a full crop, equal to that of last year.

John McLeland, Darlington, Lanark: Not much sown. Seems to be declining in favor with farmers here.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Not much grown here, but what there is is very small.

A. Coulter, Tynendinaga, Hastings: Not nearly so good as in former years.

F. N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Not so much grown here as formerly, but what there is has turned out well.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: Hardly any sown here, as the people have got tired of it.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Rye is of good quality and yield.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Rye is of medium yield and has a very small berry.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Rye is of good quality, but very little is raised.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Rye is an average crop, but very little is grown.

Jas. A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: No rye grown except for fodder in this part of the township.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Rye is shrunken badly, but still is coming out fairly well.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Rye is of good quality, but the kernel is small.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Very little rye was sown. The crop is light, but the sample is fair.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Rye is very good, but it is little sown in the township.

David James Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: Rye has not done well. Only a small percentage escaped winter killing, and what remained is only middling.

John Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Not much rye raised here, but the quality is poor.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Rye is of good quality, but not over sixty per cent. of last season.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Rye is light in straw and shrunken in berry.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Rye is small in grain, and not more than half a crop.

PEASE.

The condition of the pease crop at harvest varied very much even in the same district, under different circumstances of soil, situation, cultivation and time of sowing. This crop was, of course, more or less injured by the prevailing drouth, but on the whole there were larger areas from which good reports came of pease than of wheat. Wherever the seed was sown early, and on good soil, the crop made progress sufficient to cover the ground and in a measure retain the moisture before the severe drouth set in, while what was sown later, and on poorer soil, grew sparsely and did not afford shade to the roots of the plants. This seems to be the explanation of the extremely variable reports that were received from the same localities. Probably two-thirds of the area in pease may be ranked as fair, with only a few localities where a really first-class crop, or above the average, is reported. In the remaining area there was almost an entire failure, live stock having in many cases been turned in to feed off the crop without harvesting. There was little injury from insect pests; the wire-worm and the pea-bug were only occasionally mentioned. The general result of the drouth was to shorten the yield by preventing the pods from developing in number and size to the average extent. November reports were not quite so favorable regarding the condition of the crop. There were complaints that, owing to the intense heat before cutting, the pease had got so hard in the pod that they split too freely in the threshing. Mention was made of the fact, however, that the straw would likely make good fodder. The estimated yield is nearly the same as the average of the five years 1882-6, but it is 3,870,402 bushels less than that of 1886. But then it must be borne in mind that the area has been largely increased during the past three or four years, as in consequence of the disappearance of the pea-bug farmers have been encouraged to go more generally into pea-growing than during the long period in which the bug prevailed. In 1882 the area in crop was only 560,770 acres, while for 1887 it was 726,756, or an increase of 165,986 acres. The following table compares the crops of 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	79,461	969,539	12.2	71,755	1,588,950	22.1
Lake Huron.....	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	86,412	2,072,939	24.0
Georgian Bay.....	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	80,811	1,875,540	23.2
West Midland.....	149,023	2,784,218	18.7	141,349	3,483,392	24.6
Lake Ontario.....	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	160,444	3,655,754	22.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa ..	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	99,645	1,976,831	19.8
East Midland.....	55,682	782,732	14.1	56,033	1,238,273	22.1
Northern Districts.....	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,487	152,655	20.4
Totals.....	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	703,936	16,043,734	22.8

The average breadth of the five years 1882-6 was 604,897 acres, and the average yield per acre was 21.6 bushels; the yield of 1887 consequently fell below the average of the previous five years by 4.8 bushels per acre.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Geo. Leak, Rochester, Essex: A medium crop, but very much damaged by pea-bugs.

Jno. Bishop, Orford, Kent: Early sown the best, but the best is not half a crop. Some late pieces are not worth pulling.

Geo. Green, Chatham, Kent: Very good in this district, and a large breadth sown.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin : Pease fair where early sown ; where sown late a failure.

J. O. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk : Pease are almost a total failure. Many fields were cut for fodder, as they ripened before the pods were formed.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga South, Haldimand : Where pease were sown early on fall ploughing the crop is medium ; on spring ploughing, very light.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland : Very poor crop. Owing to dry weather, did not blossom, and consequently did not form pods.

A. Childs, Dawn, Welland : Pease are middling, but not equal to last season. There are but few bugs.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Have stood the drouth better than other grain crops, and will be a fair crop.

Wm. Richmond, Morris, Huron : Pease are splendid. They will not be very large, as they ripened too quickly.

Ed. Gaunt, Wawanosh West, Huron : Pease were never a better crop. The great complaint is "too much straw."

M. McDonald, Kinloss, Bruce : A good crop, of good quality, well secured, and no bugs.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey : Straw short, but well loaded.

Geo. Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe : Not a big crop. There is plenty of straw, but the pods are few.

W. T. Galloway, Adelaide, Middlesex : The straw is good, but the grain is rather small.

Jas. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Short in the straw, but grain of good quality.

Jno. F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford : A very poor crop. Looked very well in June, but the weather was too dry and hot for them to fill, and the vines were parched up and completely killed.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : Pease are about one-half of a crop.

Jno. Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Pease are a fair crop, with no sign of the bug.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth : A very promising crop when blossoming, but small in grain now, and pods not well filled.

C. J. McMillan, Erin, Wellington : A very poor crop, and yield very light.

Wm. Brown, Guelph, Wellington : Probably the best crop of the season.

Jno. Gillespie, Dumfries North, Waterloo : Pease are generally a small crop.

Robt. Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin : A moderate crop. Ripened too quickly.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Pease are quite a failure. Not more than half a crop, if they will be even that.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : A poor crop. The heat killed the blossoms.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth : A fair crop. Did not fill out very well.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Pease are the worst crop of all. The blossoms dried up with the heat, leaving scarcely any pods.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : An abundance of straw, but very little grain.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York : Promised well at first. Pods were abundant, but the pease are small owing to the heat ripening them too quickly. Probably three-fourths of a crop.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Some fields very good ; others about half a crop. There is plenty of straw.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario : A very poor crop in most places. The large variety of pease appear to be the better crop.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : A short crop, and the grain small ; the effect of premature ripening.

James Roberts, Alnwick, Northumberland : They seem to have suffered more than anything else from the drouth. The crop will be very poor.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Early varieties a good sample, and average yield. Late varieties not more than half a crop.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington : Pease are a short crop and poorly loaded on account of hot, dry weather.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pease will not be near an average yield. They were seriously affected by the hot dry weather when in blossom.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : Pease are on the whole the best crop here where sown early.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : Good, and fully an average. As they are generally the first crop sown in the spring they were consequently well out of reach of the dry weather.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Pease are a good crop, where sown with the drill. Where sown broadcast they were not so good, as the grain lying near the surface failed to grow.

J. E. Craig, Gower North, Carleton : Pease are about an average crop.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew : A favorable year for pease.

B. McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark : Pease never were so poor a crop in this part. I think it was the drouth.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria : Early sown pease are very good, but the later crop is damaged by drouth.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro' : In most places not over half a crop, on account of the dry weather. White marrowfat, where sown, came out the best.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : Injured by drouth. About two-thirds of an average crop.

J. B. Morton, Huntington Hastings : Yield will be small, owing to drouth. In fact some fields will not pay for harvesting.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka : Pease are very good, and free from bugs.

Thomas Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound : The leading crop here in quality and yield.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Chas. E. Weldon, Colchester N., Essex : Less pease than usual. They were badly affected by the pea-bug. It is a drawback to peas in this part, as they cannot be kept over winter on account of the bug.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : Pease are heavy in straw, but are not threshing well.

J. F. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin : Pease are mostly good, but some are only about half-sized, caused by the dry weather.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Pease are good, plump and well-filled, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : Pease dried right up, and the drouth was too much for them on sand, and in some places it was as bad on the clay.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand : Early sown pease were a fine crop, but late sown were very light, and many fields came to nothing. The pease are small, but there is no appearance of bug.

Duncan Schooley, Bertie, Welland : There are more pea-bugs than last year.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Pease are small and somewhat buggy.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Pease are a fair crop, but the grain is small, and on that account the yield is lighter than expected.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Pease are free from bugs and are of good quality, but the grain is rather smaller than usual.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : Pease were of good quality, although they are splitting greatly in the machine, being so dry.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : Pease are sound, but the pods are small and poorly filled with small pease.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Some pease are an excellent sample and a fair yield, but in general are deficient in quantity and quality.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Pease are very small and as hard as shot.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford : Pease are not a large yield to the acre and a rather small grain, but a very nice sample and quite free from bugs ; straw short, but very bright.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant : Early sown pease fair ; late sown very light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Pease are for the most part a good crop of straw, and are fairly well podded, but the berry is small on account of heat and drouth.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : Early sown pease are good, but late sown are very light in weight.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Pease are very inferior, very, very small, and the worst of all spring grains.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Pease were badly injured by the drouth, but are of fair quality, and there are no bugs.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton : Pease though a light crop are of good quality, and are free from the bug.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel : Pease were a good crop on the ground, but they give a poor yield.

John Beasley, King, York : Early sown pease are good, but late sown were caught by the hot weather in the bloom and they fell off.

Thos. Cain, Scott, Ontario : Pease though small are of good quality, but as a general thing the crop was a failure in this vicinity.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Pease that were sowed late were almost a failure on account of the want of rain. They were forced prematurely by the drouth.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Pease are the poorest crop in years ; fields that promised well yielded very light returns, the pods not being well filled.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Pease are a very light crop, although the quality is good. The failure is due to the extreme heat at the period of blossoming.

John Sharp, Ernestown, Lennox : Pease were generally thin on the ground, but where sown early were loaded very well, although much of the later is very poor.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac : Pease are small and dry. They were broken very much when threshing.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont : Pease are a failure ; the dry weather burnt them up.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton : Pease are badly worm-eaten and are poorly filled.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew : Early pease are good, but late sown are a poor crop.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria : Pease are good in quality, but shorter in the crop on account of the drouth.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Pease were affected by the drouth. They are small and the pods are short. The straw, however, was saved in fine condition, and will be relished by sheep and horses.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Pease are the poorest crop in this part of the township, and will not give half an average yield.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound : Pease are a good crop, but are badly worm-eaten.

INDIAN CORN.

Though the Lake Erie counties produce considerably more corn as a field crop than all the other counties of the province combined, yet there are a small number of farmers in almost every part of Ontario who raise it, some for the grain and others for cutting green as fodder, and there are indications that the crop is growing in favor, especially for the latter purpose. The reports as to the corn crops in those counties in which it is most extensively grown, although somewhat varying, were on the whole very unfavorable, the November reports being less so, however, than those received in August. Drouth was almost the sole cause assigned by correspondents for the shortness of the crop, as it started splendidly, and up to the middle of July gave promise of a great harvest. The intensely hot and dry weather which then set in retarded its development ; the stalks began to wither, the ears ceased to fill, and the grain hardened permanently. The result was a very short yield, although the kernel was dry and hard and the crop was housed in good condition. In a few instances, especially in the West Midland and Lake Huron counties, the crop was a fairly good one, and even in the Lake Erie group some fields yielded comparatively well, owing to early planting, suitability of soil, good cultivation or other specially favorable conditions. In Leeds and Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and in minor localities in some other eastern counties, corn was a good and profitable crop. The returns to the Bureau show that the average yield per acre throughout the province was 25 per cent. less than that of the preceding four years, while the area planted in corn was less by about 2,000 acres than the average for that period. The following table compares 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush. (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	90,273	6,684,210	74.0
Lake Huron.....	7,548	405,309	53.7	7,210	484,510	67.2
Georgian Bay.....	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,134	66,133	58.3
West Midland.....	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	22,048	1,497,890	67.9
Lake Ontario.....	25,091	1,152,573	45.9	19,417	1,144,185	58.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	14,558	845,261	58.1	12,181	701,740	57.6
East Midland.....	5,341	262,216	49.1	4,029	218,341	54.2
Northern Districts.....	239	12,306	51.5	202	8,300	41.1
Totals.....	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	156,494	10,805,309	69.0

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex : Early planted corn on rich soil is excellent, but on light sand or clay it is wilted and dried up for want of moisture.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex : Corn had a promising appearance up to about the middle of July, but has not done well since. I think the ears will not fill now, even though rain should come in abundance.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : Corn looks well, and has made a vigorous growth of stalk, but on account of the very dry weather it is generally thought it will not ear well.

Henry Morand, Sandwich E., Essex : Corn had a very good start and was looking exceedingly well, but on account of drouth no more than half a good crop is expected.

D. Stewart, Tilbury W., Essex : Corn was got in in good time, and has the appearance of being a good crop if we get rain soon to help it to ear. It is standing the drouth well. Later.—Since writing the above I see that the stalks are dying at the bottom.

R. Cumming, Harwich, Kent : On low lying land corn is fairly good, but on gravelly soil it is being cut for feed. On the whole, the prospect is the poorest we have had for a crop of corn for many years.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Corn promised well in the early part of the season, but having had no rain from June 21st to the present time, it has dried up so that except in rare cases it will be no good,—those cases being where the ground is strong and new.

J. Bishop, Orford, Kent : Corn is very light, not one-quarter of a crop. I have as good a crop of stalks as ever I raised, but not one-half a crop of ears. Lots of the corn is dried up and has no ears at all.

George Hope, Tilbury East, Kent : Corn has made a good growth of fodder, but is not earing well from lack of moisture.

J. T. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin : Corn promises to be good if we get some rain soon to help it to ear, otherwise the ears will be small. There is a nice growth of stalk.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : The corn crop will be almost a total failure. It promised to be fine in the early part of the season, but it dried up in a great many fields without one ear on it.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk : Corn is all parched on high ground, and some are cutting it for fodder. On low lands it is earing fairly.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk : Corn started to grow nicely and bid fair for an unusually large crop, but the drouth and heat have nearly killed it, so that there will be no corn of any account. Perhaps there may be 20 per cent. of a crop.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga South, Haldimand : There is not much corn cultivated in this county now. It will be a light crop, injured by the continuous drouth.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : The corn crop looks well on sandy soil, but if rain does not come soon it cannot be any more than half a crop.

Jos. H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton : Corn started well and a fair stand was secured. It grew nicely until about the middle of July, when it began to wilt from the heat and drouth. Much of it has failed to set ears, and if we don't get rain soon the ears set won't fill out.

John Anderson, Wawanosh East, Huron : No corn grown here except a few pieces for green feed, which are pretty good.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce : No corn is raised here except some patches for green feed, which have done well considering the drouth.

David Webster, Mosa, Middlesex : Corn was looking exceptionally well till the first week of July, but the drouth has been hard on it, and much of it is not earing at all.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Early sown for feeding purposes will be a good crop, but late sown will be light. The same holds good with that planted for ears.

J. G. Pettit, Oxford East, Oxford : There are a few fair fields of corn, but not an average crop. Not much grown here, except for soiling purposes.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : The corn came up well after planting, but will be a short crop. Some late planting will be nothing but stalks.

W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton, Lincoln : The early has suffered very materially from the drouth, and unless rain comes soon, the late will be of little value, except for fodder.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Corn is very poor, and unless there is rain soon it will amount to nothing, although there are a few fields that look exceedingly well.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Corn is badly affected, and only early corn has come to ear. Fodder corn is suffering badly. It is drying up and going back.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Indian corn has made a good growth of stalk, but the ears will be short. Western corn, which is grown for fodder, appears to be affected more by heat and drouth than the Indian.

R. J. Rutherford, Haldimand, Northumberland : The crop will be short, caused by drouth. The ears are short, and are not filled out properly.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Corn is not much planted, but generally looks well, where planted in suitable soil and properly attended to. It seems to suffer less than other crops from the drouth.

W. J. Ruthven, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville : Corn is good. The crop is extra, better than it has been for many years.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : Corn is exceptionally good. We rarely have seasons too hot or too dry for corn here. This one was as nearly perfect for that crop as any I have ever seen.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Corn has grown tall, but I believe the ears will not be nearly so large as last season, owing to the continued drouth.

D. Anderson, Anstruther, Peterboro' : Very little corn is planted here, but what was put in did well this season.

J. Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : No corn or beans grown as field crops ; but where grown as garden crops for home use they have done very fairly.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound : There is not much corn raised here, but what there is is very good.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex : Grain is hard and crop light.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex : Corn on low land about two-thirds of a crop ; none on high land ; injured by drouth.

Geo. A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex : The condition of the corn is very good ; suffered little or nothing from any cause.

James H. Brown, Colchester South, Essex : The corn crop has, perhaps more than any other spring crop, been injured by drouth. Whole fields that looked very promising about the first of July are a complete failure. This is the case with most of the light sand and gravelly parts of the township.

Reuben T. Taylor, Tilbury W., Essex : Corn is pretty good, but not number one ; drouth caused a falling off.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : Corn very light ; in many cases not half a crop ; not more than three-fourths average ; damage occasioned by drouth.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : The corn was almost a failure, except on low and strong grounds.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent : The condition of the corn is all right now ; it is mostly all in the crib or eaten. The crop was very poor ; will not go ten bushels per acre.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent : Corn very well secured ; injured by long drouth, and the wire worm did much damage last spring.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The condition of corn is better than was expected early in the season ; from what I can learn it will be, on the whole, a little over half a crop.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin : Corn is poorly eared and the yield will be small, but the crop is in good condition.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Corn is a light crop, but ripened well ; heat and drouth caused a partial failure.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Corn was generally poor ; plenty of stalks, but few ears.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk : The crop of stalks is good, but the corn is not half a crop on account of the drouth.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk : Corn on high dry land was not worth husking, but on low land it was a fair crop where it was planted early.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand : Early planted corn fair, but spring plowed ground and late planted very poor.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland : Corn about an average crop of good quality.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Corn was thin on the ground ; not very well eared—ripened unevenly from the effects of the drouth. The blackbirds picked the tops of many ears.

Jas. Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : The season has been bad for corn, a great deal of it is not worth husking.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Corn very unequal. On one farm here it will go 100 bushels to the acre ; quite a number will not exceed ten ; others from 15 to 20.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Corn is harvested in good condition ; no damage done by frost ; the dry weather shortened it considerably, but I consider it the best paying crop we have on account of the large amount of feed obtained per acre compared with other crops.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : But little corn is planted here, and of that some pieces produced scarcely anything, while others had an excellent crop, largely productive and long, well filled ears and first rate quality of grain.

Robert Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex : Owing to dry weather the earliest and most promising corn was almost a failure, but few ears being found on a hill.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Corn was a failure on light sandy land ; did best on river flats ; drouth the chief cause of failure.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Corn is a poor crop, except the early planted, and even that has plenty of "nubbins."

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Small stalks, ears short and few, but sound grain. Shortness of crop was caused by the drouth.

Wm. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford : The little raised here is a fair crop.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : Except in a few cases corn is much below an average crop, the greater part being only fit for fodder.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Ripe and hard but small ears, and very poor crop.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Corn is very poor; only an occasional good field; does not appear to have filled properly.

Robt. Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln : Put in in fine condition and fodder good, but the yield of corn much reduced by the drouth.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln : Geologically there are two very distinct portions of this township, one a very light sandy soil, the other a clay soil. On the sand the corn was a fair crop and of fair quality, but on the clay much of it did not ripen. Drouth injuriously affected it, though probably not as much as it did the other crop. Late corn damaged a little by frost, but most of the corn was harvested before frost came.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Corn is a great deal better crop than the people anticipated, especially when it was well cared for. The yield is better than was looked for two months ago.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Corn is well ripened, but the ears are not large though well filled; damaged by drouth.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : Considerable quantity of sweet corn is grown here for Toronto market; it was uninjured.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Corn was not an average crop on account of drouth; it was harvested in fair condition.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham : Corn good on low moist land; poor on high land.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Clay land and level culture gave a good crop, while on the sandy land it was all dried up at the time of earing.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : Corn is a fair crop, except in some instances where it was planted late and affected by drouth.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Corn good, but yield small; injured to the extent of fifty per cent by dry weather.

E. R. Sills, S. Fredericksburg, Lennox and Addington : Corn was a very good crop considering the dry weather; well taken care of.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac : Corn is good; drouth did not affect it as much as other crops.

S. Going, Wolfe Island, Frontenac : The few patches of corn planted were good and harvested in good condition.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : The best crop that has been for years.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : Corn good; farmers, I think, ought to plant more corn and sow more western corn, as it comes in well in a dry fall like this.

Robt. Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont : Corn good; the most favorable season for that crop that could be had.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Corn was thought to be good in the early part of the season, but on harvesting it was found deficient; the ears were short.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria : Corn very light; too dry in the early part of the summer for it to start.

BUCKWHEAT.

An area of 64,143 acres was devoted to buckwheat in the province in 1887, being 6,649 acres less than in 1886, and 2,033 more than the average for the five years 1882-6. The total yield, however, is not quite two-thirds of that of 1886, and falls 463,878 bushels short of the average for the preceding five years. The average yield per acre was only 16 bushels, as against 23.7 for 1886 and 24 in the five years 1882-6. The causes assigned for the poor crop were few, and there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion expressed. In the first place the drouth affected the early sown buckwheat severely, and the steady glare of the sun at the time of bloom literally dried up the blossom, besides drawing on the vitality of the plant generally. Later sown buckwheat was not fully ripened before the early autumn frosts came, and the crop suffered in consequence, more especially in the eastern parts of the province. In some counties along the

St. Lawrence many farmers turned their cattle in upon the green crop, while others plowed the crop under. The following table gives acreage and yield for the harvests of 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	10,072	156,823	15.6	10,768	224,024	20.8
Lake Huron.....	1,023	25,339	24.8	1,431	23,096	16.1
Georgian Bay.....	835	11,174	13.4	996	18,510	18.6
West Midland.....	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,571	55,107	21.4
Lake Ontario.....	17,032	315,619	18.5	19,395	432,258	22.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	26,361	384,938	14.6	28,989	757,088	26.1
East Midland.....	5,787	87,672	15.1	6,321	159,109	25.2
Northern Districts	384	11,790	30.7	321	9,516	29.6
Totals.....	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	70,792	1,678,708	23.7

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Geo. A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex : Buckwheat is an abundant crop. It has suffered little or nothing from any cause.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Buckwheat is not good, in fact it was very poor. It was too hot and dry for it.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Buckwheat was but very little sown and did not come up on time. That which did grow was well loaded, and the grain is plump.

Wm. Gorman, Brant, Bruce : Frost killed all the buckwheat sown.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey : Buckwheat had mostly to be plowed up.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex : Buckwheat is poor, being hurt by the drouth, sun and early fall frost.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Buckwheat came to harvest in very small quantities. It was very thin on the ground, and the early frost caught it too soon, and hence many plowed it under.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : Buckwheat is a very good crop. There is no frost to hurt it.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Buckwheat in consequence of the drouth did not come up well and was light in the straw, but was well filled.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : Buckwheat was injured by the drouth, and acres of it never vegetated, but the quality of the grain is good.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Early buckwheat did not come up well because of dry ground. Later sown did better, but in some localities it was injured slightly by frost, and since cutting has been further injured by rains which prevailed for about ten days.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Early sown buckwheat suffered from the drouth and late sown was injured by frost, and the yield is consequently shortened about one half.

George Sanderson, Oxford, Grenville : Buckwheat was damaged on the low land by the early frosts, and on high land by drouth. It may be considered a failure.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabrock, Stormont : Buckwheat was a fair average crop where late sown, but early sown was injured by the prolonged heat.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Buckwheat is quite a failure. More than half was left to the cattle to browse upon, and but a small portion of it was threshed.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury, Prescott : Buckwheat was a failure through drouth. A great many farmers ploughed their crop under.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Buckwheat was almost a total failure. Early sown was killed by the sun when in blossom, very few fields of it being cut. What was sown about the last of June was about one-third of a crop.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton : Buckwheat is saved in good condition, so far as straw is concerned, but the grain is almost nil. From one to three bushels per acre was the yield where threshed, but much of it was not threshed at all. Drouth and the hot sun were the causes of the failure.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: Buckwheat was a very poor crop. It never ripened fully --in fact half of it was in blossom when the other half was about ripe.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterborough: There was but little buckwheat sown, and as most of that was late it was badly injured by the early frost.

J. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings: Buckwheat on the whole is a good crop, although injured in places by drouth.

Edward Bray, Stephenson, Muskoka: Buckwheat was a failure in most places. The dry weather injured the blossoms.

BEANS.

Three-fifths of the area devoted to the culture of beans in the province may be found in Kent, in which county 12,605 acres were this year given to the raising of that legume. Norfolk came next with 946 acres, but the acreage of the other counties is made up chiefly of small fractions of an acre, forming probably part of the kitchen garden, where the crop is grown almost entirely for family use. In these latter cases the bean gave the best yield proportionately. In Kent the returns were discouraging. The seed started well, but the drouth had the effect of stunting the haulm, and the pods suffered in sympathy. This bean raising county barely reaches an average of 12.1 bushels to the acre, whilst the average yield of the province generally is 13.6 bushels, against an average of 21.9 bushels for the previous five years. In the following table the acreage and yield of the crops of 1886 and 1887 are compared:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,299	319,744	22.4
Lake Huron.....	549	8,725	15.9	703	14,663	20.9
Georgian Bay.....	166	3,359	20.2	202	4,826	23.9
West Midland.....	590	9,992	16.9	743	15,729	21.2
Lake Ontario.....	1,446	23,047	15.9	1,906	44,011	23.1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	2,571	46,764	18.2	2,762	71,476	25.9
East Midland.....	393	5,475	13.9	414	10,358	25.0
Northern Districts.....	26	431	16.6	43	1,265	29.4
Total.....	20,275	275,975	13.6	21,072	482,072	22.9

G. R. Langford, Camden, Kent: It has been too dry for beans. The vines are good, but they are not filling well, and will only be about half a crop.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Beans augured well, but the extreme drouth and heat have prevented them from filling, and I don't think the crop will be a third of what it otherwise would have been.

J. Bishop, Orford, Kent: Beans may average four bushels an acre, as there are a few early pieces that look pretty well, but other fields are not worth pulling.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: There is quite a large area in beans here, and in general when matured will crop up to the average.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin: The bean crop will be light, caused by the drouth.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Beans are not much grown of late, and those who have planted them this year will lose their labor. The straw is not good, and the pods are few and dried up.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: The earlier they were planted the better they averaged. Late beans were withered and stunted by the severe heat and drouth just as they were blossoming, and many fields will prove a failure. Those maturing will be small.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Not so many beans are grown as formerly, but they appear to be a very fair crop considering the very dry season.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Beans, owing to the fall in price last season, have not been sown largely. Whatever has been planted around here appear to be growing pretty well.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : Beans are badly affected by the drouth, and are considered a failure this year. They are not sown to any great extent.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent : Beans were a very poor crop. They will not go 10 bushels per acre ; about 6 bushels will, I think, be nearer an average.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Beans are not over a quarter crop, and on high ground are a total failure.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Beans planted early lost their blossoms by drouth, and what beans came on later did not ripen well and were caught by the frost.

James Murton, Portland, Frontenac : There are not many beans raised here, and these are poor from want of rain.

John Whelan, Brudenell, Renfrew : Beans are not much sown. The bean is small, yet sound and good. The yield is rather light.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : Beans are grown for home use only. They are smaller than usual but good in quality.

SORGHUM.

Sorghum has been steadily declining in favor as a farm crop for the last few years, and the yield for the past season was so poor that there is likely to be a still further decrease in the area devoted to its culture. It has never been grown to any extent except in some of the Lake Erie counties, and though there is an occasional report of a good yield in Essex and Kent, the crop was in most cases severely damaged by the drouth and in a few instances by frost.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Very little sorghum but good.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex : Sorghum very poor on account of drouth.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : Season too dry—no sap.

Reuben C. Taylor, Tilbury W., Essex : Very little sorghum grown now.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex : Sorghum not very good on account of drouth.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Sorghum is a light crop but well ripened.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent : Very short and late ; caught by frost.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin : Sorghum not extensively grown here ; what was grown was very fair.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Owing to the absence of frost this spring sorghum did well. The hot summer was also favorable. Mr. J. Thompson had one of the finest crops of sorghum I ever saw grown—12 feet in height. I never saw anything in Kansas or Texas to beat it.

HAY AND CLOVER.

Though continued dry weather is considered unfavorable to the hay crop, the reports of correspondents strongly emphasized the fact that the dry season of last year did not affect the hay and clover crop nearly so unfavorable as might have been expected. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the arid term for which the summer of 1887 will long be remembered began too late to seriously damage the hay and clover, whose growth was well nigh completed in most localities before the drouth had fairly set in. Indeed, the severe winter and the dry, cold weather of April and May seem to have done more injury to these grasses (particularly the clover) than did the summer drouth which so seriously affected the grain and root crops. In many places red clover was badly winter-killed, and though alsike fared somewhat better it did not quite escape. Old meadows were less productive than new ones almost everywhere, but even these were far from being unproductive. In some localities the midge did a good deal of harm. Assuming,

however, that in nearly half the counties the hay crop was lighter than the average, the loss incident to this was, to a large extent at least, compensated for by the perfect condition in which the crop was harvested in every portion of Ontario. The hay crop, though on the whole somewhat below the average in point of quantity, was far above it in quality. As stored it was of the very best grade (except in some cases where it was allowed to become over ripe), and the feeding value of the crop was probably little, if any, behind that of an average crop housed in ordinary condition. Another favorable condition was that farmers began the winter feeding with their eyes fully open to the danger of running short of feed. No rational stockman retained upon his farm more stock than he had a reasonable prospect of handling properly and profitably. With all prudent men "forewarned was forearmed." Throughout the Lake Erie counties the crop of timothy appeared to be nearly or quite up to the average, especially in Kent and Essex, while the clover was fairly good, though some farmers complained of winter-killing and spring frosts. In the Lake Huron counties the hay crop was even better than the region immediately south of them. The drouth was not so severe in these as in the more southerly counties, and yet very few correspondents reported a drop of rain during the hay harvest. In the Georgian Bay counties the crop of timothy was heavy, if not heavier than usual, and though a considerable amount of clover was winter-killed the combined product was above the average of the preceding five years. While the timothy was fairly good throughout the greater portion of the West Midland counties, the clover suffered pretty seriously. In Perth the drouth appeared to be felt severely even as far as the hay crop is concerned, though complaints of this kind were the exception rather than the rule in other counties. From the county of Dufferin the reports were very good. The reports from the Lake Ontario counties did not differ very materially from those of the West Midland. Clover was injured by the severe winter and backward spring, while timothy appeared to be at least an average crop. The reports from the county of York were decidedly favorable. The correspondents from the St. Lawrence counties sent a variety of reports, even those from contiguous localities often differing very widely, and it was therefore difficult to get at anything like a consensus of opinion. It is, of course, well known that in eastern Ontario the seasons are somewhat more backward than in the west, and it would seem that in many localities the drouth came in time to shorten the then unmaturing hay crop. On the other hand, the dry term does not seem to have been as continuous in eastern as in western Ontario, "streaks" of showery weather doing an immense amount of good to the crops in comparatively narrow belts throughout that portion of the province lying east of Kingston. From the East Midland counties and the Northern districts there were no reports that were particularly discouraging, while many were of the most favorable character. The following table gives the acreage and yield for the two years 1886 and 1887:

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lake Erie.....	270,779	357,716	1.32	272,538	367,133	1.35
Lake Huron.....	235,757	363,476	1.54	231,549	275,168	1.19
Georgian Bay.....	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,024	202,581	1.09
West Midland.....	402,129	576,109	1.43	407,952	550,027	1.35
Lake Ontario.....	408,562	522,060	1.28	427,618	588,124	1.38
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	575,494	778,743	1.35	569,028	789,637	1.39
East Midland.....	154,103	176,897	1.15	160,297	185,052	1.15
Northern Districts.....	41,639	56,405	1.35	40,145	36,724	.91
Totals.....	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35

CLOVER SEED.—All accounts agree in placing the crop of clover seed as a complete failure. It was injured in places by winter heaving, but the drouth told upon it from one end of the province to the other, and barren fields were the rule for the second crop which furnishes the supply of seed. Where the fields were used as pasture early in the season, and the second growth got a better start than if mown, a more favorable report was given; yet, generally speaking, the crop was a total failure. In some counties the scarcity of other pasture obliged farmers to turn their stock upon fields which were intended to be reserved for seed, and the result was that in some townships, particularly in the West Midland counties, hardly an acre of clover was kept for seed. In many parts of the province the midge assisted in the annihilation of the crop. Few fields of clover set apart for seed paid the expense of threshing, and as the crop was more or less of a failure for the four or five preceding seasons, it is probable that the area devoted to this crop will be still further diminished.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: The quality of the hay crop averages very well, and the quantity is above the average. The drouth was not early enough to affect it to any extent. All was secured in first-class condition without rain.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Some fields of clover were injured probably 50 per cent. by winter frosts, and the entire crop was injured more or less by the dry, hot weather a short time before cutting. The crop will be about two-thirds of an average. It was secured without rain. Clover seed will be scarce. A few farmers cut the first crop very early, hoping to get a second crop for seed; they will have some seed, but the stalk is so short on account of the drouth that it will be difficult to gather the crop.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Hay good and secured in good condition, as there was no rain while haying. No catches of clover; the dry weather has killed it.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The quality is good; no injurious effects from drouth or frosts. The crop was secured in excellent condition.

D. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland: Hay was a good crop and was well secured. The clover crop for seed was a total failure, caused by drouth.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: The crop was good, but I am sorry to say there is not as much clover grown in this section of the country as there should be. The weather was all that could be desired. On account of the unusually early harvest a great deal of timothy was left uncut until after the fall wheat was reaped, the consequence of not commencing haying operations soon enough. Very little clover seed is grown here.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Hay is altogether the best crop that we have this season, and has all been secured in splendid condition.

A. Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Hay and clover will average about two tons per acre. Frosts in the spring did considerable damage to clover roots. The prospect of a seed crop of clover is not very bright, as very little rain has fallen since the clover was cut for hay.

C. Prouty, Stephen, Huron: Hay was an unusually good crop. Neither drouth nor frost had any injurious effect upon it, and it was secured in good condition.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The crop was very heavy and saved in good condition; it could not have been better.

Thos. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The hay crop is above the average in quantity and quality, and mostly saved in fine condition, except some which was rather ripe. The weather has been favorable. The prospect for clover seed is not good; the midge has been very plentiful.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: Hay was good and secured in fair condition. There will be no seed crop of clover this year.

James Marshall, St. Vincent, Grey: There is a good crop of hay throughout the township, and it was secured in good condition. The dry weather will have a bad effect upon the crop of seed clover.

Peter Bertram, Orillia, Simcoe: The hay crop was good in yield and quality where secured in time, but in quite a number of instances it was left too late and allowed to ripen too much; and in some instances it was left that fall wheat might be got in, and so spoiled.

James Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The quality of the crop is good. It was not injured by frost, but the dry, hot weather of June prematurely ripened it and retarded the yield. The weather was fine during hay making, and the crop was secured in good order. I have noticed that a number of timothy stalks turned white before being ready to cut, and I attribute it to some insect working at the root.

R. Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: The quality of the hay crop is first-rate. The drouth had a great effect, especially on old meadows, on which there would not be three-fourths of an average crop. Owing to the continued drouth there will be no clover seed.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford: Hay is a light crop of fine quality, and although the drouth in May affected the crop very much, it was secured in fine condition. The prospects of young seed is very bad, as heat and drouth have destroyed a large portion of it.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: The hay crop has been an unusually fine one. Although I have given its average at one and a half tons per acre, yet plenty of fields will give from two to three tons an acre, and it has all been secured in the finest condition possible; very little of it got a drop of rain. We were cutting one day and hauling in the next.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth: On old fields the hay was light. On new, where the old system of seeding out with clover and timothy was followed, the crop was good in quantity and in quality. The crop was secured in the very best condition; very little of it got any rain. There will be no seed clover here this year. I noticed no premature ripening of grasses this year.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: The quality of hay is excellent, although the drouth reduced the crop about one third in quantity. We had not a shower to retard operations.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: The hay crop is very good and has been well secured, as we had good weather during haying. Very little clover seed is raised here.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: The quality of the hay crop is good. The drouth we had since early in May caused a short growth of hay throughout the township, but the crop was secured in prime condition. We had scarcely any rain during the time of haying.

C. Cameron, Nassagewaya, Halton: The drouth caused the old meadows to give only half a crop, but on account of the dry weather it was housed in excellent condition. There is no second crop; scarcely a green stalk of clover can be seen. The red-top and spear grass ripened prematurely; the former was owing to the midge, and the latter to some insect in the joint.

W. Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Hay was secured in first-class condition. Old meadows were rather scant on account of drouth in May. Not a pound of clover seed will be harvested within miles, and everything is dried up for want of rain. Timothy seed, from the same cause, is only half its usual size.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: Clover suffered a good deal from winter and spring frosts and was thin at haying time. The hay crop was secured in good condition, although some of it was too dry before it was cut. There will be little or no clover seed, owing to the great drouth. There is no pasture; no aftergrowth. The hay stubble is completely burned up.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Clover was badly winter-killed. There was a little alsike sown last year and that stood the winter better, but there is no red clover, save in a few well sheltered fields. The hay crop suffered very much from the drouth, and will be considerably below an average crop. Hay was all secured in fine condition. There will be no clover seed here.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The hay crop, so far as quality is concerned, is excellent. The drouth had the effect of lessening the bulk, and the frost affected clover much the same. The weather was all that could be desired in the operation of curing; the crop could not have been saved in better condition. No clover, and consequently no seed. I have noticed premature ripening of most of the grasses, but the cause I cannot explain, except on the ground of the dry, hot weather.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Newly sown clover is an average crop; it got an early start and was harvested in good condition. There will be no seed, owing to the dry, hot weather. Other hay is as good as last year.

James Lane, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington: There is a heavy crop of hay and clover. The drouth ripened it prematurely, but it suffered none by frost. There was good weather for haying.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: We had no frost to hurt, but the dry weather in the early part of May reduced the average. We had fine weather for saving hay, and secured the crop in good condition. All grasses are dried up here now, even on the deepest soils.

John Kennedy, Mountain, Dundas: The quality of the crop is good. No damage by frost or drouth. The weather has been favorable. Clover seed is not grown.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The quality of the crop is very good. There was plenty of rain and no frost, consequently there was but little to injure hay or clover. The weather was splendid for clover, which was all secured in good condition.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Hay and clover are above the average in this locality. They were not touched by frost, but the drouth had the effect of ripening it earlier than in other years. We had splendid weather for haying, and the crop was secured in good condition. We do not raise seed from clover in this locality. I observed premature ripening of timothy, but supposed it to be from a grub at the root.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The hay and clover crop may be called an exceedingly good one. We had all the showers of rain we required. With the exception of some early cut hay, the crop was secured in the best condition, the weather being very favorable.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The crops never before promised better until the continued drouth, when they ripened too quickly. The hay crop has been most abundant. There were no frosts after the snow went off, so that in this locality, and in the adjoining townships of Anson, Minden and Snowdon the yield is above the average, and it was saved in excellent order. Of course, on some lots, where there was but little soil covering the rock, it dried right up; but, generally speaking, it is a good crop.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: The hay crop is good and abundant. When haying commenced we had frequent showers. Very few begin early, but stick to the old custom of commencing to cut their hay on the 12th of July; although nearly all were constrained to begin a week earlier this year. The weather was very dry all through, and a great deal of the hay got too ripe. We do not raise clover for seed.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: The hay crop is a good one. The clover was not injured. We had wet weather during haying, yet the hay was fairly saved, although darkened in color. We do not raise clover seed.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Wm. Ellis, Maidstone, Essex : No clover for seed ; cause—drouth.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : The clover seed in this township is almost a total failure ; a few early cut fields will yield about half a crop. Cause of failure, drouth ; no injury by frost or midge.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : The clover crop for seed is almost a failure ; a few good fields where they were pastured in the early part of the season. Drouth and midge injured the crop almost to destruction ; no frost.

Thomas F. Routledge, Orford, Kent : On low, moist, sandy land the clover seed is good, but on all the high land it is a total failure.

Thomas H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent : The clover crop for seed is a total failure ; it was completely cooked up by drouth.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The clover crop for seed is a failure ; no straw to speak of, though what there is is well filled. Drouth the cause of failure.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin : The most abundant crop there has been raised in ten years, and of the best quality. No damage by drouth, frost or midge.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin : On account of the extremely dry season there will be very little, if any, clover seed in the township.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : Some clover that was pastured off will be a good crop, but what was cut for hay did not start till too late and does not amount to much. No midge.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand : No clover for seed this season ; no rain to start it since it was cut, nor will there be any next year, as the new seeding has entirely failed, and there is an insect in the root that has killed the old meadows.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga N., Haldimand : Common red clover for seed almost a complete failure on account of drouth ; a few pastured fields medium. Alsike, a fair average crop. The clover was badly damaged by drouth. The midge had no second crop blossoms to operate on.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : There is no clover seed in this locality, being too dry weather.

Chas. Gale, Sombra, Lambton : Clover for seed, none ; dry weather the cause. It was so short that it was not fit to cut for feed ; cattle would not eat it standing.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron : There is scarcely such a thing as a field of clover for seed in this section, on account of dry weather.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : I have not heard of a single field of second crop clover being cut for seed. Drouth prevented or dwarfed the second cut of clover, and if any was cut it must have been almost worthless. The spring sown clover is nearly all killed out by the drouth.

Thos. Inglis, Carrick, Bruce : There is scarcely any clover seed this season, the drouth and heat being unfavorable.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : The weather here was too dry for anything to grow after the hay was taken off.

Robt. Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey : Clover very inferior. It seemed to stand still after it got above the stubble, and never appeared to come to much on clay land. I have seen fair prospects where the land was loamy. No damage by frost or midge as far as I know.

Jas. Robertson, Flos, Simcoe : The clover is good in quality, but the season was so dry that the quantity is small.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe : Clover made scarcely any start at all. There was no second crop, and consequently no seed. Spring frosts hurt it very much, and the great drouth did the rest. There was no after-growth.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Clover crop for seed almost a failure ; damaged by drouth.

John Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex : The condition of the clover crop for seed is very poor ; I do not think there will be any in this locality, as the second crop made no growth owing to dry weather.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : I am not aware of one field being kept for seed in this township or in the adjacent townships.

John Sheehan, Norwich N., Oxford : Clover crop poor ; not much saved ; mostly used for pasture.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford : There was very little raised in the township. The quality of the seed was very good, but owing to lack of pasture there was very little left for seed, and it was rather thin on the ground on account of drouth.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford : Very thin and short, but well filled with good seed. Not much harvested, as all available grass was wanted for stock.

David Beamer, Burford, Brant : No red clover in this locality to my knowledge ; damaged by drouth and midge.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant : Only one field to report ; appeared to be very good. Drouth was the trouble all round. The midge is about gone ; might say, died of actual starvation.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Clover very light as a general thing ; where pastured until about the middle of June the crop is better. The drouth had a bad effect, but no complaint about the midge.

John Keith, Nichol, Wellington : No clover grown for seed ; the young clover damaged by the weather.

Wm. Wallace, Dumfries N., Waterloo: No clover seed grown this year; all wanted for pasture.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: No clover left for seed; farmers will have to depend on seed grown in some other section of the country.

Wm. N. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: A complete failure through dry weather: drouth destroyed the little that was attempted.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: The first cut of clover was very good, but owing to dry weather the second crop is minus, and there will be but little, if any, seed gathered in this section.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: There is no red clover seed and very little alsike, and that badly injured by drouth and hot weather.

James R. Cooke, Barton, Wentworth: Almost *nil* here. The few who raised any got about a quarter of an average; drouth and midge.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: Owing to the drouth clover made no growth after the first cutting, consequently there is no seed in this locality.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: No clover seed; weather so dry that the aftermath was *nil*; not affected by frost or midge.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Alsike clover a fair crop; midge ruined red clover.

J. Bartholomew, Whitechurch, York: Alsike and White Dutch clover a fair crop; red clover poor; hurt by midge and drouth.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Very poor; drouth and midge very bad.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Alsike a good crop in this township. As for the red clover the drouth injured it greatly, and in most cases the farmers turned their stock in on what was not a promising crop—pasturage being scarce.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Very little clover in this township this year. The plants failed to mature, or the heads to fill on those that did mature. A small quantity of alsike of very fair quality will be secured. Mainly damaged by drouth.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario: No clover for seed in this district, a great quantity of it being winter-killed, and the latter part of summer being too dry for it.

Robt. Colville, Clarke, Durham: Very little came to maturity owing to drouth, but the little that is of it is of a better quality and freer from midge than past few years.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: There is no clover for seed, or very little, in the township. The frost in spring injured it some and the drouth finished it.

Geo. L. Hough, Athol, Prince Edward: Clover crop, as near as can be ascertained, will be a total failure on account of the dry season.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: On account of the severe drouth the second crop of red clover is very small and injured some by midge. Alsike clover is well seeded, considering the dry season, but very little large red clover grown.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburgh S., Lennox and Addington: The long continued drouth after the clover harvest destroyed one clover crop for seed.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Condition poor; in fact, there is not any seed clover in this township. The continued dry weather prevented any after crop whatever.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: It has not grown up since cut, owing to the dry weather; no seed. Drouth did all the harm.

Thomas Wallace, Bromley, Renfrew: The second crop of clover was very bad; it was injured to a great extent by drouth.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: The young clover in some cases is entirely killed by the excessive heat, and the old fields are shaved to the very earth by the stock, owing to the want of the ordinary amount of after grass. No trouble from any source but drought.

Jno. Campbell, Jr., Mariposa, Victoria: Alsike promising fairly well, but not yet threshed: very little red clover for seed. Considerably damaged by drouth.

Jas. S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Clover seed *nil*; dried up with drouth. From information received I do not think any was saved for seed.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: Clover crop for seed is a failure; where pastured in the usual way until the middle of June, there may be one bushel to the acre, but if cut at all prior to letting it go to seed the crop is *nil*.

H. T. Miller, Wollaston, Hastings: No clover threshed for seed, but seed was very fine, every head full.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: I don't know of a single piece; hot, dry weather cooked it completely.

Robert F. Ogle, Campbell, Algoma: Crop good; none better; no damage whatever.

FIELD ROOTS.

It will be seen by the notes of our correspondents that the root crops, like the grains, suffered much from the absence of rain, so much so that the fall rains, which were tardy in coming, could not restore full vitality to plants weakened and decimated in their earlier stages by the severity of the drouth. While other causes combined to lessen the respective yields of potatoes, turnips, mangels and carrots, the drouth was the chief cause of the small yield.

POTATOES.—The potato crop may be classed as almost a failure. The drouth told greatly against it, both at the time of planting and during the period of formation of the tubers. In some places, where the earlier varieties were planted late, better results were realized. The bug was present in force, and the effects of its work were of a more serious nature than in any of the last three seasons. Correspondents generally agree that the quality of the crop is first-class, although the tubers were small and the yield corresponded to the size. There was almost an entire freedom from rot, and the crop was dug and got into winter quarters under most favorable conditions. The experience of the past season emphasizes the importance of more care in the selection and treatment of soil for the potato, and a careful cultivation of the hills or rows, with timely and active attention to the bug. Those of our correspondents who had good crops attribute their success largely to better cultivation of the potato than is usually given it by farmers. Of course there were many instances where even under good cultivation the yield fell below half a crop, owing to the severity of the drouth. As appears by the following table the acreage is about the same as that of 1886, but the yield is only two-thirds, or 5,334,358 bushels less than was raised in the previous year.

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	14,880	690,415	46.4	14,193	1,470,553	103.6
Lake Huron.....	11,569	849,304	73.4	11,627	1,043,361	89.7
Georgian Bay	12,136	963,314	79.4	12,679	1,899,874	110.4
West Midland.....	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	23,150	2,509,607	108.4
Lake Ontario.....	28,896	1,925,711	76.6	27,685	3,037,815	109.7
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	37,142	4,455,515	120.0
East Midland	10,963	764,638	69.7	11,137	1,625,216	145.9
Northern Districts	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,530	470,417	185.9
Totals	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	140,143	16,012,358	114.3

For the five years 1882-6 the average annual area under potatoes was 159,233 acres, the yield 19,896,538 bushels, and the yield per acre 125 bushels.

TURNIPS.—Turnips, which depend largely upon early fall rains for success, were small both in weight and number. The drouth prevailed at the time of sowing and much of the seed did not come up. The fly was very destructive in different parts of the country, and later in the season lice appeared in great numbers in various portions of central Ontario, and wrought much injury to leaf and stem. Like all other crops, there were exceptions to the rule, but it is safe to say that the yield of turnips for the season of 1887 was not three-fourths of an average yield, while in some places it was an entire

failure. The open weather of November afforded an opportunity of housing the crop under most favourable conditions. Although the acreage has increased, the total yield is considerably below that of the previous year. Following is a comparative table for the two years by county groups :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	2,160	550,195	254.7	1,729	723,076	418.2
Lake Huron.....	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	11,226	5,465,045	486.8
Georgian Bay	13,000	3,601,160	277.0	12,180	5,836,063	479.2
West Midland	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	32,163	16,775,690	521.6
Lake Ontario.....	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	29,628	13,448,480	453.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,664	804,680	219.6	4,129	1,550,598	375.5
East Midland	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,562	2,473,171	444.7
Northern Districts	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,314	788,930	340.9
Totals	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	98,931	47,061,053	475.7

The area in crop in 1887 was greater than the average of the five years 1882-6 by 8,785 acres, but the yield was less than the average of those years by 8,155,311 bushels, and the yield per acre less by 111.7 bushels.

MANGEL-WURZELS.—Mangel-wurzels were also struck by the drouth at the time of sowing, and did not fully recover later in the season. The quality of the mangels is said to be ahead of that of turnips, although in yield they are the same proportionately, being about 75 per cent. of an average. The crop was got under shelter early, and the roots, although not up to the usual size, were sound and in good condition generally. The acreage was slightly below that of the previous year, and the yield was hardly two-thirds of the crop of that year. Following are the statistics :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie..	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,202	613,320	510.2
Lake Huron.....	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,174	1,133,350	521.3
Georgian Bay	996	265,181	266.2	983	510,356	519.2
West Midland	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,869	3,136,511	534.4
Lake Ontario.....	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,100	2,271,138	445.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,657	414,947	250.4	1,770	672,221	379.8
East Midland	1,253	311,084	248.3	987	424,547	430.1
Northern Districts.....	194	42,450	218.8	85	26,300	309.4
Totals	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	18,170	8,787,743	483.6

The average of the five years 1882-6 was 17,191 acres, with a yield of 7,813,418 bushels and 454.5 bushels per acre; the crop of 1887 was consequently 2,117,657 less than the average.

CARROTS.—Carrots were severely thinned by the drouth after sowing, much of the seed having failed to germinate. However, once the crop had made half growth it gathered strength from the deep roots entering moister soil, and made favorable progress during the latter portion of the season. The early thinning of the rows kept the yield per acre low, the average being 231 bushels against 375 bushels in 1886, and 356 in the five years 1882-7. The following table gives the figures for both years by county groups :

Districts.	1887.			1886.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	748	139,513	186.5	613	208,297	339.8
Lake Huron	856	214,996	251.2	856	322,490	376.9
Georgian Bay....	969	195,983	202.3	1,096	450,606	411.1
West Midland.....	1,973	537,486	272.4	1,953	816,562	418.1
Lake Ontario.....	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,447	930,866	380.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,471	453,200	308.1
East Midland	807	157,513	195.2	710	264,380	372.4
Northern Districts.....	147	31,539	214.6	121	32,350	267.3
Totals.....	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	9,267	3,478,751	375.4

The average area devoted to this crop for the five years 1882-6 was 10,101 acres ; the average yield, 3,826,536 bushels, and the average yield per acre 378.8 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. Nash, Mersea, Essex : Potatoes are a failure. It was so dry that turnip seed did not grow, except in very moist places. I never saw potato bugs so bad as this season.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : Potatoes are a failure. They are very small. All roots have suffered from the drouth. Potato bugs are more numerous than usual. Some patches are completely stripped.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Potatoes are of good size, but not very numerous. Turnips and mangels are not making much progress. Carrots are reasonably good, being deeper rooted.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk : Early potatoes are not bad where planted on good soil. The late crop is doubtful unless we get rain very soon. Other root crops are *nil*, except on very low ground.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : Potatoes are not very good. Turnips are a total failure. The fly and the dry weather destroyed them. Mangels are not good ; they want rain badly. Carrots are poor.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Turnips are not good. Many of the best farmers lost their whole crop on account of the drouth, as the seed did not germinate. Those sown early are looking fair, but want rain. Potatoes cannot be more than half a crop. Mangels and carrots want rain, but look not so bad.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : Potatoes on the whole will be a sad failure, and many an Irishman will go "potato hungry" before next spring. Where people were not too lazy to keep the bugs off there was any amount of top, but owing to the long-continued dry weather, the potatoes are small and few in a hill. Turnips, mangels and carrots are not grown to any extent.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron : Potatoes are a fair crop. The bugs have been bad, and the dry, warm weather has shortened the crop some. Turnips, mangels and carrots have been seriously hurt by the drouth. The root crop will be light.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : Potatoes, turnips and other root crops promised well until of late ; the drouth has affected them. So far I have not noticed any injury from insects, except potato bugs, which, as usual, are numerous enough, but upon timely application of Paris green can be kept in check.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : The potato bugs were plentiful, but where attended to they did not do much injury. Some people's potatoes are nearly a failure, owing to the seed being over-heated and injured before planting. Some potatoes look well considering the dry weather. Turnips are a regular crop, but if the dry weather continues they will be small. Mangels are not much grown. Carrots are small because of the drouth.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes promise a good crop, but they need rain badly. The south part of the township has had no rain of any account since July 9th, with the thermometer over 90° in the shade for days at a time. Turnips are doing well. There are complaints of grasshoppers eating them in some places, but the fly did no damage this year.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The long continued heat and drouth have ruined the root crop. Potato vines have ripened without there being any sizable tubers at the bottom. From all appearances there will not be one-third of an average crop. Turnips and mangels have made no growth at the bottom, and the grasshoppers in myriads are eating the top down to the ground.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The potato bug was never worse, and the plants were affected badly by the drouth. Turnips are nearly a failure, owing to the fly and the drouth. Mangels are better than turnips, but are backward, owing to the drouth.

Joseph Howlett, Delaware, Middlesex: Drouth affected the potatoes and the tops are all dead. Carrots are small on account of the drouth. Grasshoppers and the turnip fly were bad.

N. Smith, Oxford West, Oxford: Very early sown mangels and carrots are doing fairly well, but late sown will be poor. Potatoes are not more than half a crop and very small.

Donald McKay, Nissouri East, Oxford: Potatoes have a good appearance, but are rather small owing to the dry weather, and are not numerous. Between the dry weather and the fly turnips are past redemption. Mangels are small and below the average.

Daniel Burt, Duffries South, Brant: All kinds of roots have suffered very much up to date, especially potatoes and turnips. There are some fine fields of turnips, but unless we get rain soon they will not amount to much. On clay lands roots are very poor.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope North, Perth: Potatoes in many fields did not all grow, leaving blanks; but in others they are very good. Between the bugs, which are unusually bad this year, and the dry weather, I fear potatoes will be a small crop. Turnips started well, with good promise, but are at a standstill for want of rain. Mangels and carrots are not so extensively grown as they were a few years ago, but where grown they are fair.

R. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Turnips are looking pretty well—in some cases extra. Potatoes mangels and carrots are small, owing to the long continued drouth.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Potatoes are small in size but fair in quality. I am afraid the crop will be much below the average. Turnips are backward on account of the drouth. Mangels will be a fair crop.

James Reith, Luther East, Dufferin: Potatoes are good—the best we have had for years. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all doing well. The drouth has not affected them.

A. G. Muir, Grimbsy North, Lincoln: All kinds of root crops are looking very bad, except on loamy soil. On clay or black ground they will be almost an entire failure.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Roots are the worst failure they have been for a long time. The small potatoes are sunburnt and sprouting in the hills, and there is not one farmer in three that will have any turnips, on account of the fly, drouth and heat.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Early potatoes are a poor crop, and if rain does not come soon the late ones will be as bad, if not worse. Turnips, to all appearance, will be nearly a failure, as owing to drouth they have scarcely made any progress during the past month. There are very few carrots and mangels sown.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel: Potatoes will be small, as some of them have not been wet since planting. The bugs were very plentiful this year. Turnips are a failure. The fly continued later than I ever remember before. Mangels have done better. The drouth has not hurt them so much. It was too dry for carrots.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Potatoes did well during the early part of the season, but the late drouth has seriously affected the growth of the tuber. Colorado beetle was very plentiful. Turnips and mangels may produce a good crop if rain comes shortly.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: Turnips have slow growth and are small. The fly is very bad. A great many farmers were discouraged and ploughed them up. Mangels are small, coming on slow. Early potatoes are taking their second growth. There are some hope for later ones if the drouth ends soon.

Jas. H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: Turnips look well for this time of the season. Potatoes are very good where the bugs were destroyed. Mangels are very good, but few are grown. Carrots good, but not much grown as a field crop. If the drouth continues much longer it will damage the roots very much.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Potatoes are completely dried out—size, like pigeon eggs. Turnips cannot root, as the ground is like ashes. Carrots are much the same.

R. J. Rutherford, Haldimand, Northumberland: Early potatoes are very small, and the late crop will be the same unless we have an abundant fall of rain. All other root crops are much the same. A good many farmers' turnip seed never germinated.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: The prospects for mangels and carrots are still good, as they will resist the drouth for some time yet. Turnips, except the early sown, were much hurt by the fly. Late sown are nearly a failure. Potatoes treated in time with the Paris green still look well, but the bugs were more numerous than ever before.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg South, Lennox and Addington: Early planted potatoes are a great failure on account of the continued drouth. Those planted about the 1st of June promise to be good. Mangel-wurzels promise a good crop.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: The continued drouth has made all the root crops very slim looking. The crop of potato bugs is unusually large.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes will not be an average crop. The early drouth affected them very much, and the potato bug made sad havoc this year, being worse than usual. The fly cut off a large percentage of the turnip crop. The late rain has helped the growing crop. Mangels are quite good on deep land, and will be an average. Carrots promise well.

David Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Potatoes will be a very poor crop, being badly affected by the heat and drouth, unless they improve very soon. Turnips were eaten up by the fly. Mangels and carrots small.

D. F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Farmers had a hard struggle with the potato bugs. There is no rot, and the potatoes promise well. All other kinds of field roots are good, but are very little raised.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Potatoes, I think, will be a fair crop, although there was considerable damage done to them by the bugs.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott: Potatoes are of fair quality, good and dry, but on account of the drouth will hardly yield as large a crop as usual. The bugs have been unusually bad this year.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: Roots are a very poor crop, potatoes especially being very small. The early and long drouth kept many of the carrots and turnips from growing at all, and some turnips were injured by the fly.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Early potatoes are good; the late will be small. Turnips are nearly a failure. Some farmers sowed turnip seed as often as four times. Mangels and carrots, I think, will be an average crop.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Potatoes will be a fair crop. Turnips are poor. Mangels and carrots are looking well, but many fields of them were plowed up, the dry weather in May having prevented the seed from germinating.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Potatoes will not be more than the seed. Turnips on newly cleared land may be a crop yet if rain should happen to come soon. Mangels made very slow growth for want of rain, and were greatly damaged by rabbits, which are alarmingly numerous. Carrots, like everything else, have suffered from the drouth.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Turnips want rain badly, and were generally hurt by the fly. Carrots, mangels and potatoes will all be short for want of rain.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Potatoes will be below the average, carrots and turnips are not likely to be more than half a crop. The Colorado beetles are the only insects here. They are very plentiful, requiring the free use of Paris green.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': Potatoes in most cases are very small on account of the beetle and the drouth. Turnips are very much hurt by the fly and the dry weather, and will not be over half a crop unless there is a great change in the weather. Mangels and carrots are affected by the drouth.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton: The potato crop is usually large here. Early potatoes this year are good, but the late planting, which means the bulk of the crop, is very light, owing to the great drouth. This, however, may be improved if we get any rain soon; if not, they will not be half a crop. Turnips seem to be doing fairly well, but all our root crops are suffering from the protracted heat and lack of rain.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: Potatoes that were planted early are a failure. Those planted late might be helped by rain. The crop at best will be almost a total failure. Turnips, mangels and carrots are standing still at present, in a very backward condition.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Potatoes promised a very large yield, but are dying out fast. Bugs are very bad. "Slug shot" is of no use. Turnips had a splendid catch, but are now withered, small and fibrous. Carrots have strong, healthy tops, but the roots are small as yet. Rain is wanted badly.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Potatoes are a good crop, but the bug injured the early planted. Turnips are looking well, especially those sown late. The fly injured the early sown.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: Potatoes promise a large yield. Turnips are a total failure, being destroyed by insects.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: Potatoes are not a one-third crop, and the quality is poor. Where they were planted in low ground they will yield a fair crop, but in most cases they are not worth digging. The cause of failure is drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are also affected by drouth, but not to the same extent as potatoes.

G. M. Baird, Blenheim, Kent: Potatoes are a failure, not enough for home consumption, and we are importing from Manitoba and Montreal. Drouth is the cause. All kinds of roots were held back by dry weather, but late rains and the fine fall weather have improved them so that they will be a medium crop.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: Potatoes are very poor and small, and have been greatly injured by drouth. They will not be equal to the local consumption. Turnips, mangels and carrots have all been injured by the drouth.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Potatoes were less than a half crop, but they are of good quality. There are some good pieces of turnips, but there is a good deal of complaint of injury by lice. Mangels and carrots are not much grown this year, and they are also light in yield.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Early potatoes are a very poor crop, but late ones are very fair. There are no signs of rot as yet. Mangels and carrots are about half a crop, but turnips are a failure owing to drouth and the fly.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Potatoes were dug in good condition, but are only about half a crop—on clay land they are not worth digging. Turnips, mangels and carrots are an average crop. A good many farmers lost their entire crop on account of drouth preventing the seed from germinating.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: No potato rot has been heard of here, but the drouth was very injurious. The tubers are small and few in a hill generally, and are now (Oct. 31) selling at from 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Late potatoes came on after the rains began, and grew pretty well, but are knobby and scraggy. Turnips, mangels, carrots and parsnips are smaller than usual, for though the rains brought them on pretty well it was too late to counteract the effects of the drouth. Roots have all been cared for before the heavy frosts.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: The potato crop is a failure in many parts owing entirely to the drouth. The yield per acre is small—from nothing to one hundred bushels. Farmers who have none should buy enough for next year's seed as the price will no doubt be high in the spring.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Potatoes are scarce and small. The bugs and dry weather combined almost ruined the crop. There is no rot. Turnips are almost a failure; there was not enough moisture to force the plants and the fly destroyed the leaves. Mangels are small but far better than turnips. Carrots are not large, but good.

Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Potatoes are a very poor crop. A few farmers had tolerably good crops where the land had been summer fallowed from sod the previous year, or where the land was naturally moist and very rich, but the majority of farmers will have to buy potatoes for table use and seed. Turnips, mangels and carrots are about half a crop, say 300 bushels to the acre. The failure of all these root crops is attributed to drouth. The root crops have been well secured.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: The quality of potatoes is good, and the general complaint is that they are small in size and few in the hill, although some have had a splendid crop. Drouth injured the potatoes to the extent of about 50 per cent., but there is no rot. Turnips are a poor crop in general, but mangels are about an average. Carrots are not largely grown; they will be about three-fourths of a crop.

E. A. Carver, Albemarle, Bruce: Potatoes are very good in quality and fair in quantity, yielding from about 100 to 120 bushels to the acre. But for the drouth the crop would have been very large. Turnips are a complete failure throughout; I have not heard of a single success. The drouth gave the turnip fly every chance to demolish them. Mangels are also small, while carrots are good.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The condition and quality of potatoes is good, but the crop is very light. The bug (which was very bad this year) and the drouth were the causes of the light crop. Turnips and carrots had a hard time to keep alive during the excessive drouth, but if favoured with a late fall we will have nearly an average crop.

Wm. Milne, Osprey, Grey: In some cases there is a good yield and fine quality of potatoes, but in the majority of cases the crop is deficient, especially in quantity. Turnips are small, but of good quality. Carrots are a good crop, and would have been extra had the weather not been so dry.

Geo. Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: Potatoes are a very small crop in general, but the quality is good. There is no rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are also a poor crop, hardly worth taking up in some cases.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Potatoes have been a very variable crop. Some have what might be called a fair crop, whilst with others it is very poor. The tubers are small, but I have not heard of any being affected by rot. The yield will no more than supply the home demand. Our stiff clay in spring is not often in a favorable condition for the sowing of root crops, and consequently very little is grown.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: I have just finished digging my potatoes. They have turned out about fifty bushels to the acre, and scarcely half of them are fit for market. There is no rot; the damage was done by drouth and bugs. Turnips are a failure. The seed started poorly, and the fly and the heat finished the business. Mangels sown early are about one-third of a crop. Carrots will be about the same. The root crop will be harvested early.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: Potatoes are variable: some are excellent, some are fair, and there are plenty of failures. It was too dry for them. Turnips have surprised every one, coming out a fair crop of sound roots. Mangels are good and sound, though rather small. There are not many carrots grown, but they are a fairly good crop. All will be secured in good order by the 5th of November.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford: Potatoes are the lightest crop known for years. There was no injury by rot, but the failure is due to want of rain. Turnips and mangels, although not up to the average, have done considerably better than potatoes.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant: Potatoes are of good quality, though small. There is no rot; the injury was from drouth. Turnips are of good quality, but are not an average crop. Carrots are small. Potatoes and carrots are all secured (Oct. 28th); turnips are about half harvested and shipped to the other side.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Potatoes are of good quality, but are a small crop on account of the dry weather. They have not been injured by rot. Turnips were hindered in their growth by dry weather and heat until the cool weather with rain came on, but they are still a small crop for the most part. Mangels are a moderately small crop. Carrots are rather small.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington : Potatoes are of good quality, but are not an average for size, having suffered from drouth. They have not suffered any from rot. Turnips, mangels and carrots are only a half crop. In many cases turnips had to be plowed up after hoeing, from the effects of the fly and grasshopper, along with the drouth. The root crops are mostly secured in good condition, but the general shortage is greater than I remember seeing before.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Potatoes are of good quality. They made a second growth after the fall rains, but they are too small. The yield is very poor; on some clay farms they only got as many as they planted. Turnips are small and nothing like an average crop; the weather was too dry. Mangels are a pretty good crop. Most farmers have mangolds all in the cellar by this date (Oct. 28th), and we are just commencing with the turnips.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin : Potatoes are a good crop, and of good quality. Turnips are small and are affected by drouth, as are also mangels and carrots. A part of the crop was well secured. Some were too late in taking in their roots which were caught by the frost, and consequently damaged.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln : Potatoes are not more than half a crop, but are of good quality. No rot is complained of. Turnips are a very light crop, and did not come up well. Mangels and carrots promised a heavy crop early in the season, but the drouth and hot weather injured them so that they made but little growth.

John Bremner, Flamboro' E., Wentworth : Potatoes were in many cases almost a failure, owing to the dry weather. Turnips in low lands are a fair crop, but on uplands not so good. Potatoes are mostly secured (Oct. 28th), turnips still remaining out.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton : The potato crop is almost the poorest ever known in this section, in some cases not yielding more than double the quantity planted. There is not over the third of an average crop, but though small they are dry and palatable. There were less turnips sown than usual this season in this section, and what was sown will not yield over a quarter of a crop. Very few mangolds or carrots are grown. The roots will all be housed by the 1st of November.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : The condition and quality of potatoes are all right, but I don't know of more than one farmer who has above fifteen bushels on his patch of say an acre or a half. Drouth was the chief cause, and the bugs also were very injurious. Turnips are very small on land we would consider good for that crop, but are good on low, mucky soil. The root crop has been harvested in splendid condition.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Potatoes are a poor crop, but of good quality wherever there are any. Dry weather is the cause. Turnips are only half a crop. Mangels are better by being in earlier. Not many carrots are grown; the land is too clayey. Nearly all the roots are secured for the winter.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Potatoes are, as a general thing, small but sound. There is no rot, but the drouth has kept them below size. Turnips are of good quality, but small in size. Mangels are a better crop than turnips, and are not so small. Carrots are a good crop. Roots are nearly all up, and are being secured in good condition.

A. Forster, Markham, York : Small, but generally of good quality. It has been so dry that in some places on high ground there was not half a crop. Turnips are small generally, on account of some having to be sown the second time, and the absence of rain in the early part of the season. In most cases mangels have turned out better than had been expected; so have carrots. Nearly all the roots have been taken up and put away.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario : Potatoes are rather small but sound where late planted, but where early planted are a larger size. They are more plentiful in ground where well cultivated and where the Colorado beetle was destroyed. Turnips are small but sound, and, with mangels and carrots, will be only about half a crop.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham : Potatoes are a very light crop, but sound and good. Turnips were damaged by drouth, but in addition the leaves are covered with myriads of lice, the tops are destroyed and the bulbs are not sound. Of course there are exceptions. Mangels are light. Carrots are the best root crop this year.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Potatoes have been less injured by the potato bug this year than usual, and are small in yield and size. Many pieces of turnips are completely spoiled by lice, which took them before the rains came on. They are either now rotting in the field or must be fed at once. The crop generally will be a light one. Mangels and carrots are not much grown.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Late potatoes are a good crop in a few localities, but early ones were small and scarce. There is a general scarcity in the township owing to the unprecedented drouth. There is no rot. Other roots are not raised to any considerable extent here.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Addington : The condition and quality of potatoes are good, but the yield is about one-third less than the average crop. The drouth was the cause. Turnips and other roots are about half a crop.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Potatoes in low lands are a large a crop, but are poor on high land; however, the township will have a surplus. I expect to see potatoes sell for less money in the spring than at present. There is no rot, and the quality is good.

Angus F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac : Potatoes are good and dry, but small owing to the drouth. There are very few turnips grown, and these were injured in some parts by a small fly that made its appearance about the last week of September. There are very few mangels raised here, and those are smaller than usual. There are but a few carrots, and these are not up to the standard.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : Potatoes are not a heavy crop, but a very fine quality. No rot is reported. All root crops are light on account of the drouth, and turnips suffered greatly from the fly. All are secured in good condition.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Potatoes are good and nearly free from rot, though they were materially injured in many places by the drouth. Where planted early, well cared for, and kept free from bugs the crop is abundant and good. Where put in late and poorly attended to it is nearly worthless. Turnips were injured by the "turnip louse." Mangels and carrots were injured by the drouth and are a light crop.

G. I. Morgan, Osnaburck, Stormont: The quality of potatoes is good, but the crop is not a heavy one, owing to the dry summer, and the work of the Colorado beetle, which have been very plentiful. Very few turnips were sown, and these were a total failure, as owing to dry weather they did not come up. Mangels and carrots are not generally grown, and are a light crop. All are taken up and stored.

Robert Wilson, Lancaster, Glengarry: Potatoes are a good crop on high, well-drained land, and the average yield will be about 100 bushels an acre; but on low land they are a failure on account of the heavy rain the latter part of May. Carrots are good and are not hurt in any way. We simply secure them dry and give them plenty of ventilation in the root-house or cellar until the weather becomes very cold.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Potatoes are excellent in quality. I don't think I saw a rotten potato during harvest. Lack of moisture rendered them smaller in size than usual. Turnips, carrots and mangels are cultivated here only in small patches. The turnip was injured by the fly, but the continued dry weather has done the most injury. The root crops have been harvested in good condition.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: The potato crop is lighter than usual. The potatoes are small but of good quality. A smaller yield than usual for turnips, mangels and carrots.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton: Potatoes were in good condition when taken up. They are of good quality, sound and with no sign of rot, but small and thin in the ground on account of drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all very poor, in fact, almost a failure. Mangels are the best crop of the three.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew: The crop on the whole is much below an average, but the quality is excellent on all but clay land. There is no rot, but the crop is not more than half an average one, owing to the drouth. All the roots have been hurt by the exceeding dry weather.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Potatoes are small and scarce, but were not injured in any other way than by drouth. Turnips are small and about a one-third crop. Carrots are better than turnips, as owing to the depth of their root the drouth did not affect them to such an extent.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Early planted potatoes are good, although rather small on account of the drouth. There is no rot. Turnips are small but good in quality. There are very few mangels grown this year. Carrots are rather small. Most of the roots are up and ready for winter.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: Potatoes are a complete failure. Off an acre of ground some have dug from two to eight bushels, and in one case off an acre and a quarter there was but one painful gathered. The other roots are also a failure.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Potatoes yielded only 50 per cent. of an average crop, caused by the extremely dry season. The tubers are small, but the quality is first-class, in fact, we never had them better for the table. There was no damage to them except by drouth and the Colorado beetle, but Paris green fixed the beetle. Turnips, mangels and carrots are about a quarter of an average crop, owing to the very dry season. The crop is being secured under favourable circumstances.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Potatoes are of good quality, but are a very small crop. There is no rot. Turnips are almost a failure, and mangels and carrots are small. Almost all the roots are housed in good condition.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Potatoes planted early were destroyed by drouth. Early varieties planted late were started by rain about the first of September, and are a fair crop. The quality was excellent, and although but a few tubers they were of good size. Turnips, mangels and carrots are but half a crop.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: All roots in this section have been greatly reduced in yield by the drouth and the beetle, and the quality is extremely variable. A near neighbour and myself have dug the finest crop of potatoes we have ever raised, but deficient in quality. Others have potatoes so small as to be worthless. One man put in twenty bushels of seed and got as a crop about thirty bushels of "marbles," and many others have had a similar return. Turnips, mangels and carrots are short in the yield. The success of my neighbour and myself in our potato crop I attribute to deep planting (plowed in) through cultivation during the dry time, and a determined stand against the depredations of the bug.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: Potatoes were a very good crop generally, and there is only an odd potato injured by rot. Turnips are very good.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Potatoes are a full crop and good for using. There is no rot. Turnips have not been injured by the fly. Mangels and carrots are good. All root crops have been taken up and secured.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

The statistics of six years enable us to form a fair opinion of the agricultural productions of the country. The conditions of growth are never exactly the same for successive seasons, and consequently there is no certainty respecting the yield of crops. It is only from the returns of a number of years that an average of any field crop can be computed, and such an average must form the standard of comparison for a season's pro-

ducts. The following table gives the aggregate yield of our principal crops for the six years 1882-7 and the annual average of each for the period :

Field Crops.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall Wheat.....	14,440,611	18,071,142	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,277,018	19,603,304
Spring Wheat	5,633,117	9,518,553	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,995	9,713,879
Barley	17,134,830	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,166,413
Oats	49,848,101	58,665,608	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	54,419,177
Rye	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	1,901,192
Pease	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	12,932,450
Corn (in ear)	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	12,935,889	.....	13,420,664	11,261,601
Buckwheat	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,484,570	.....	1,262,973	1,396,456
Beans	275,975	482,072	496,564	592,044	.....	409,910	451,313
Potatoes	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	18,360,115
Mangel-wurzels...	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,460,475
Carrots.....	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,539,728
Turnips	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	38,209,549
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and Clover ..	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	3,098,547

Two crops only show that the average of six years has been maintained, viz., pease and hay. In the case of pease, however, it must be remembered that the bug did not close its long reign of devastation until 1883, and that since its disappearance the area devoted to this crop has been largely increased. All the cereal and root crops are below the average, and, as appears by subsequent tables, the diminished product is in no instance wholly a result of decreased acreage. The wheat crop alone is less than the average of six years by 9,243,455 bushels, the barley crop is less by 2,031,583 bushels, and the oats crop less by 4,571,076 bushels; the fodder root crops, mangels, carrots and turnips, are also less than the average by nearly 10,000,000 bushels, and corn is less by 2,856,849 bushels.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL YIELDS.—A more detailed comparison of the total yields of 1887 with the six years 1882-7 is presented in the following table, by groups of counties :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat.....	81	70	70	74	73	37	71	138	74
Spring Wheat	61	37	55	39	58	79	58	65	58
Fall and Spring Wheat	80	65	64	67	66	73	62	68	68
Barley	79	91	96	90	95	78	79	82	89
Oats	93	100	97	95	85	88	86	112	92
Rye.....	75	72	61	75	52	31	49	43	47
Pease	97	111	92	103	91	77	81	124	94
Corn	71	77	74	69	79	98	92	105	75
Buckwheat	78	119	93	67	99	58	77	94	73
Beans	65	71	87	38	50	59	55	35	61
Potatoes	38	58	57	60	57	65	51	87	58
Mangel-wurzels.....	78	82	60	88	63	68	83	181	76
Carrots	83	60	45	64	52	67	66	98	59
Turnips	84	81	75	85	84	68	86	82	82
Hay and Clover	92	118	112	94	89	106	95	125	100

In the preparation of this table 100 is taken as the standard crop, or average of the six years, and the figures show for groups of counties the proportion of the total yield of each crop in 1887 to the average yield of the six years. Hay and clover alone attained the standard, and in the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and the Northern districts the standard crop was exceeded. Pease was only six per cent. under the standard, having gone over it in the Lake Huron and West Midland counties and the Northern districts. The lowest record was made by rye, which was 47 per cent. of a standard, and potatoes and spring wheat were each 58 per cent. Fall wheat was nearly uniform in its record, excepting in the Northern districts and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where the extreme points were reached, but as the crop is not much grown in those localities the averages for the rest of the province were very slightly disturbed. The barley crop gives its best results in the Lake Ontario counties, and here the yield was 95 per cent. of the standard.

YIELDS PER ACRE.—The following table gives the yield per acre of each crop by groups of counties in 1887, and for the province in 1887 and 1886, and the yearly average for the six years 1882-7 :

Field Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1887.	1886.	1882-7
Fall Wheat..... bush	16.0	14.9	17.0	15.6	17.4	14.5	16.9	24.3	16.1	20.4	20.2
Spring Wheat... "	10.6	8.3	10.2	9.1	12.0	14.0	11.3	18.1	11.6	16.5	15.5
Fall & Sp'g. Wheat "	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.5	14.9	14.1	12.8	18.6	14.5	18.8	18.4
Barley	20.1	23.4	22.5	23.8	22.6	21.6	19.8	23.4	22.3	26.5	26.1
Oats	31.1	32.8	28.6	32.2	29.0	27.4	25.2	31.5	29.6	36.2	35.7
Rye..... "	12.5	16.5	16.8	13.8	12.1	14.2	12.9	16.8	13.1	16.3	16.5
Pease	12.2	20.8	19.3	18.7	14.6	16.4	14.1	26.1	16.8	22.8	20.7
Corn (in ear) "	52.3	53.7	31.5	49.5	45.9	58.1	49.1	51.5	51.3	69.0	64.8
Buckwheat..... "	15.6	24.8	13.4	12.1	18.5	14.6	15.1	30.7	16.0	23.7	22.3
Beans	12.3	15.9	20.2	16.9	15.9	18.2	13.9	16.6	13.6	22.9	20.4
Potatoes	46.4	73.4	79.4	77.4	66.6	93.4	69.7	127.0	76.1	114.3	117.6
Mangel-wurzels.. "	257.3	351.6	266.2	372.7	305.8	250.4	248.3	218.8	317.8	483.6	430.9
Carrots	186.5	251.2	202.3	272.4	243.8	207.9	195.2	214.6	231.1	375.4	356.3
Turnips "	254.7	307.9	277.0	338.7	286.0	219.6	235.2	250.5	298.2	475.7	389.9
Hay and Clover.. tons	1.32	1.54	1.36	1.43	1.28	1.35	1.15	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.41

The only crop in which the average yield of 1887 is greater than that of 1886 is hay and clover, but compared with the annual averages of the period of six years every crop shows a lower product. In round numbers, the yield of wheat, barley and pease is below the standard for six years by 4 bushels, oats and buckwheat by 6 bushels, beans by 7 bushels, corn by 13 bushels, potatoes by 41 bushels, turnips by 91 bushels, mangel-wurzels by 113 bushels, and carrots by 125 bushels.

RATIOS OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.—The ratios of average yield per acre in 1887 to the annual average of the six years 1882-7 (the latter being taken as 100), is presented in the following table :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. L. and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Fall Wheat	83	74	80	76	82	81	83	111	80
Spring Wheat	72	61	70	65	74	84	76	98	75
Fall and Spring Wheat	83	74	77	81	79	83	79	100	79
Barley	82	87	87	85	86	87	81	97	85
Oats	84	90	84	84	79	81	79	97	83
Rye.....	79	99	90	85	81	78	81	84	79
Pease	66	92	88	86	73	84	74	113	81
Corn	74	88	62	75	81	108	101	127	79
Buckwheat	77	121	78	61	85	61	67	112	72
Beans	64	76	110	82	72	73	72	72	67
Potatoes	42	65	65	68	62	72	56	83	65
Mangel-wurzels	67	80	62	81	70	66	65	83	74
Carrots.....	68	68	54	71	65	65	61	84	65
Turnips	73	79	68	83	74	67	71	82	76
Hay and Clover	91	111	106	93	89	98	92	113	96

Here the best records are made by the Northern districts, where with respect to five crops the yield of 1887 exceeds the average of six years, and while there are a few groups of counties in which hay and clover, buckwheat and corn, exceeded their averages of the period, there is no crop that reached the average over the whole province. Hay and clover reached 96 per cent., but the cereals range from 79 to 85 per cent., and the root crops from 65 to 76 per cent.

ONTARIO vs. AMERICAN STATES.—A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union is presented in the following table for the six years 1882-7*:

Crops.		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.
Fall Wheat..	Ontario...	16.1	20.4	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	20.2
	New York...	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.9
	Pennsylvania	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.1
	Ohio	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	13.1
	Michigan...	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.9
	Indiana	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	13.0
	Illinois	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	12.8
	Missouri	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.7
	California ...	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	11.9
Spring Wheat	Kansas	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.3
	Ontario...	11.6	16.5	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	15.5
	Wisconsin...	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.3
	Minnesota...	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Iowa.....	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.2
	Nebraska ...	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	12.2
Barley	Dakota.....	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	14.2
	Ontario...	22.3	26.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	23.6	26.1
	New York...	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	22.6
	Wisconsin...	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.2
	Minnesota...	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	22.5
	Iowa.....	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	21.9
Oats	Nebraska....	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.1
	California ...	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	19.5
	Ontario...	29.6	36.2	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4	35.7
	New York ..	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	28.6
	Pennsylvania	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	27.7
	Ohio	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	31.3
	Michigan...	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	32.4
	Indiana	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	28.5
	Illinois	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	34.0
	Wisconsin...	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	30.0
	Minnesota...	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	33.9
	Iowa.....	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	33.4
	Missouri	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	26.7
	Kansas.....	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	31.0
	Nebraska....	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	31.4

It will be noticed that the harvest of 1887 had the effect of lowering the averages of every crop in Ontario and in each of the states, with four exceptions, viz.: Fall wheat in New York, spring wheat in Dakota, barley in California and oats in Missouri. In fall wheat Missouri alone produced a larger yield per acre than Ontario last year; in spring wheat Ontario and Minnesota were equal, and Dakota nearly three bushels higher; in barley Ontario still kept the head of the list, although its average was 4.6 bushels less

*The states' averages in this table have been computed from the totals of acreage and product as given in the annual reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

than the average of the preceding five years; and in oats the states of Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa gave the highest averages, with Ontario and Michigan next in order as equals. But in all the grain crops the averages for the six years show that Ontario still maintains the pre-eminence. Its nearest rival in fall wheat is Michigan, but the difference in averages is 4.3 bushels per acre, while as compared with Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and California the difference ranges from 7.1 to 8.5 bushels per acre. Kansas and New York are 5.3 and 5.9 bushels respectively below the average of Ontario. The spring wheat averages are much closer, and between Dakota and Ontario the difference is only 1.3 bushel per acre. Minnesota is 2.5 bushels less, and so on down to Iowa, which is 4.3 bushels less. The averages of barley range from 3.5 bushels in New York to 6.6 bushels in California below the average per acre in Ontario; while the averages of oats range lower from 1.8 bushel in Minnesota to 9 bushels in Missouri.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The yield of the larger fruits for the season of 1887, though not so abundant as was expected from the profusion of blossoms in the spring and the generally favorable conditions of the early summer, was, on the other hand, much better than might be inferred from the general tone of the reports made early in August. Despite the extremely hot summer the season was not an unfavorable one for the fruit grower, especially in those portions of the province in which any considerable attention is devoted to this branch of agriculture. Though the apple worm was present in a good many localities, yet the damage from that or other insect pests was not very serious, and there was a large surplus of apples—rather small in size it is true, but clean skinned and full flavored. The increasing importance of the export trade in this fruit and the greater attention which is being devoted to meeting the demands of the foreign market were emphasized by many correspondents. Wind storms in the early autumn, following the long drouth, were mentioned as having caused a premature fall of apples from the trees in some localities, particularly in the eastern part of the province. There are also complaints that apples are not keeping well owing to their maturing too rapidly. Pears, although in some cases rather stunted by the drouth, yielded well, and though the fruit was rather small in size it was otherwise of good quality. The peach crop was considerably better than it has been for some years back, and although the fruit was small in size it was found on many trees which for years before had borne nothing but leaves. Plums were generally reported a fine crop, and grapes more than fulfilled the favorable predictions of the August report. Cherries, on the other hand, were a general failure. The increasing prevalence of black-knot in cherry and plum trees, especially in old orchards, was the subject of frequent comment. Of the small fruits, strawberries were the most favorably reported upon, although the drouth shortened the season materially. Native raspberries, black and red, were badly affected by the heat, and in many localities dried on the bushes before a sufficient supply for local requirement could be picked. In the Northern districts, however, wild fruits, especially the huckleberry, were abundant.

Fruit trees were reported to be in surprisingly good condition in the fall, considering the trying season through which they passed, although in some places, particularly in the

eastern parts of the province, young orchards showed signs of succumbing to the long continued drain upon their vitality. The area in orchard is given in the following table for a series of years :

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared.	
						1887.	1882-7.
Lake Erie.....	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	28.2	31.5
Lake Huron.....	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	16.5	17.6
Georgian Bay ...	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	11.2	12.6
West Midland...	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	16.9	19.0
Lake Ontario....	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	23.9	25.5
St. L. and Ottawa	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	5.6	6.8
East Midland....	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	11.2	12.5
Northern districts	578	609	570	516	363	5.3	5.4
Totals.....	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	16.3	18.1

These figures indicate a gradual decrease in the orchard area of the province since 1883, but in a case of small acreages it is difficult to make a satisfactory estimate for the whole province ; a difference of even a quarter of an acre in the returns of consecutive years will make a considerable change in the aggregate. The number of fruit trees imported during the past five years leaves it to be inferred that the orchard area of the country must be slowly increasing.

The appended extracts from correspondents on the fruit crops of the season of 1887 will be found unusually interesting and suggestive :

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex : There is a heavy blossom on apple, peach, plum and cherry, and if there are no late frosts there is good prospect for an abundance of fruit.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : Apples promise to be a fine crop ; peaches look promising. The deep snow favored the mice to girdle young trees.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Peach, plum, and the early varieties of cherries are out in blossom, and promise a good crop. Pears and apples are full of buds, but they are not out yet. Some few peach trees have died without any apparent reason for so doing.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The outlook for fruit surpasses anything for years. The apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry are loaded with blossoms ; no injury by winter.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Trees that blossom before leafing are in full bloom, and the leaves of the earlier kinds of wood are showing their robes of green. Plum, cherry and peach are in bloom ; all promise an abundant crop. Winter does not appear to have done any damage.

E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk : Apple trees are looking well ; pear, peach, plum and cherry are very full of bloom, and if we have no frost will be an abundant crop.

R. Watson, Windham, Norfolk : Apples promise well. Peach, plum and cherry are played out here, Small fruit promises well. The quince bushes are looking well. They have not suffered much from the winter.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga North, Haldimand : Fruit very promising. Very little affected by winter, especially grapes and peaches.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland : Apples and peaches not yet in blossom ; plum and cherry very promising. Very little damage is done in the winter compared with insect enemies of spring and summer.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Very good appearance of fruit. Peach, plum and pear trees just coming out in blossom. No injury by winter that I know of.

John L. Wilson, Enniskillen, Lambton : Cherry, plum, pear and crab trees were in full bloom on the 6th of May, and all other apple trees are almost in bloom to-day, a little ahead of any year I have ever seen in this part. In the fore part of the season it was cool and dry, but of late, since we got rains, the growth is remarkable.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Peach, plum, pear and cherry blossomed on 7th, 8th and 9th April. Woods are looking quite green now. The fruit trees look well; the buds are swelling slowly. Peach trees and small fruits not killed. The dry autumn left the buds small on all trees, but the winter has not been so extreme, being more even than usual. Apple trees will have lots of blossoms.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron: Fruit trees look well. Where they were not broken by the ice storms of last winter, I think they were not otherwise injured.

John Morrison, McKillop, Huron. Fruit trees look well, and apples and cherries coming in bloom. An ice storm, first week in February, broke a great many trees of all kinds.

Hy. Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Cherry and plum trees are now in bloom. There were a good many of the lower branches of old apple trees killed during the winter season, and some of them were broken off by ice.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: More forward than usual. Every appearance of a good crop. No injury, except from a severe ice storm which in some parts has done an immense amount of damage, large apple trees being split to pieces and destroyed. Rain froze as it fell, till even the small limbs were covered with ice from 1 to 1½ inches thick.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Cherries are in full bloom, and the earlier varieties of plums; apples are commencing to show blossoms. Fruit trees appear to have got through the winter all right.

Jas. Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The trees show a greenish tint already, and on some southern exposures the leaf is half formed. Wintered all right, except some of the younger trees, which have been girdled by mice.

Samuel Dickson, Bentinck, Grey: Fruit trees healthy; the blossom just coming out on apples, plums and cherries. No injurious effects from winter.

Thomas Abercrombie, Euphrasia, Grey: Fruit trees look well; the winter did not hurt them. As far as I can learn, the prospect of a heavy crop is not good. It is generally thought it was so good last year it will affect this year's crop, though the pears I have myself are just coming out in blossom and promise well. The plums and cherries are blossoming good.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees of all kinds seem to have come through the winter in good order. Plum and cherry are in bloom, and apple blossoms are just opening. There is promise of an abundant crop.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: The plum trees are in bloom, and the fruit buds on the apples appear plentiful, and have come through the winter favorably.

Richard Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Cherry and apple trees are looking as though we might expect a good crop. I have an Oxheart cherry in full bloom. Don't think the winter has hurt the fruit trees.

Jas. Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex: The apple, plum and cherry have wintered well, and have now a fine appearance, some of them being in blossom. Small fruits have also wintered well.

W. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Apple trees in a few days will be in full leaf, and are full of blossom. Apple trees in a number of orchards are not in a healthy state; few peaches. As I stated in a former report, black knot had destroyed plums, and is now I see attacking cherries. I don't see that last winter injured fruit trees much, but an ice storm broke a number of branches.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Apples, peaches, plums, cherries and pears, are healthy and full of bloom, except those unfortunate cherries afflicted with black knot. Some careless men deserve a lesson for propagating this easily controlled pest.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Apple trees seem healthy, but the show for fruit is not very promising in this locality. Cherries give a better show, and so do pears, which are loaded with blossom. The winter does not seem to have hurt the fruit trees.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford: Apple trees are generally in a healthy condition, but will not be very full of blossoms this year. Peach trees are healthy, and bid fair for an abundant crop. Plum and cherry trees have suffered severely from black knot, but blossoms are plentiful on sound trees. Pears will, perhaps, be the best crop of any, judging from present appearances.

Jos. Snasdell, Flamboro W., Wentworth: Very few peaches grow here, and the cherries are almost all cut down. What remain are in full bloom.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The trees are healthier looking than for some years, and the prospects for a good fruit year is bright at present. I do not see any signs of damage done by winter frosts to any kind of fruit trees this year. No signs of any trees having died during the past winter from any cause. Caterpillars bad at present.

W. T. Patullo, Caledon, Peel: There are several varieties of apple showing blossoms; the later varieties are making but little showing. No peaches grown. Cherry are killed with black knot. The plums are fast going also with the black knot. I think the winter has been very favorable to fruit trees.

Joseph Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Fruit trees appear healthy, although young apple trees are troubled with lice. Pears bid to be prolific.

George Evans, Jr., Georgina, York: Apple trees do not appear to do as well as they should. No peaches are grown here. Plum and cherry trees are affected with black knot. The winter does not appear to have affected the orchard seriously.

C. E. Lundy, Gwillimbury E., York: Apples look well. Plums are in full bloom. No cherries. Small fruits are looking thrifty. Orchard trees have stood the winter well.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario : April was very backward and cold, but since May came in the weather has been beautiful, and vegetation has come on very rapidly. Fair prospects for apples; peach, not cultivated; plums, good; cherries, destroyed by black knot. Small fruits look very promising.

W. Windatt, Darlington, Durham : The winter has not affected the fruit trees. Apples and pears are thrifty. Plum and cherry trees are fast dying out with black knot. Peaches do not succeed here.

P. Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : Prospects fine for apples. No peach trees grown here. Plum and cherry trees are so affected by insects that there will not be much of a crop. Most of the cherries have been cut down.

John Riddell, Monaghan S., Northumberland : Apple, plum and cherry, abundant blossom; small fruits give indication of an average crop. Fruit trees wintered all right; but an unusual destruction by mice to all kinds of orchard trees, and also to young forest trees.

W. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Fruit trees are looking well; no appearance of any having been frozen. The snow watering through by rains in the winter, and then forming ice, seems to have destroyed the mice. We can expect at least a fair crop of apples, cherries and pears, judging from appearance of blossom buds.

W. N. Dollar, Fredericksburg, N., Lennox and Addington : Apple, plum and cherry trees are in fair condition for a crop. No peach grown here.

R. J. Dunlap, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fruit trees of all kinds, by appearance at present, indicate a good fruit crop. The buds look healthy, and promise abundance of blossoms.

John Conn, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville : Apple trees have passed the winter well, but great numbers have been girdled by mice. I have lost about 2,000 young nursery apple trees, besides 50 bearing trees, the past winter by these destructive pests.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : Plum blows are just beginning to appear this morning (May 12th). Apple trees look well, but plums do not. Very few cherry trees here, and no peaches. The orchards appeared to winter well.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabruck, Stormont : Apple trees look well, and plums are in bloom. No peaches or cherries are grown here.

Jas. Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Fruit trees seem to be all right, although in some places the apple is ruined by the mice eating off the bark.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott : Apple and other fruit trees were considerably broken and damaged by the ice last month, many being broken; but otherwise they are in average condition.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell : But few apples are grown here, save crabs. Peaches and cherries are not grown, and only native plums. The winter has been a severe one, and weak trees have gone.

L. Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : Many of the apple trees have been badly barked by mice; the ravages of these vermin have been greater than I remember ever before. No peaches here. Plum trees look well; so do apples where not injured as above; no cherries grown here, so of other fruit trees. Winter has not affected them injuriously to any great extent.

J. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton : Fruit trees have been badly hurt by mice, which have gnawed the bark of a great many young trees and completely destroyed them.

Thomas Roche, Hagarty, Renfrew : Fruit trees look well and are just blossoming. They seem to have stood the winter well. Mice have injured some apple trees.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew : The plum trees are in blossom, and other fruit trees seem healthy; but there is considerable complaint of mice damaging fruit trees last winter.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark : Fruit trees badly injured by mice.

Thos. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria : All fruit trees give promise of an abundant crop. Blossoms are just commencing to open out on apple and pear trees. The common red plum is in full bloom, other plum blossoms are just commencing to appear; a few strawberry blossoms can be seen; grape vines look exceedingly well. The winter has been more stormy than usual, but there has been no very low temperature. It has been a favorable winter for all the fruit crop.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro' : The fruit trees are looking well. The plum and cherry are loaded with blossom, and all have come through the winter all right.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Fruit trees are but few, but are looking well, it not having been a hard winter for them. We had very deep snow, frost all out of the ground in January, and snow kept on till near May.

J. Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings : Apples are not so full of blossom as last year. Common plums look well; the cherry trees here are few in number and all young. Mice girdled some of the young trees in the orchards.

E. Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka : Apple trees are looking very well. I think the previous winters killed all except the very hardiest trees. I hope that what trees are left will do well.

R. Blair, Carling, Parry Sound : Apple trees look well; peach, plum and cherry have not done well here.

F. W. Ashdown, Humphrey, Parry Sound : Plum trees in bloom; apples about out in leaf. Some tender branches are winter-killed, the hardier kinds are all right.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex : A great many fruit trees have died. There is promise of a good crop of apples, pears and peaches. We have no plums or cherries. Grapes are good, and small fruits are very good.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Fruit is plentiful, but small, and of inferior quality. A great many apples are dropping off. Pears are plentiful but affected by the dry weather. There is a great crop of peaches, but they are very small and wormy, and altogether not a good sample ; I might say the same of plums. Small fruits were plentiful, but on account of the hot weather the season was short and the fruit small in size.

W. Clarke, Aldboro', Elgin : Trees are doing as well as can be expected, except last spring's planting. They are dying in some orchards from drouth to the extent of 20 per cent. Apples will be small. Pears seems to do well so far, and will likely give a good crop unless the severe drouth continues. Peaches, where there is a live limb, have few on, but they are poor, little, inferior things. Plums are of no account, as the trees have been full of black-knot. Cherry trees are all right, but they gave a light crop. With few exceptions, there was a scarcity of small fruits.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk : Apples are scarce and small, probably enough for local demand. The trees appear to be panting for moisture, and many of them will die if the drouth continues much longer. Pear trees are loaded with fruit, as are peaches, but they too are struggling for life. Small fruits, such as berries of different kinds, suffered in the same way, so that there was not more than half a crop. If it rains soon there will be enough fruit for local demand.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand : Apples promised a fine crop, but are now dropping badly from the codlin-moth and drouth. Pears are very good ; no blight. Peaches are not much grown, but are promising. Plums have been very badly affected by the curculio, and the law against the black-knot is not enforced. This should be seen to, and inspectors appointed. Cherries were a good crop, but the trees were badly affected by the black-knot and maggots. I keep my trees cut out and they do not suffer. Grapes are a very abundant crop. The heavy clay soil, where dry and underlaid with limestone, suits them to a charm. Small fruits did well excepting late berries, which were destroyed by the drouth. The supply of all fruits, plums and peaches excepted, is abundant this year, and the quality is fairly good.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Apples are not an average crop, but pears look well. Peaches are small in size ; so are plums. All the foregoing have been hurt by the protracted drouth. Grapes promise a fine crop. Small fruits an ordinary yield, but small in size, having been affected by the drouth.

M. Watsson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Apples are good in quality and plentiful although small on account of no rain. Pears are good, and not so much affected by the drouth. Early peaches were fine, but the late sorts are small and hard at present. Cherries were a very abundant crop. There will be a good yield of grapes, but they are drying up in places and require rain. Black, white and red currants were above the average. Strawberries were a short crop, and the season was soon over for want of rain. Black and red raspberries were an average, and would have done better but for the dry weather toward the end of June. Gooseberries were under the average both in size and quantity.

A. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron : There is an abundance of fall apples in all sections, and generally of good quality and free from spot. Winter apples are not so large a yield. Baldwins are scarce, the Spy a small crop, Rhode Island Greening good, King of Tompkin's County good. American Golden Russet fair to good. Others are medium to poor in crop, but the quality will be good and all are clean. Even Snow apples are clean this year. Early apples are a fine crop this year ; the Duchess of Oldenburg is always good. Pears are a good average crop. Cherries were good along the lake front, but the robins and cherry birds got a large share of the crop. Peaches are not grown much in this county, but whoever has a tree has it loaded this year. Plums are a large crop. The rot affected them badly and will thin out a great many kinds, such as Washington and Victoria. Grapes promise the best crop for many years ; they are far forward, and with the heat continuing for a short while will all be ripened early. Small fruits were a good crop. The continued drouth will affect the size of samples of fruit, but this will be fully made up for in quality, I believe. Only for the codlin-moth all our apples would pack as perfect samples for foreign markets. If growers would continue in using the Paris green when the apple is formed from the blossom, the moth would be got rid of largely. This has been abundantly proven by several growers here this season. All fallen apples should be fed to stock also, and thus destroy a great many moths in the worm state.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron : Apple trees are healthy, and the crop an average one. The fruit is likely to be small, but clear of black spots, and there are but few worms. Pear trees are healthy also, and an average crop. Plums, almost none ; cherries, a small crop ; grapes, plentiful ; all small fruits plentiful. There is a sufficiency of small fruits for home use and of good quality. There will be a fair quantity of apples for export.

J. M. Monkman, Arran, Bruce : Apples are a fair crop, but some are falling off from the drouth. Pears, rather poor : we have no peaches growing. Black-knot has killed nearly all the plum trees in this vicinity. Cherries were good. Grapes were very good. Red and black currants very scarce. Berries generally were plentiful.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Fruit trees blossomed well, but much of the blossom failed to set, and the crop is not large. The codlin worm is worse than last year, but the drouth is doing more injury than anything else. Apples will be small. There was a small crop of cherries. Plums are good where there are any.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Apples are a fair crop. The fruit is smaller than usual but free from spots ; even the Snaws are bright and clean. Pears, plums and grapes are not largely grown, but where grown are a fair crop. Plums have done better than for years past. There will be a sufficiency of fruit and to spare.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex : Fruit promised well, but the drouth is doing it some injury. Apples are fair and well flavored, but under-sized. Pears are dropping before their time, and peaches have stopped growing. Small fruits were abundant and of good quality. Trees are looking well.

M. and W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford : Orchard trees are thrifty as a whole, being comparatively free from insects, but fruit prospects are poor. Apples are not quite an average crop, but are of good quality. There is a large yield of pears, of good quality. Not many peaches are grown, but a good yield is promised where raised. There will be a fair yield of plums, but cherries will be a poor crop; the black-knot has destroyed most of the trees. Small fruits were scarce, and of indifferent quality.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Apples will be small; they are ripening prematurely. Pears are a fine sample so far, but are suffering from drouth. Peaches are drying up on the trees and will be worthless. We have but few plums or plum trees now on account of black knot and insects, although there are a few fine samples of plums. Cherries have shared the fate of plums. Grapes are small and drying up. There was not an average of small fruit. There will be a sufficiency of fruit for home use and some for export. It will be small, but sound and good.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Summer and fall apples are fairly plentiful, and of good size, but the winter kinds will be scarce. There will be a fair crop of pears. Not many plums are raised; they were almost entirely destroyed with black knot some years ago. Cherries are rather a light crop, as the trees are being injured by black knot. Grapes promised to be a good crop. There was a moderate supply of small fruits.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Fruit trees, such as plums and cherries, looked blighted and bad; cherries were a failure. Apples will be a fair crop. I think there will be a sufficiency of the sorts we have of small fruits.

John Gillespie, Dumfries N., Waterloo : Apples are a light crop, small in size and small in quantity. Pears are not much grown; neither are plums. Cherry trees have been hurt more by the black knot this year than in any previous year.

A. Henry, Mono, Dufferin : There will be plenty of apples and plums of a good quality. Cherries will be a fair crop. We have no pears or peaches.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln : Apples are about a half crop. Pears are quite plentiful, but rather small. Peaches are very plentiful, but without rain they will be very small. Plums are very heavily loaded, but they too will be small. Cherries were very plentiful. Grapes will be a heavy crop where the bug did not affect them. A great many berries dried on the bushes.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Apple trees are not troubled with worms this year and are looking well. The apples are fair, but not a heavy crop. Pears are as fine as I ever saw them, and a good crop; the trees are not much affected by blight. Peach trees are not generally in very good condition, but those that are are heavily laden; the early ones are small. Plums are an average crop. Cherry trees are failing; the common red are all gone with black knot, but the sweet cherries have not been affected. Grapes are a heavy crop and looking well. Small fruits were affected badly by dry weather. There will be an abundance of fruit, most of it of good quality.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : This is the off year for apples here; still they are very nice, being free from spots and blemishes of any kind, but rather small. Pear trees are well loaded, and so are plums. A few peaches, but no cherries. There was an abundance of peaches at the first of the season, but they dried up lately.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton : The fruit crop will be light. There was a fine promise in the spring, and a large quantity of fruit set, but for want of sufficient moisture a great part has fallen off, and what remains is small. I speak of apples, pears, plums and cherries. The cherry trees are badly struck with black knot, and there is some in the plum trees, but not to so great an extent. Small fruits were under the average. There will be a sufficiency of fruit and a small surplus.

Wm. McKay, Toronto, Peel : Apples will be a small crop. They are falling off on account of the drouth, and are ripening too soon. Pears are plentiful, but the drouth is affecting them also. Plums are falling off. Cherries were a small crop; the black knot was very bad this season. Grapes are good, but the weather was too dry to bring the other small fruits to perfection, particularly the last of the crop. There will be enough fruit for local use, but not of as good a quality as usual.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Apples are scarce, but the quality is very good. Pears are scarce, but plums are a fair crop. Cherries have been killed by black knot. Small fruits are good, but the crop rather short from dry weather.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario : Fruit trees keep dying off every year, owing to various causes—frost, drouth, black knot and general lack of attention and cultivation of the orchard. Pears are not much grown, but will be an average crop. Plums are the best crop for many years. Cherries were a good crop. We have very few grapes, but the vines were never more heavily loaded. Strawberries were good, but raspberries dried up on the bushes.

John Foott, Hope, Durham : Apple trees have suffered more or less from winter-killing. There was a fair promise of fruit, but the early apples are ripening prematurely and are falling off, and the winter fruit will be very small. Pears and plums are plentiful but small. Cherries are almost extinct from the black knot. Small fruits were plentiful. There will be a sufficiency of fruit, but it will be of rather poor quality.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : The condition of the apple tree is not very encouraging, many trees having died since last report, and from the appearance of the leaves many more will give out before another spring. Apples will be a light crop; fruit small, but sound and good. Pears, fairly good. Plums are a good crop, such as we have not had for many years; no curculio or other insects. No cherries. The trees were all killed by black knot. Grapes are not largely grown, but are a good crop. Small fruits were good, although much affected by drouth. I think there will be a sufficiency of fruit, and of good quality.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : The sample of fruit is good, but the trees are dying, both in body and branch, especially apple trees. There will be a small crop of apples and pears, but good samples. Plums are rather more than an average yield. There will be a scarcity of fruit, but good quality. Small fruits were a light crop.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : The apple crop is the greatest failure we have had for years, although the trees look healthy. The bud must have been affected by the ice freezing on the trees in winter, as they did not blossom out right this spring. Pears are a very good crop.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac : Small fruits have been of good quality, and for a time were abundant, but the hot, dry weather greatly shortened the season, although there has been a fair supply in market. Grapes promise to be a good crop, and are well advanced. Cherries have been a failure, supposed to have been caused by the severe winter. Plums are a short crop, yet the trees look healthy. Apples and pears will be a moderate crop, and the apples are small in size.

J. Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : The principal fruits raised here are apples. They are looking very small, and not likely to be more than half a crop. Strawberries were a fair average crop. They are raised here to a considerable extent. There will be a great deficiency of fruit generally, not nearly enough to supply the demand, and the quality will be poor.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas : Apple trees suffered very much from the winter, a great many being killed, and the crop will be under the average. Plums are heavily loaded, but withering. No cherries this year. Small fruits will be a light crop. There is never a sufficiency of fruit grown here.

Robert Vallance, Osnabruck, Stormont : Apples are a poor crop, and all kinds of fruit are scarce.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Fruits are scarce, except plums, which are abundant.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott : Fruit trees do not look well. Some of the trees were damaged by borers, and some by ice last winter. Apples and plums are small and poor. Crabs are a good yield. The supply of fruit generally will be small.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell : The fruit grown in this township is very limited in quantity. Apples are fairly good, and there are more plums than there have been for years. Grapes promise well, but as a general thing all fruits have been injured by the drouth.

James E. Craig, Gower N., Carleton : This is not much of a fruit growing region. Apples are a poor crop, and although plums promised a wonderful yield, fully one-half of them have dried up and are no manner of use.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : Apples will be a fair crop. The plum trees are fairly loaded. Small fruits of all kinds were an extra good crop this year. There is not nearly the quantity of fruit raised here there should be ; the majority of people have not yet made an effort to plant fruit trees.

John H. Frazer, Drummond, Lanark : There is no fruit grown here except apples, plums and grapes. Apples are not very plentiful ; plums are medium, and grapes are good.

Thomas Beall, Ops, Victoria : Fruit trees of every kind are in a healthier condition than for many years past. The quantity of summer apples in this locality will be above the average yield ; winter apples will be few, but of good quality. Pears will be the best crop we have ever had here. There are but few plums this season, and no cherries. Grapes promise the best crop ever seen in this locality. Small fruits generally were rather under the average, but of good quality. A sufficiency of summer apples is grown here to supply the market, but winter sorts will be very much in demand. There will be a limited demand for grapes of the earlier varieties grown further south, but after the 20th of September or so, when the early grapes here will be ripe, there will be more than sufficient grown to supply this market.

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore, Peterboro' : Apples will be about half a crop, and the plum is completely destroyed by the curculio. Only a few grapes, which do not look well. Scarcely any cherries. There will be little enough fruit for home consumption.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton : The fruit crop is very light, the dry weather having shrivelled up the fruit. Many trees are dying out. Small fruits were plentiful. There is not enough of the large fruits raised here to supply the local wants, a large quantity of apples, etc., being brought in every year from the front townships.

J. B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings : Apples are very scarce, and the fruit is small. Cherries are a failure. Plums are plentiful, but of poor quality. Small fruits were scarce, and poor in quality, owing to the drouth.

J. H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : There is not a great deal of fruit in this township. Crab apples and such large apples as Duchess and Northern Spy, seem loaded. Small fruits were an abundant crop.

John Butler, Croft and Hagerman, Parry Sound : There is not much large fruit grown here, except the crab and native plum, which are cultivated with good results. There were good crops of garden gooseberry and raspberry, and wild fruits such as the gooseberry, raspberry, huckleberry and cranberry, with a limited supply of strawberries.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Fruit trees are in fine condition for the winter, though the growth has not been great. Supply of fruit quite sufficient for home use, and all fruits of good quality. A surplus of apples, peaches and grapes.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : In old orchards the trees are beginning to show signs of decay, but young orchards are in a flourishing condition. Considerable injury to fruit by insects, not much by storms, blight or frost. A surplus of apples, peaches and quinces.

James Cruickshank, Camden, Kent: Lots of apples to spare; thousands of barrels being shipped; of fair quality.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent: The condition of fruit trees is pretty good; peach trees are doing well. Apple trees are doing well except where the borers are working in some leaning trees. Apples were injured by winds blowing them to the ground; peaches were harvested with very little loss. There is far more fruit than can be consumed at home; thousands of barrels have been exported, some farmers in Kent raising as many as 1,600 barrels.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The condition of all fruit trees grown here except the cherry is all right; cherry trees are being destroyed with black knot. Apples are abundant in this section and are being extensively shipped.

L. M. Brown, Dorchester, S. Elgin: Plum and cherry trees almost destroyed by black knot; cherry trees mostly cut down, balance ought to be. A small surplus of apples.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Fruit trees stood the season very well; not much damage by storms or blight; plenty of fruit for local supply and some apples to ship.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Fruit trees in fair condition; plenty for home use and some to spare. The worm did some damage to the apples. Plums an abundant crop.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: All fruit trees are in good condition excepting cherry and plum trees; the black knot has nearly destroyed them. The supply of apples is more than sufficient for local consumption and large quantities of them are being shipped. All other fruits were good.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Fruit trees are healthy. The apple crop is a poor one in our township but will be sufficient for local demands. Apples wormy. Pears and quinces a surplus.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Fruit trees appear to be in good condition. This year's planting was, however, well nigh ruined by drouth. Very few caterpillars among apples, but the codlin moth plays havoc with the fruit. On account of last year's loss by winds apples were picked earlier and laid on the ground till barrelling. The winds had shaken most of the wormy ones off before picking. The fruit is of good quality, *i.e.*, winter fruits, but fall fruit ripened rather early and does not keep well. Pears and peaches, grapes and other small fruits were fairly abundant but no surplus excepting a few pears.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: The wood is well matured for winter. Codling moth injured the apple crop very much. The warm dry weather favoured the insect and checked the growth of the fruit. Still there is fully an average crop and sufficient for home consumption, and a considerable export trade done in some localities.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The apple crop is getting to be a very important item in the business of the farmers in this section, large and increasing quantities are being shipped every year. We have now had two good crops in succession.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Fruit very good, though probably not so plentiful as last year; no damage by insects or frost. Hundreds of barrels shipped at the stations—principally apples.

Amos Doupe, Osborne, Huron: Apples this year were a good quality and very plentiful. There would in all probability be over 1,000 barrels shipped from this township for a distant market. Some farmers dispersed of 100 barrels each. The price obtained per barrel was 60 cents for fall and \$1 for winter apples.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Condition of fruit trees as good as could be expected, but the ice storm of last winter has done injury to many trees, from which they will never recover. The codling moth has injured many varieties of apples; the Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin are affected most. Some kinds—the Westfield, Seek-no-further, for instance—seem almost proof against the codling moth worm. Local supply of fruit more than sufficient; several thousand barrels of fine apples have been shipped to England and Manitoba from this neighborhood; also a few pears. Quality of fruit very fine—of fine color and sound.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: All our fruit trees are dying out; not ten bushels of apples in the township.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: The loss has been heavy in the apple crop this year on account of wind storms—fully 75 per cent. of the crop blown off. Plenty of early and fall apples but there will be a scarcity of late ones. Those left on the trees—good. Surplus of plums.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees have done well. Fruit not so plentiful as last year, and smaller. There will be enough for local use but none to ship. The only insect pest this summer was the codlin worm. Fruit was entirely free from scab.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey: The wood of fruit trees is well ripened. Codling moth injured the apple to some extent. Local supply of apples about sufficient: large surplus of plums.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey: For a number of years my apple trees have been infested with bark louse, so that a number of them died, but the rest of them have got over it and are throwing out new wood; they seem to be taking a fresh start. We have had very heavy winds which shook the apples badly. There is quite a surplus of apples.

C. Cook, Tucumseth, Simcoe: Fruit trees healthy. There was some injury to fruit by wind. A large surplus of apples of good quality.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: Fruit trees do not thrive well here; the winters are severe and spring frosts hurt them also. Insect pests kill as do the severe winters and spring frosts, but for all that there is an ample supply for local consumption; indeed it is hard to sell apples at all, and crabs one can hardly give away.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Young fruit trees healthy; old orchards troubled with insects and partially destroyed by storms. Plenty of fruit for home use and a large surplus of winter apples selling at \$1.10 per barrel.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Fruit trees are fairly healthy although dead limbs are numerous on old trees. The insect pests have damaged fully half the crop of apples and the equinoctial gale threw down thousands of bushels of them. The supply will probably be short for home use as shippers are more than busy, and the crop is changing owners very fast. All kinds of fruit are smaller than the average, and no surplus except apples.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex : Condition of fruit trees good. Considerable quantity of apples was blown off by wind. Plenty of small fruit. Apples were small but of good quality and are the only fruit of which there has been a surplus. More of them have been shipped than any previous year.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford : Fruit trees have all done well except cherries which are a total failure on account of the black knot. A large number have been cut down and nearly all those left should be. Surplus of apples of good quality.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : Fruit trees are in a healthy condition (excepting plum and cherry trees which are badly injured by black knot). A sufficient supply of fruit for local consumption and of fair quality with a surplus of apples, pears and berries.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brantford : The fruit trees have withstood all enemies fairly well, except black knot which is the worst enemy of all—bad on both cherries and plums. The enemy on cherry leaves and currants did not appear though the crop was below the average, especially the English varieties. Have just discovered a large English cherry tree killed by the borer the same as the peach borer ; it was completely girdled by as many as fifty, mostly full grown. I never saw anything like it, though it bore a fair crop of cherries this year—the first I have seen in a cherry tree. The plum crop of all kinds was good, including German prunes and damsons, notwithstanding the black knot. Apples and pears plenty ; grapes of all sorts in great abundance—the heaviest crop we ever had. On the whole it has been a grand season for all kinds of fruit.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth : Fruit trees are in good condition and plenty of fruit for home consumption. There has been a large trade in barrelling and shipping apples.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Many of the fruit trees are dying out, caused perhaps by insect pests and the severe ice storm of last winter. The supply is about sufficient for home consumption with a small surplus of apples for export in a few favored localities.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington : Apples very clear of any markings ; good medium supply of superior quality.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo : Summer and fall apples were very plentiful and quality good ; winter fruit was not so plentiful ; sufficient for local consumption.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Fruit trees appear to be in a healthy condition, the summer has been favorable throughout. Apples are the only kind we can grow here with any success ; not supply enough for home use.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Fruit trees are healthy and are doing very well where they are well cared for. The apple crop would have been an average had it not been for the codlin moth. He did his work well so far as getting over the whole crop was concerned. There will be quite a quantity for shipping ; some very fine apples.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby, N., Lincoln : Fruit trees are in very good condition for wintering. I notice no trees affected or damaged by insects, storm or frost ; a few pear trees show blight a little. There is quite a sufficient supply of fruit of all kinds, and a large surplus in grapes, apples and pears. The fruit is all of excellent quality.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Fruit trees look well where the orchards were cultivated but where they were in sod or grain they look very bad ; the leaves turned yellow long before the frost touched them. No insects except black knot and codlin moth. Surplus of plums, peaches, grapes, pears and apples.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : Young orchards that received any care are thrifty, but in all old orchards quite a number of large limbs are dead. I can't say whether it is an insect or injury to the limbs by standing on them while picking off the fruit, or old age. Local supply sufficient but not many apples to ship. Apples looked beautiful on the trees, but when picked were found to be very wormy. Surplus of plums ; trees were literally broken down with fruit.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Fruit trees in good condition. While the supply of fruit is sufficient for local consumption, there is scarcely any for export.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : Condition of fruit trees good. Some apples were injured by the codlin moth. The quality of fruit, especially apples, is the best for years. Surplus of grapes, pears and apples.

Samuel Taylor, Mara, Ontario : Fruit does not count much in this locality ; trees do not thrive well. Few farmers have more fruit than they can use at home—a great many not that even.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham : Condition of fruit trees very good. No loss from insects or other causes ; plenty fruit for home consumption, and a large quantity of apples has been shipped.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Fruit has been very good. An early wind storm blew down a great many apples. Plums and grapes were very plentiful, a large surplus of both, and a large shipping business to Montreal and Europe.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : The supply of fruit is equal to the demand, and of apples there is a large quantity for export. The Russet, Baldwin and Spy are much enquired after for shipment to England. Plums were an immense crop.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Condition of fruit trees generally healthy, except from attacks of borers ; some orchards are nearly ruined from this pest. Great loss of apples from wind storms. Plenty of fruit for consumption and surplus of berries and apples.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: Fruit trees appear to be in a healthy condition, the insect not doing so much damage to plums and gages as other years. The apple crop was below the average; the cause is attributed to the ice freezing on the trees in winter and spring. The quality is good with a surplus over local demands.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac: All fruits did well especially apples and grapes. No curculio. Plums and raspberries burnt up by drouth; strawberries very good.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Fruit trees are in very good condition. Very little loss from insect pests, storms, blight or frost. The supply of fruit is sufficient for local consumption, and the quality good; small surplus of apples and plums.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Condition of fruit trees good; the wood is well ripened and the leaves have fallen until the trees are nearly as bare as forest trees. Only little damage to fruit from any cause. Local supply sufficient except late winter apples; surplus of fall and early winter apples.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Condition of fruit trees very good excepting young trees transplanted in the spring, they suffered from drouth. Local supply not near sufficient; quality very inferior—small, poor in flavor and hard to keep. No surplus except of crab apples.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The fruit trees are in very good condition. The crop was unusually light, but the supply is sufficient for the consumption of this township. There was a surplus of no particular fruit.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell: Apple trees not injured in any way; crop fair average and of good quality, but not sufficient raised for local consumption.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fruit trees that have not died are in a fair condition. A number of fruit trees have died from the ravages of mice last winter, they having taken the bark off under the snow. Supply not sufficient for local wants, and quality poor.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton: Fruit trees are in good shape for next season. There is not sufficient fruit of any kind grown here for local consumption. Grapes were especially fine; owing to the warm, dry summer they ripened well. There is no finer place in Canada for growing the earlier varieties of grapes than the Ottawa valley.

W. Ringsliben, Admaston, Renfrew: Great damage by mice last winter. It is up hill work trying to grow fruit here. Not enough for local consumption.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fruit trees look well except newly planted ones; the dry summer was too much for them. About one half of the fruit fell off with the heat before coming to maturity. Just about enough for local consumption.

Thos. Beall, Ops, Victoria: Fruit trees of all kinds are looking well at present but will probably suffer greatly during the coming winter, unless heavy rains set in before the ground freezes. The loss by insect pests, storms, blight or frost, less than usual. Grapes not grown in sufficient quantities to supply this market. We have plenty of summer and autumn apples for local consumption, but not nearly enough of winter varieties. No surplus, except of fall apples. Most of the fruit produced here is of the finest quality.

Thos. Telford, Ennismore, Peterboro': Fruit trees are in fair condition. Loss from all causes about one-third of an average crop; our trees did not blossom in spring the cause of which we cannot comprehend. Sufficient for local supply, and a surplus of apples. Quality good; not so many worms in the heart as in former years.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterboro': Fruit trees are in good condition to stand the winter, as the wood has ripened well. Apples were damaged by codlin moth to the extent of about 25 per cent. of the crop, and a wind storm on the 7th of September destroyed one half of the crop. Plums were entirely destroyed by the curculio. No surplus of any fruit except wind fallen apples; other fruits scarce.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Little fruit grown here. The wild fruit such as raspberries were not more than half the usual crop, owing to drouth.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Fruit trees look as well as usual, and there was no material loss of fruit from any cause. Surplus of apples, pears and plums; quality—smaller than usual.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Not much fruit grown here, a few early crabs and apples being all. They have done well this season. No surplus.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: The only varieties of fruit trees that seem to stand the climate are the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Tetofsky and the Wealthy, and the several varieties of crabs; all other kinds die in the spring when the frost bursts the bark. The cherry will not grow here. Frost is the only enemy we have to fear. No surplus, and not enough even of wild fruit for home consumption.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma: Fruit is fair, although fruit trees do not do well here. We don't grow near enough for home consumption.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

There appears to be about the same area devoted to fall wheat for 1887-8 as in the previous year. Summer fallows afforded an excellent seed-bed despite the rather dry condition of the soil, and favorable reports are given by those who sowed their grain on fallowed land. Stubble land, however, owing to the drouth, was not got into good condition, as it was hard to plow, and on clay it was almost impossible to get it into

anything like good shape for the reception of seed. In many districts the continued drouth literally baked the clay so that plowing was difficult, and where wheat was sown under such conditions a considerable portion of it did not come up at all, while that which did germinate was from two to six weeks in appearing above ground, owing to the absence of rain. The early harvest allowed farmers to pay more attention than usual to the preparation of their fields for the new wheat, and in counties in the west where conditions of soil were favorable a large area is reported; but in less favored localities many waited for weeks for rain before they would sow, and some in so doing permitted the season to pass by without getting in their grain at all. The reports from western Ontario, where the greater part of the fall wheat of the province is grown, were on the whole favorable as to progress in seeding and the general condition of the crop, and the appearance of the fields was said to be about up to the average. In eastern Ontario fall wheat is not grown to a great extent, although some correspondents note an increase in the acreage. There are a few complaints from western counties of the Hessian fly, and the wire-worm has been at work on sod given to fall wheat, but the great majority of correspondents report little or no injury so far from insects. Indeed one or two correspondents take satisfaction out of the fact that while the drouth has been very severe on the crops of 1887, it apparently had an equally hurtful effect upon the insect pests. The new crop entered the winter hardly as far advanced as usual, but on the whole in fair condition, though some correspondents expressed a fear that the crop would hardly be able to successfully withstand the test of a severe winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: There is not more than two-thirds as much sown this fall compared with the recent crop. The ground could not have been in a better condition, and the appearance of the crop is first-class. The Hessian fly has made its appearance in some fields, but the frost has put a stop to their present ravages.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: From what I can learn from observation and enquiry the acreage is somewhat increased. The ground was in excellent condition, and wheat never looked in better condition than at this season. No damage has been done by insects so far.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: The acreage of new fall wheat is about the same as last year, and is the best looking crop I have ever seen in this section. It is of medium growth but very healthy and fresh. I seldom saw it so free from injury of any kind.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The acreage of new fall wheat is about the average, and the ground was in good order at seeding time. The appearance of the early sown is fair with the exception of a few fields where the Hessian fly is at work, but most of the late sown is suffering from drouth. Where wire-worm is in the soil it is doing damage, on account of the dryness of the season.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as last year. The clay ground was so dry that the wheat was a long time coming up, but it came up all right after the rain. On sandy and loamy soil the crop looks well, but on clay it is late. Have seen no injury by worm or fly.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga, Haldimand: The acreage of new wheat is about the same at that of last year. The ground was in fair condition as far as tilth is concerned but very dry. The top is rather small to withstand a winter successfully. No injury has been reported from insects.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: There is more fall wheat than usual sown here, owing to the early harvest enabling farmers to get at it earlier than usual. Binders also help the work on. The ground was very dry for seeding but it worked very well. Wheat has very little top, but it has so far recieved no injury from insects.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat this autumn is about one-fifth short of the average. The ground was dry at seeding, and the crop does not look so well as in former years. No injury was done to the wheat by the fly, but it was spotted on clay land by drouth.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat sown this year is considerably greater than last year's. The ground was dry at early sowing, but rains in the first week of September rendered the ground excellent for seeding. The appearance is good.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton: The acreage of fall wheat sown is a trifle over that of last year. The condition of the ground at seeding time was very good, the rains about the 4th of September being very favorable. The early sown looks good. The wire-worm is very destructive in fields where there is any remains of sod, and the Hessian fly is working on early sown fields, so much so that I have heard of some fields being resown.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: I believe there is more wheat sown this fall than last. The ground was in excellent working condition, being moist and mellow. Early sown has a heavy top, and late sown is getting on fairly. It all came up quickly. Most of the wheat was sown earlier than usual, and considerable was sown on stubble, only gang plowed or cultivated with spring tooth.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: I believe there is fully as much wheat sown this fall as last. The ground was in first class condition, but want of rain and warm weather has kept it back. Very little wheat is in good shape for a hard winter. I can't say that much injury has been done by insects, except by the wire-worm in some places.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: There is an average of fall wheat sown as compared with other years. The ground was in fair condition, considering the dryness of the season. The fall wheat looks well at present, but in some places the Hessian fly is doing some damage. The fine rains of late will help to stop its ravages.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: With a few exceptions the acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as last year. The ground at seeding time was very dry and hard on heavy land, and people were delayed waiting for rain. Summer fallows were in good condition and moist. The present appearance of fall wheat is backward on account of cold weather, but seems healthy. I have not seen any injury by the Hessian fly or other insect.

Peter Clarke, Culross, Bruce: About an average of fall wheat is sown. Seeding was finished somewhat earlier than last year. The ground was very dry, but the seed bed was good. The braird looks strong and healthy, and there is no injury from any insect pest.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The acreage is about ten per cent. less than last year. The ground was too dry at the time of sowing for a vigorous growth, and consequently fields presented a patchy appearance. The appearance at present is not up to the average. No injury is reported from insects.

David Saunders, Sarawak, Grey: There is not as much fall wheat in as usual. The ground was very dry and lumpy at seeding, but since sowing there has been considerable rain and crops are looking very well.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: There is considerably more fall wheat sown this fall than last. The land, more especially summer fallow, was in excellent condition. Most of it was sown early. Farmers are beginning to see that it will not be so hard to sow fall wheat just before the snow falls. Although the ground has been very dry, it looks well.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: I think there is about the same quantity of fall wheat this year as last. At the time of seeding the condition of the ground was very dry. Some looks well on fallows, but barley and pea ground is far back.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: There is a smaller acreage sown this year than last. The ground was very hard and dry, the seed did not come up evenly, and it was thin in most places. The fine rains in the last week of September and the first week of October have made a great improvement.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: There has not been quite as much sown as last year, as much of the stubble ground was too hard to plow. The condition of fallows at the time of seeding was good, but owing to the dry fall, nearly all wheat has but little top. If it does not winter kill it may be a good crop.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex: The condition of the ground at the time of seeding was perfect; I never saw it better. The plant is generally healthy, but not nearly of as large a growth as usual at this season. The Hessian fly and the wire-worm have done damage in spots.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: The acreage sown this year is less than usual. The price being paid seems to give no inducement to grow wheat, as spring grains are more profitable. The ground at seeding was very dry and lumpy, but light genial showers brought the braird up very soon after sowing. The present appearance is very fair. I have examined a good many fields and could detect the operations of the Hessian fly, but on a very small scale. There seems to be no other enemy at present.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: About the same acreage of fall wheat as last year. The soil at time of planting was in very good condition though rather dry. It has not made as vigorous a growth as at some seasons, but it is looking healthy.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: There has been rather more fall wheat sown this fall than usual. The land was in first-class condition, as there was plenty of time to work it thoroughly. It looks well, and is well rooted, as the weather has been dry and fine.

Fred Axon, Onondaga, Brant: There is about the same acreage of new fall wheat as last year. The condition of the ground at seeding was dry and hard, and it was worked with difficulty into a seed bed. The present appearance of the crop is poor on account of drouth.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: The acreage of fall wheat is perhaps ten per cent. more than that of last year. The ground was very dry but mellow, and made a fair seed bed. Some is looking well on summer fallow, but on the whole the top is small compared with other seasons.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth: Taking my neighbors around me as a test there is not as much wheat sown this fall as last season—it is at least one-third less. The period of seeding was most favorable, and rain came just about the time the plant was coming up. The crop now looks well.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: The acreage of fall wheat sown this fall is twenty per. cent. less than last year. The ground was in good condition at the time of sowing, and the crop now looks healthy, although it has not made so rapid a growth as last year.

J. A. Brandon, Maryborough, Wellington: The acreage is considerably less than last year. At the time of sowing, fallows were in first-class condition, and a considerable number of clover sod and pasture fields were manured and plowed once and sown in good condition though hard to plow. The crop is rather backward an uneven.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as the crop harvested. The condition of the ground at the time of sowing was very dry, not making a good seed bed; in fact in many places, except in summer fallows, a good deal of seed grain has not germinated. The present appearance of the crop is very backward, as there has been very little growth.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: About the same number of acres of fall wheat has been sown as usual, but owing to the dry season it could not come up, and it is in a poor condition for winter. Much of the seed did not germinate until October, after the rains. Summer fallows look better, but they are weak too.

Robert Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: There has been less fall wheat sown this fall than last. The ground was very dry at seeding time and the crop came up unevenly and thin.

John Short, Luther, E., Dufferin: There has been rather more wheat sown this year than last. The ground was mellow and dry, but the wheat has a poor appearance now.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: I do not think there is as much sown this year as last, but the difference is very light. The ground appeared to be in fine condition to receive the grain except that it was too dry. The field are very spotted and the plants are small for the time of year. The Hessian fly was very plentiful before the frost on the 12th of October.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: There is not as large an area sown as last year. Owing to the drouth the land was heavy, and it was not got into good condition at seeding, except on fallow land. There are many fields of fine looking wheat although it is short. Some was not sown until late in September, and some even in October, and such is not looking well. On the whole it is not in as good a condition for winter as it generally is at this time of year. I have seen no appearance of the Hessian fly.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The acreage is about the same as last year. The ground was too dry, except where it was summer fallowed. Where the land was fallowed and sown early the plants look fairly well, but on stubble ground it looks thin and the plants weak.

Wm. McDonald, Esqueness, Halton: The acreage sown is about the same. The ground was very dry during seeding. On land that was summer fallowed it generally looks well, but what was sown on stubble land has not enough top owing to the dry weather.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Probably 75 or 80 per cent. of last year's acreage. The ground at the time of sowing was very dry, and it was almost impossible to plow stubble ground. The plant is very small and thin on the ground as considerable of the seed never grew.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is about the same acreage of fall wheat sown as last year. With regard to the seed bed: while the ground was excellent there was no moisture, and consequently the seed lay in the ground for weeks until October rains came, which caused it to start. The prospects of fall wheat are not very bright; it is very small now, and some is still coming through the ground. Some fields that were sown early have rotted on clay, but the crop has fared better on sandy soil.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York: The new crop of fall wheat has a smaller acreage than usual. There was little or no summer fallowing on clay farms owing to the drouth, but on light soils the ground was in excellent condition at the time of seeding. It was a good year for killing weeds! The present appearance of fall wheat is excellent. The gentle showers during the first part of October were all that could be desired.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: The acreage is apparently more than that of last year. The ground was very dry and many fields did not sprout for two weeks after sowing. The appearance of the growing crop is as good as last year, as it was warm later than usual.

Wm. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: I think there is rather more fall wheat in than last year. Owing to the dryness of the season the crop in most instances is very backward in growth.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as that of last year. The ground was very dry at the time of seeding. The crop appears to have made less growth than usual, but it looks fairly well.

George N. Rose, Marysburgh N., Prince Edward: The acreage is a little less than last year's. The condition of the soil at the time of sowing was bad. Owing to the drouth the ground was dry and hard, and it was almost impossible to get a good seed bed. The crop looks very well at present. The late rains and warm weather are making a very good top.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox: There has been much more fall wheat sown this fall than last year. The ground was dry, yet in very good condition at the time of sowing, and the present appearance is good.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Not much fall wheat is sown here; there is about the same breadth as last year. The ground at the time of seeding was hard and dry and it was impossible to get a good seed bed. The fields look well, but are about two weeks behind in growth. Wheat was never sown so late as this year.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: There was less fall wheat sown this year than last. The condition of the ground was bad, it was dry and baked except on summer fallow. Wheat on summer fallow looks fairly well, but has been injured by the Hessian fly.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: There is not much fall wheat sown here—about the same as last year. The ground was in very good condition for sowing, but it has been so dry, there has not been much growth.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: The acreage given to fall wheat is less than half that of last year, it was too dry to plow. The crop looks very late and weak to stand the winter. I never knew the fly to injure the wheat in this section of the country.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: There is not as much fall wheat sown this year as last, as it was impossible to plow the stiff lands here until the past week for want of rain.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton: Fall wheat is a thing of the past here. There has been so little sown it is hard to tell of any damage.

Benjamin McKeracher, Bathurst, Lanark: There is very little sown, the ground was too dry. What little is sown looks poor and backward.

John H. Frazer, Drummond, Lanark: There is about the same extent of fall wheat sown as last year. The ground at seeding time was so dry that the grain did not sprout in some place until about six weeks after it was sown. It is still very backward on account of the lack of rain in October.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria: The acreage is perhaps a little less than last year. The ground at the time of sowing could not be drier, and the seed did not appear until about the first or second week of October. It looks well now but is very backward.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: I think there is a large breadth sown this fall, as the farmers are beginning to discover it stands the drouth best, and that by sowing more fall wheat there is less hurry in the spring seeding, and as a result better cultivation. The ground at seeding was dry, very dry. Some wheat sown broadcast did not all come up for three weeks. Where sown deeply in drills it came up in but little more than the usual time. The present appearance, everything considered, is good.

John Moloney, Dour, Peterborough: The acreage of fall wheat sown is about the same as the crop harvested this year, but considerably below the acreage of 1886. At the time of sowing the ground was in first-class condition with regard to cultivation, but so dry that a great deal of the seed did not germinate. The present appearance of the crop is very backward.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: There has been more fall wheat sown than last year. The condition of the ground at sowing was exceptionally good though perhaps a little too dry. The present appearance of the crop is very good.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: There is about the same acreage as last year. The ground was very dry at seeding. The summer fallows were in good order, but many of the fields intended to be sowed were so dry and baked that getting them in order was not practicable. The crop is now in a rather backward condition.

Edward Bray, Stephenson, Muskoka: There is more fall wheat sown this year than last. The ground was in good order at the time of sowing, and the crop looks very well at present.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: A slight increase in the acreage is noticeable, but no one seems to have sown over five acres. The ground at time of sowing was in fair condition. The crop is now (October 28), about two inches high.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma: More fall wheat than usual has been sown this year. The ground was chiefly new land and was in good condition, and the crop looks very well. The Hessian fly is unknown here.

THRESHING, MARKETING AND FALL PLOWING.

The remarkably early harvest permitted threshers to get to work a week or two earlier than usual, and this coupled with the increasing use of steam threshing machines and other mechanical aids to separation of the grain from the straw has enabled an immense amount of grain to be threshed by the time correspondents sent in their reports (October 25). In the majority of cases threshing was reported as about completed, especially those standard cereals, wheat, oats and barley. Marketing, as usual, was much affected by local conditions and individual needs. In many places farmers were holding back their wheat for an advance in price, while some of their neighbors were selling on account of pressing calls for cash. In some of the eastern and northern counties correspondents report that wheat was generally held for local use, and that there would be barely enough to supply the home market. Owing to the decrease in the yield of wheat in the province, less than usual was moving or was likely to move during the winter. The rise in the price of barley in October made the market for that cereal very lively, and from all points came reports of a great movement in that grain. An immense amount of barley changed hands by the close of October—in fact the bulk of the saleable crop appears to have been disposed of. Oats were not marketed early as a rule, and little pease was sold during October except in the case of lots specially contracted for by seedsmen. Judging by the remarks of correspondents, farmers are now feeding grain to their stock to a greater extent than in former years.

The harvest fields having been cleared early in the season, a longer time than usual was afforded for fall plowing, and many took advantage of the fine weather to plow a second time. Those who had good loamy soil were far advanced by the 25th of October, and some were even through with their plowing by that time. Those on clay land, however, were not so fortunate, as the prolonged drouth had dried the clay, and in some cases the ground became so hard that it was impossible to plow until the late fall rains came. Taken altogether, it is safe to say that operations were fully up to former seasons so far as progress was concerned, and in many instances ahead of the usual record, and that the large area plowed in the fall will give farmers a good start in their spring work. Considering that threshing was almost completed, the fact that so much plowing was done makes the fall of 1887 an unusual one so far as work on the farm is concerned.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Threshing is all over. Wheat, oats and barley are being rushed to market. Much has already been done in the way of fall plowing.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent : Threshing is about half completed. Wheat is about half marketed and pease are mostly sold. Oats and corn are still on hand. Fair progress has been made in fall plowing, and the work is about half done.

J. T. Rogers, Dunwich, Elgin : Threshing is about all done. Wheat is about the only grain we have to get money out of, and it is mostly sold already. Barley and other grains will be fed. About one half of the plowing has been done ; some had to quit it as the ground was too dry.

Wm. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : This is where we all got fooled. Some expected 15 bushels per acre, some 20 bushels and some 25 bushels, but when they threshed ! Oh, had you seen the lip ! down, down, down ! Only 12. The marketing is about all done. Small profits and quick returns. The ground is in excellent condition and great progress has been made in fall plowing.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand : Threshing is pretty much all done, and about half the grain is marketed. Fall plowing is pretty forward, but the ground is rather dry.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland : Threshing is all done and the grain is being marketed. The usual amount of fall plowing has been done.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : As harvesting began early threshing began correspondingly early, and was rushed through as rapidly as possible, and nearly everything is threshed. Marketing is going on rather slowly owing to low prices and fall work that must be done. Railway facilities now permit the selling of grain to go more slowly, as men are not now obliged to ship by water. Our heavy clay lands are hard to plow from drouth, but fair progress has been made.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron : Threshing was done very early this season, and a good deal of wheat, barley and pease has been sold. Fall plowing is well advanced ; that on stubble land is nearly all done, and farmers are now beginning on sod.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Threshing of fall wheat is about through, and in a good many cases the spring crops as well. With the exception of barley, very little grain has been marketed. Plowing for next spring's crop is in full operation, the weather and the condition of the ground being very favorable.

Malcolm Cameron, Glenelg, Grey : Threshing commenced here early in August, and finished about the 25th of October. Very little grain has been sold except fall wheat for seed. Marketing is chiefly done in the winter. A considerable amount of plowing has been done but not as much as usual, as on account of the drouth farmers were late in starting.

Walter Hartman, St. Vincent, Grey : Grain is nearly all threshed. Barley is now being marketed freely. Probably about half of the fall plowing is already done, it was delayed on account of the drouth.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe : Not much grain has been threshed in this township, except barley, which is mostly marketed. There has been little wheat threshed except for seed and gristing. Farmers here do not thresh much wheat until the new year, as they find the straw is better saved.

Thos. F. Burrows, Sunnidale, Simcoe : Nearly all the wheat has been threshed, and a large quantity marketed. Barley has been threshed and nearly all marketed. The other grains except wheat are in the barns yet ; very little fall plowing has been done. The ground has been so hard and dry that it was difficult to cultivate properly.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex : Threshing is mostly done. The wheat panned out small, and as a good many were needy I fear a good deal of it has been marketed. The bulk of the barley I think has been marketed. Some are about finished plowing for spring crops, whilst others are but little more than started.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : The grain is generally threshed out but very little has been marketed. Coarse grains are not likely to go to market as they are required on the farm. Plowing is progressing favorably, and unless frost comes before the 15th of November, about all will be done.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford : Threshing is all done, and wheat is about half marketed. Barley weighing 45 lbs. to the bushel has been nearly all sold ; also a considerable quantity of oats. Never was more fall plowing done, and we are still at it. A large amount of land has been plowed twice.

D. McCormick, Dumfries, S., Brant : Threshing is nearly over, and wheat is nearly all marketed. Barley is about two-thirds marketed, but nearly all the other grains will be needed for home consumption. Plowing is far in advance to what it generally is at this season.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Most of the grain has been threshed, and some of all kinds has been put on the market. Plowing for next spring's crop is well advanced. Plowmen are now turning down sod fields.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington : Threshing is about completed. Very little wheat has been marketed. Barley is nearly all sold, but not much of the other grains has been disposed of. On account of the harvest being finished so early, fall plowing is pretty well advanced.

George Risk, Wilnot, Waterloo : Nearly all have threshed here, but not much marketing has been done except of barley. Plowing is well forward, but I don't know of any who are finished.

William M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin : Wheat is nearly all threshed, but very little has been sold. Barley has been threshed and nearly all taken to market. Other grains are in the bins yet. Fall plowing is well up to the average of other years, although the drouth impeded it much.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Threshing is all done, except a little clover. I think some are holding their wheat back for a rise in price, but many will have to sell to meet payments. There is a good demand for barley, but not much in the county. Fall plowing is well under way, but a little late on account of the ground being very dry and hard.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : I should think about three-fourths of the crop is threshed, but the threshing test will lower the August estimate, especially the spring grains. Perhaps one half of the wheat and barley is marketed. There is a good deal of plowing done, but some fields are hard to plow.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : The threshing is nearly all done, but little wheat is marketed yet as all are busy plowing. Those who grow barley have sold, but there is not much raised here. Very few of our farmers sell their oats or pease. Every one who would fall plow is nearly through; but it is a debatable question with some whether it pays to fall plow except for barley.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Threshing is all done. The bulk of the barley has been marketed; but there is considerable wheat in the farmers' hands. Fall plowing is nearly completed, thank goodness, for it has been a terribly hard job, the dry weather having made the ground so hard.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York : Threshing is pretty nearly finished; there has not been much wheat marketed, but the bulk of the barley has been sold. Plowing may be considered backward. There is a great deal to do yet, for although harvesting was finished early the ground was too hard to plow.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario : Wheat has been mostly threshed and held where practicable for a rise in price, (but many have little to sell). Barley is being rapidly marketed. Pease and oats are a short crop and there is not much to sell. Plowing is through with any kind of thrifty people, and a great deal has been plowed a second time.

Robert Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Steam threshers have been doing good work, and the grain is nearly all threshed. It was in a good dry state for threshing. Considering the want of rain and the hardness of the soil, plowing has been pushed rapidly forward.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : The grain is nearly all threshed. Wheat has not been marketed to any great extent, but barley has nearly all been sold. Owing to drouth farmers were not able to do much plowing until late and are now improving the time, but the work is not as far advanced as at usual at this season.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : Threshing is about done. Pease are about all marketed as per contract with seedsmen. Barley and other grains are yet unmarketed. Plowing was not as early as usual on account of the drouth drying the ground so hard, but late plowing is progressing favorably.

H. A. Baker, Camden E., Lennox and Addington : Threshing is nearly all done. Barley will be nearly all marketed by the second week of November. Plowing will be nearly all finished this month.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac : Threshing is all done. There was nothing to market but a little barley and wheat, and it is all marketed. Farmers have learned to thresh earlier than usual, and now thresh as soon as harvest is over. Plowing is well advanced.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leed and Grenville : This township has been noted for producing a large amount of cheese, and so there is but little grain raised for market. Wheat is grown for local consumption and coarse grains for feeding the dairy stock. The usual amount of plowing has not been done, owing to the dryness of the soil.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : Very little threshing or marketing has been done yet. The sason has been so favorable for draining and clearing up low lands that most of the farmers are still engaged in that and their fall plowing; good progress has been made with plowing. Near all the land intended for spring sowing will be turned over this fall.

G. I. Morgan, Osnaburck, Stormont : But little threshing is done here until winter sets in. No wheat is raised for sale. Barley and almost all the other grains are chiefly fed to stock as this is almost entirely a dairy country. There has not been much plowing done as the ground was too dry to work.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Considerable threshing has been done, but very little grain of any kind has been marketed yet. Fall work is proceeding satisfactorily. So far the weather has been favorable, but the land has been rather dry for plowing.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : With the exception of pease there has been little or no threshing done as yet. All grains are low. In fact there is not much grain sold in this township, as dairying is the principle industry, and nearly all the grain is used for food. Clay lands have been too dry for plowing. Some progress has been made in this respect, but not as much as in previous years.

J. C. Edwards, Clarence, Russell : Some threshing has been done, but not much marketing. On light soils considerable plowing has been done, but not much on heavy land on account of it being so dry and hard.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : A good deal of threshing has been done, but there is some yet to do. Very little grain has been yet marketed, except oats, which bring from 30 to 34 cents per bushel at 34 lbs. Not much plowing has been done yet; the ground has been too dry and hard, as very little rain has yet fallen.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew : Most of the threshing is done, but little or none has been marketed. The marketing is generally done in the winter months. A good deal of fall plowing has been done, I think more than usual, as the clay land gives a better crop when plowed dry.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark : There has been a good deal of threshing done in this township, and nearly all the grains have turned out better than was anticipated. Plowing is going on rapidly; all are still busy at it.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria : Barley is about wholly threshed and marketed. Wheat and oats are nearly all threshed, but not much has been sold. Fair progress has been made in fall plowing.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Threshing is about half done. Barley has been half marketed, but very little other grain sold yet. There will not be much to market, as it will nearly all be needed for home use. Fall plowing is very backward ; the ground being so dry and hard farmers were waiting for rains which did not come.

George A. Bartlett, Monteaale, Hastings : Threshing is about all done, but no marketing so far. The greater part of the grain raised here is used in the lumbering business and is not delivered till winter. Operations in fall plowing are about up to the average.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka : Threshing is about completed in this section, but very little marketing has been done yet. Some farmers are at plowing, but the ground has been too dry to plow to any advantage.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound : The threshing is nearly completed. Very little wheat is raised to sell, the farmers considering themselves very well off if they have enough for their own bread. Very little barley is sold, as it is nearly all fed to stock. The only grain raised here for sale to any extent is oats.

UNDER-DRAINAGE.

Owing partly to the extreme drouth which on some soils rendered the work difficult and expensive, and partly, as a good many farmers aver, to the hard times and the scarcity of money, the percentage of increase in the area under-drained during the past season was not, perhaps, quite so large as in some previous years. Despite these drawbacks, however, a decided advance was evidently made in this important adjunct to the ordinary operations of the farm ; and even where, on account of hindrances of one kind or other, draining has not been extensively carried on there are unmistakable indications that the best farmers are fully alive to its importance. In fact it may safely be said that nothing which comes within the purview of the Bureau is more clearly indicative of the rapid advance which is being made in the science and art of agriculture in this province than the manner in which—judging from the successive reports of correspondents—intelligent ideas on the subject of drainage have permeated the great mass of the farming community. The necessity of under-drainage over a large portion of the province and its productiveness as an investment can hardly ever now be treated as an open question. Probably not a single farmer in Ontario of any understandig would venture to refuse his assent to the following paragraph, which is extracted from the first report issued by this Bureau :

At this time of day no argument is required to convince the farmers of Ontario that if they wish to be able to sow early and reap early, if they wish to render the soil of their farms more easily worked, if they wish to improve the yield and quality of their grain and lessen the chances of injury by spring frosts and rain, if, in short, they wish to place the result of their labors as far as possible beyond peradventure, and ensure a good crop as far as such a thing can be assured, they must make the drainage of their farms an object of the first importance. It is a question whether lands of all sorts may not be improved by draining ; but, at any rate there is no doubt whatever that the only way to render a wet, low-lying or swampy piece of ground of any practical value to its owner, or to increase the productiveness of those lands which have a stiff, dense, water-retaining subsoil is to rid them of their superfluous moisture.

In the earlier years of the Bureau's existence a very common complaint among farmers when accounting for the small acreage under-drained was the difficulty of obtaining tile and the high prices which were charged for it. In many cases, even when the ordinary cost was not excessive, it had to be drawn such long distances that the cost of cartage became a charge so serious as to deter many from using tile who would otherwise have tile-drained their land. This drawback is one which has, fortunately, almost entirely disappeared.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex : We are waking up to the importance of under-draining ; quite a large amount of tile drain has been put in this season. The supply of tile and of labor was sufficient. Tile draining machines are not used here.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : Considerable progress has been made in under-draining, not only on farms but along public roads. The supply of tile so far is sufficient for the demand, but not the supply of skilled labor. Tile-draining machines not much in use ; most of the work is done in the old way.

Thos. H. Coatsworth, Harwich, Kent : There has been a lot of under-draining done in this locality. The supply of tile was inadequate, and so was the supply of skilled labor. No tile-draining machines.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent : There is more draining done every year. There was a good supply of tile and of skilled labor. No draining machines in this locality.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : Farmers are alive to the benefits of tile draining, and are making good use of the advantages of the Ontario Tile Drainage Act. Not so much was done this season as the ground was so dry. Plenty of tile and good quality. Skilled labor hardly equal to the demand. Ditching machines for tile are not in use.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin : Tile draining is attracting more attention than formerly. This township has now a good tile yard, and there is a good demand for tile. There is a machine for draining made at Springfield that promises to meet the general want.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk : Tile draining is done as fast as the farmers think they can pay for it. Tile draining machines not in use : they have been tried by a few but have been laid aside.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk : Several farmers are under-draining this year as they are beginning to find out that in about three years time they are amply rewarded for their labor. Tile is used about altogether ; the supply was equal to the demand. No tile draining machines are used in this locality.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Every year finds increased attention given to under-draining. On my farm of 100 acres, in three years, I have put in 26,000 drain tiles and feel quite certain that it is the best investment I ever made. We have now an abundant supply of the best of tile. Machines not much used ; the greater part of the work done by hand.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton : I know of no draining here ; folks that drive cattle $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles do not want drains ; they want water. Plenty of farmers haul water five miles for family use.

George Baird, sr., Stanley, Huron : There has been fair progress in draining. No tile manufacturer in this township ; lumber chiefly used. Supply of skilled labor sufficient. Draining machines in use but not extensively.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron : There has been good progress made in draining this year. The tile is plentiful and so is skilled labor. No tile draining machines here ; too many stones in the sub-soil.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron : This township requires a vast amount of under-draining, and farmers proceed slowly, using lumber more than tile. Draining machines are not in use.

John Herriott, Elderslie, Bruce : Not much under-draining done owing to the scarcity of tile and skilled labor. There is one draining machine but it can work only in certain localities, owing to the stoney bottom of the land.

Lewis Lamb, Greenock, Bruce : Not much progress in under-draining. I think the supply of tile is adequate. Farmers are doing little in the way of improvement owing to the low prices of produce. No tile draining machines.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : Very little under-draining has ever been done in this township and that with stones or logs. No tiles are made in these parts.

Geo. B. Bristow, Osprey, Grey : Considerable progress in under-draining. Plenty of tile. One of Rennie's ditching machines is in use.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey : Very little draining done and stones are mostly used. No draining machines in use here.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : There was as much draining done as the farmers could afford—all stone. We can sometimes get a man to dig a drain by showing him how to do it, or he might dig an open ditch, but men who can build a drain properly are not to be had. I build all my own drains and cut them too when I can.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : Good farmers have their lands pretty much drained ; slip-shod farmers are standing still, and will probably remain so till doomsday.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe : Under-draining is the exception. Tile is not used probably because there is not a tile draining machine in this section of Ontario. Farmers who drain use either stone or wood.

Richard Gibson, Delaware, Middlesex : A much larger quantity of tile has been "put in" in this locality than any season I remember. Supply of tile quite sufficient, and so, I think, was the supply of skilled labor. No tile draining machines used.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : Very little draining this year ; the ground has been too hard for digging. The supply of tile has been adequate ; they are now more plentiful. Skilled labor sufficient ; no draining machines.

William Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Not a great need for drainage has been felt as water has been scarce. The supply of tile is over the local demand, a good many being shipped to distant points. The supply of skilled labor was up to the demand.

James G. Pettit, Oxford E., Oxford : About the usual amount of under-draining has been done with an adequate supply of tile and skilled labor. No tile draining machines used here.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Farmers are more than ever learning the value of under draining. This being an excellent season for the work, thousands of rods have been laid and still the work goes on, and will only be stopped by winter. Plenty of tile. The man who can put in a drain on scientific principles is hard to get. Most of the work is well done here.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford : I think there is not as much drainage as usual, owing mostly to the scarcity of money.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant : There has been no drainage done this year in this section ; too hard times.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth: Considerable draining has been done this year. We have plenty tile—three tile yards within eight miles. No draining machines used; too expensive and cumbersome. Plenty of labor.

Thomas Moffatt, Logan, Perth: Very little done in under-draining, a large quantity of open ditches going forward. No tile; all lumber used in this immediate section. Supply of labor equal to the demand. No draining machines.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: A certain amount of draining and ditching is constantly going on, but what I call thorough draining is not practiced. There is any amount of tile that farmers want. There is a want of skilled tile drainers. Rennie's tile draining machine is in the township but I do not think it is very generally employed.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: There was considerable under-draining done in the early part of summer, but not since, as the ground was so hard as to make it very expensive. The supply of skilled labor would have been very scarce if the season had been suitable for digging. Draining machines are not much used in this township.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: Under-draining is becoming quite common now and with good results. We have plenty of tile—four kilns within a circuit of four miles. No draining machines here as yet: the common idea is that they would not work on account of small stone in the soil.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: There has been more under-draining done this season than ever before. Practical men are plenty, and plenty of tile at present, though there was a scarcity in the spring. There are no draining machines.

Peter Winger, Woolwich, Waterloo: Considerable progress in under-draining. No tile draining machines in use. Plenty of labor.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: Some draining has been done, but we have no supply of tiles—all wood and stone. There are several draining machines in this locality.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Nothing has been done in the under-draining line this year to my knowledge. I know of one ditching machine in the township though it has not been worked this year, I think.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Farmers are beginning to pay more attention to draining, but not enough yet. Plenty of tile by hauling them about ten miles.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Scarcely any under-draining. This industry is at a low ebb with our farmers—sadly too low as the stagnant waters in our fields too truly testify. Supply of tile and skilled labor adequate. One draining machine only (Rennie's).

Alex. McLaren, Caledon, Peel: Not much draining done and never will be till we have money at lower rates of interest. The Government should lend money for draining at three per cent. No tile draining machines could be used, too many stones in the way.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The very low prices of grain have rather checked the progress of under-draining. Farmers have had to curtail expenses and necessary improvements will have to lie quiet for some time. There is a good supply of both tile and skilled labor. There are two of Rennie's ditchers in use.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Some draining has been done but not as much as in some previous years on account of the very dry summer; the ground is very hard. I only know of one tile draining machine in the township; myself and two neighbours own it.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Very little under-draining; not half enough. Tile can be had in sufficient quantities. There are a few professional diggers, but no machines.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: Very few drains made this year; times too hard. Plenty of tile but too dear. Plenty of drainers; they want high wages. No draining machines. From actual experience here, early saved crops are the most profitable, and to facilitate that object every farmer should see his plowing all done up nicely, and if any drains need repair, or if new drains are required, he should get them done if it lies in his power.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: Very little tile used in this township. The greater portion of the soil is too shallow and gravelly. No tile draining machines in use.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Very little progress has been made in draining this year. We don't use much tile here; drains are generally made with stone. No draining machines in use.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: There is not as a general thing a very great amount of tile put in. There has been a large amount of money expended in opening up the main outlets and that is proving a great benefit. There are a few draining machines in use.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: There has been a large amount of tile draining done. Supply of tile adequate as we have a tile factory in our section. Skilled labor scarce; it is very hard to get men that understand the work. Tile sells at from \$8 to \$30 a thousand.

Geo. Sanderson, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: No under-draining done, but a great deal of open draining. We have had a very dry autumn and farmers have done a great deal of draining such as opening creeks and run ways of water.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Our land is so level that we have open drains. A good deal of that kind of draining has been done—more than any previous year in my recollection.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: Not much under-draining done this year. Very little tile is used—mostly stones or hemlock lumber. No tile draining machines in this neighborhood.

John Taylor, Osnabrock, Stormont: A great deal of draining done as it was dry; many wet places were drained.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Not much under-draining, but a great many surface drains have been cleaned out.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: It has been a good year for drainage and considerable has been done. A tile manufactory has been established in this township. Heretofore we have used stones and wooden pipes. There has been a sufficient supply of skilled laborers. No tile draining machines here.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: No under-draining here; they generally use open drains.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: Very few tile drains, but a lot of open ditches or outlets. We have the ditcher. Skilled labor is scarce. We never could get tile till this year.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: There has been a large amount of draining owing to farmers not being able to plow on account of the drouth.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Very little under-draining is done in this part. There are no tiles or tile draining machines; what is done is chiefly with hemlock planks. Stones were used a few years ago, but did not prove serviceable, the clay working through and closing the drains.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: More has been done in drainage this year than usual. Tiles are to be had in plenty, but men to dig are scarce. No draining machines are used.

Robert Oswald, Somerville, Victoria: There has been a good deal of open draining of swamps done this fall, but no under-draining.

James Dermott, Carden and Dalton, Victoria: No draining done owing to dry weather. Draining machines not in use here; most of the land is more or less stoney.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Under-draining has been done to a limited extent by the farmers this year. The supply of tile is adequate, but the supply of skilled labor short of requirements. No tile draining machines used in this locality.

A. R. Kidd, Dunmer, Peterborough: Not much progress is made in under-draining—something that I think should receive greater attention. It would certainly greatly neutralize the effect of the drouth. Supply of tile adequate, but not the supply of skilled labor. No tile draining machines.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: No under-draining; none wanted; nature very kindly does all the business.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted: There is no necessity of draining in this neighborhood: the ground is mostly sandy or gravelly loam.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the general remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

C. W. Hind, Mersea, Essex: Farmers depend more on corn for fattening pork than on grain to sell. Many farmers on 100 acres will fatten from 50 to 100 hogs, and plant from 10 to 20 acres of corn. Many are turning their attention to dairying, and are patronizing the cheese factory. In my opinion this western country is much better adapted to dairying than grain growing.

Wm. T. Shaw, Chatham, Kent: Farmers are beginning to get their eyes opened, and to see that wheat, at its present price and average, is certain loss. They are determining henceforth to abandon the idea that wheat is the only thing there is money in, and are going in for potatoes, beans and garden produce. Potatoes are in general a success here.

Francis Giffard, Camden, Kent: We have had a very cold, dry spring so far, although the ground is in fine condition for working. I do not ever remember seeing crops go in so well, but as yet we have had no weather to start them. I think the weather is all in favor of fruit in this county.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: There is, with the opening of spring, the usual turn-out of hogs, cattle and colts on the public roads to forage and steal, and to destroy the roadsides, shade trees, etc. Many of them belong to farmers who should have more respect for their stock, if not for their neighbors, than to do so. In many instances where ditches are rooted in by the hogs it will cost to clean out from \$25 to \$50 in each statute labor division. I would recommend that an Act be passed compelling township councils appoint road inspectors or caretakers, and compel them to impound all animals on the highways.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: I never saw trees burst out into leaf so rapidly as they have done since the 6th to the 10th. The apple seems destined to be one of the staple crops of the farmers of this part of Ontario.

John H. Houser, Canboro', Haldimand: We have had a favorable season for doing spring work; the land was in good condition for putting in the seed. Wheat looks the best on our clay land that I have seen for some years. Considerable interest has been taken in breeding horses of the heavy draught and roadster type; a large number of foals this spring and no losses.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Every farmer in this neighborhood has an emigrant boy, and some two. They are making good farm servants, willing to do anything and very anxious to learn. I have had one four years, and he is an excellent boy. Farmers who have those boys in their employ should use them well, and they would do well for them.

Peter Metler, Pelham, Welland : A great many hire by the day, and most practice mixed farming, and consequently there is a great variety of work that suits all kinds of hands.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton : Emigrants may as well starve in the old country as this, as it is against our interests to have any more, especially older than twenty-five. They are harder to teach older than that, and we will have to build poor-houses before long or give them money to take them back. We are cutting the wages of good men to suit the prices of our grain.

Frank Morley, Osborne, Huron : I think that farmers in this section lose a great deal for want of some organization such as a farmers' club or institute, where they could meet to exchange ideas and take united action for the sale of produce, or purchase of implements, etc. Could not the Bureau do the farmers good service by publishing in their report some information for the establishing of such clubs, and constitution and by-laws by which they could be governed?

James Gaunt, Kinloss, Bruce : Domestic servants are scarce and not to be got at any wage to work in farm houses. I think it would be a good plan for the Government to aid the emigration of girls of proper age, etc., from England and Scotland, where I presume they have more than they require, and they would be better in condition by coming to this country.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey : Our winter has been unusually rough and stormy. I have lived 29 years on this mountain, and have never seen so many east storms during a winter ; neither have I seen so rough a one.

Samuel C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford : Although most farmers have not realized much of a profit from the last two or three years, there seems to be a feeling of safety and contentment. Good farms are held at high prices, considering the price of farm produce.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : This spring shows more plainly than ever the necessity of thorough drainage, even on high, rolling land. There is scarcely a field of fall wheat in the vicinity but gives sure signs where a drain is wanted.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : There is a general grumble about hard times. Men wanting farms can hardly pay rent and taxes, and those who have farms mortgaged cannot pay their interest, thus throwing many farms on the market for sale.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin : We have had a remarkably fine time for seeding. This township is a great deal better for the Government drain put through it. The land dries earlier in spring, and rains soon run off.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : The most general remarks that we hear now-a-days are about the hard times. Unless we get some change soon in the shape of free trade, or something of that sort, hundreds of farms will be brought under the bailiff's hammer. There have been a great many such cases during the past year.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton : It is my opinion that parties who do not know anything about farm work should not be encouraged to come here, unless they are willing to learn and have capital. The country is flooded with many incompetents, and I do not think this country should be made a dumping ground for such.

James Robinson, Markham, York : Farmers are very careful about hiring, preferring to do all they can personally, as wheat and other produce is very low. A large number are getting binders and other labor-saving machinery.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : I think that farmers as a class should organize. We need a farmers' union, with a local branch in each school section. I approve of farmers' institutes. We need butter factories or creameries, and we also need a reduction of our taxes. Prices of produce go down, but our councils, both township and county, cost more every year. We take too many men to do our municipal business, and a reform is needed. Things are bound to have a level, or something will go to the wall.

Abraham Morris, Cartwright, Durham : The farmers generally are hard up for money, as they sold the grain at so low a price. Many are discouraged and are giving up.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : On the whole the country looks about as well as is usual at this season. Farmers feel hopeful, and are building upon and improving their farms quite as much as when prices for produce were better, thus giving mechanics and others plenty of employment.

W. R. Gordanier, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington : The farmers are about discouraged on account of the low price of grain ; the only thing that seems high are taxes. What we need is free trade with our neighbors.

W. C. Plotz, Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac : This part of the country would do well for dairying, but most of the settlers have been lumbering in their young days, and when rheumatism or consumption has well taken hold of them, they take up 200 acres of land. In fact they have no taste for farming ; it is a home for them. They still go lumbering and drive on the rivers, whereas it requires all the settlers' time, winter and summer, to improve a bush farm. If some European settlers could come here with a small capital, and have an interest in farming, they would be far ahead of the Canadian settlers, and we have plenty of room for good emigrants. We are within half a day's journey of the K. & P. Railway, and the land is free grant.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Plum Hollow and vicinity is a dairy section, and farmers have given their whole attention to this branch of husbandry. From this, and this alone, they get the most of their "ready go down." Hence they don't give as much attention to raising grain as they otherwise would.

W. A. Webster, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville : Everything is going along nicely. Prices are low, but the price of a bushel of wheat will buy more of the necessities of life than at any former period of our history, and we can borrow money, if we require it, at a very low rate of interest, which is a great benefit to farmers.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : I think the rate of interest should be limited to six per cent. Farmers are borrowing more than for three years past. General improvements are constantly going on ; the Drainage Act works well.

Hugh McDiarmid, Roxborough, Stormont : It is the opinion of the leading members of our agricultural societies that specimens of the most desirable kinds of grain should be sent to the different agricultural societies in the province from the Model Farm, as it would be the means of checking impositions by bogus firms.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton : The Experimental Farm has imported a lot of new Russian wheat, grown in that country, 300 miles north of Ottawa. It is expected to ripen three weeks earlier than the usual spring varieties. Samples have been distributed in the North-West, and ten acres are being sown on the Experimental Farm here. This wheat is a very fine sample.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew : Times tightening ; money very scarce ; farm produce low ; manufactured articles high.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark : I think that farmers have no reason to complain of the prospect of the county at the present time ; if they have lost in one thing they have gained in others.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria : If the Government should grant a small amount of money to the farmers to help them to cut some leading drains to drain some of our swamps, it would be about as much benefit to the county as giving to the railways and then letting the companies charge what they like for carrying our produce to market. There is a good deal of land around here that would come into use if we only had an outlet for the water.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : There is not a good bull nor stallion in the township. I wish the Government would find a way in assisting the back townships in these matters.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : This season has been very cold, but the prospects are far more than an average crop this year. If farmers would give up sowing spring wheat and sow oats and pease, and go in for stock-raising (this district is admirably adapted to this sort of farming), they would be more successful.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : The general use of self-binders has an effect on the labor market, and male farm help is more plentiful. There is a great demand for female domestic labor which cannot be had at all. The stave factory here employs a great amount of labor, but the elm is fast disappearing, faster indeed than clearing and cultivation follows.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : Farmers will have to economize, as feed as well as money will be scarce. Nearly all the clover sown this spring is a total loss, which means from \$12 to \$14 per 100 acre farm, besides the future loss.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : This has been the earliest harvest known to Canadian farmers, and the result is a positive proof that early seeding and finely pulverized soils are the farmers' only safeguard against the worst effects of these climatic changes.

J. McClive, Bertie, Welland : The number of horned cattle is very large, and from the present outlook feed will be scarce next winter. A great amount of good oat straw is wasted by letting the oats get yellow ripe, at which stage the straw is good for nothing for feed. Had the same been cut, say four or five days sooner, the oats would be nearly as heavy and the feed two-thirds as good as fair timothy hay. I cut all my grain crop as soon as the milky substance in the grain will not squeeze out, and I find no shrinkage in weight of grain, no shelling in the field, it cuts very easy for the reaper, and the straw is 50 per cent. better for any purpose, even for bedding.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : The season of 1887 is the earliest on record in this township. Numbers of farmers had all their fall wheat, oats, pease, spring wheat, etc., in the barn in July. This county was formerly famous for its spring wheat. Would it not be worth while for the Ontario Government to institute an enquiry into the subject of the failure of spring wheat, as it most certainly does not arise from poverty of soil? Microscopic investigation is needed. Farmers, unfortunately, have neither the instruments nor the time ; scientific men are needed for such a purpose.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : The English sparrows are very numerous and destructive. The Government ought to give a bounty for their destruction.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex : The self-binders have now supplanted the reaper, as the reaper. in years gone by supplanted the cradle ; and the use of labor-saving implements has reduced manual labor to a minimum.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Last spring was backward owing to wet weather ; the summer has been remarkably dry, so that farmers who had little or no fall plowing done have poor crops. On fall plowing the crops were fair. Fall plowing for spring sowing !

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton : I have been farming for over half a century, and have never known so severe a drouth in this section. Hay and coarse grains are likely to be scarce and dear.

Wm. Kyle, Matilda, Dundas : There are more wells dry, and larger forest fires, than in any year since 1854 ; yet, in South Finch, only six miles from here, they have had too much rain.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : The outlook for the farmer is certainly gloomy ; short crops and miserable prices. The dairy only promises anything like remuneration for capital invested.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : We want somebody to come here with a pocket full of money to buy our hay, press it and export it. We have more than we can possibly use. I could mention farmers who have from 30 to 70 tons of hay to sell. Send us a Yankee buyer, and your Bureau will receive the blessing of this great people.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex : We are thankful for your reports. They give us an idea of how to average our crops for the coming year, so as not to run into excess.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent : One farmer has told me that he saved his corn from the ravages of the wire worm by applying coal oil to the seed before planting. Do you know of any way of checking the injury by wire worm?

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : The past season should certainly teach the farmers one lesson, and that is, no matter how promising his pastures are in spring, about the 15th of June he should prepare a nice, rich, mellow piece of ground, say from a quarter of an acre or upwards (in proportion to his stock), harrow this down smoothly, drill in western corn at the rate of four bushels per acre, or what is equally good, to sow it or gang plow it in. He will then be fully prepared for any drouth that may occur, and his stock will come through all right and in good condition. I always practice this successfully.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : The improvements made in agricultural machinery are a great benefit to the farmer. The self-binders and horse hay forks are doing wonders. A 200 acre farm can now be worked by two men and one boy, whereas a few years ago it took six men and the labor was very much harder. The work upon the farm now cannot be called hard unless one wants to work eighteen or twenty hours per day.

Robert Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron : Our wheat crop has been almost a failure this season, coarse grains are cheap, and cattle are still going down in price. The outlook for the farmer is bad, with the English sparrow increasing so fast that they take all that is exposed in the sheaf in the barns. They have become a nuisance, but what is to be done to reduce them?

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce : It was one of the dryest years I ever saw, and to make matters worse about 9,000 acres of bush was burnt this year in the township, and some farmers have not a green tree left on one hundred acres.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey : One noticeable feature of the year was the alarming increase of the potato bug. Our legislature would confer a favor upon the farmers of Ontario if they passed an Act to compel municipalities to use stringent measures to keep the pests within bounds.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey : This is an age of progression. I think something more should be done with the sides of the road. Farmers haul stones out on the sides of the road and render it impassible, besides giving a very untidy appearance to the road.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : I feel sorry to pencil such a report, but the terrible drouth has left us in such a case that it is true. There is more land for sale here than has been offered since the close of the Russian war. I never saw such tough times for farmers during the past thirty years.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Agriculture it seems to me is leading more into specialties as the country gets older, and this is because farmers find it pays to give special attention to one or two branches. Localities are finding this out too. Milk is the great specialty in this section, and the more it becomes so the better it will pay. Other localities adapted for something else will find it pay to make a specialty.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant : I would like room for just one remark here, and that is that what I consider to be the greatest pest farmers will have to contend with in the future, if some remedy is not provided through some such medium as yours, is the English sparrow.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth : A neighbor of mine cured (to my satisfaction) several cases of black knot on his trees by touching the affected part with tincture of iodine. There was no necessity to cut off the limb ; it certainly was a cure on a small scale.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington : The severe drouth of the season has proved disastrous to newly planted trees, bushes, etc., as well as to the general crops. Many trees which were planted last year survived that season, but succumbed to the very severe drouth of this year.

A. Forster, Markham, York : This has been the finest year for doing the outside work of the farm, such as stoning, fencing, cleaning up new land, etc., than there has been for many years. The harvest was over very early, and there was very little time lost through rain or storm.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : Tomatoes and pumpkins are extensively grown for canning purposes. The four canning factories in our vicinity make a ready market for a great deal of produce, and they employ a great many hands both male and female.

Thomas Andrew, Kenebec, Frontenac : This has been the driest season ever known. Springs dried up that were never known to fail before. The lakes are some feet lower than ever known.

J. L. Haycock, Kingston, Frontenac : The farmers of this section will be as near the bottom of their pockets before next harvest as they have been for years. High taxation, low prices and poor crops are rapidly transforming the "bone and sinew" of this country to the "skin and bone" thereof.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton : This season has been very remarkable for drouth. The oldest inhabitant does not remember anything to equal it. The ground during the summer was cracked two inches wide in places, on some clay soils, and the drouth has had a great effect in lessening the weight of our grain and root crops. We have also had great bush fires and the destruction to farm property in houses, barns, stacks and fences has been great.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Would it not be well for correspondents to state the different kinds of grain raised in their locality, and what kinds gave the best results?

Thomas Tellford, Ennismore, Peterborough : What are we going to do for spring wheat seed in 1888? Colorado yields light, White Russian is completely run out. Could the Bureau not devise some plan whereby farmers could purchase seed they could depend upon? This, I think, should be one of the objects of the working of the Bureau.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton : This has been a bad fall for bush fires. Large tracts of forest have been destroyed, and many fences and stacks of hay and in some cases farm buildings have been burned.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1887; also the annual mean for each station.

Temperature.		Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	56.0	47.0	50.0	46.0	50.8	44.1	45.5	43.8	40.5	42.6
	Lowest	-10.0	-4.5	-17.0	-16.2	-6.0	-16.6	-22.9	-30.6	-29.7	-38.3
	Mean highest	29.7	25.2	28.6	24.6	31.0	26.7	23.1	23.5	19.5	21.7
	Mean lowest	10.4	10.6	8.0	3.7	8.5	8.4	0.5	-0.5	-3.6	-8.0
	Monthly mean	20.4	19.1	20.3	16.5	22.0	18.1	12.8	13.1	8.5	4.4
February.	Highest	52.2	44.4	50.0	48.4	52.8	45.1	45.6	46.8	45.9	46.6
	Lowest	-0.1	-9.8	4.0	-10.2	1.6	-8.4	-14.8	-12.3	-14.6	-17.2
	Mean highest	34.8	28.2	32.7	27.8	34.6	29.6	26.7	26.6	24.0	23.0
	Mean lowest	17.9	13.1	16.9	9.4	13.0	13.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	0.9
	Monthly mean	27.5	21.0	25.9	19.6	25.2	21.7	17.2	17.8	14.2	11.6
March.	Highest	54.1	43.4	49.5	44.6	56.8	44.9	42.4	44.8	40.0	42.6
	Lowest	5.9	3.0	8.0	1.6	4.7	4.0	-9.6	-9.3	-9.5	-21.3
	Mean highest	39.7	30.0	35.1	30.0	36.7	31.9	28.9	30.6	28.4	28.6
	Mean lowest	19.6	15.6	8.0	14.2	22.5	17.6	8.5	11.3	10.1	6.4
	Monthly mean	29.1	23.5	27.2	22.4	28.8	24.8	19.3	21.4	21.0	17.2
April.	Highest	78.8	69.2	69.0	72.2	76.2	71.1	69.8	69.7	61.4	68.6
	Lowest	7.8	12.0	17.0	9.5	16.5	20.0	2.8	9.9	-1.0	-2.2
	Mean highest	57.8	49.3	51.1	49.2	.....	48.4	48.3	48.9	45.0	47.0
	Mean lowest	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.0	.....	30.5	27.5	24.1	26.3	25.6
	Monthly mean	44.5	39.6	42.4	39.1	42.8	39.4	38.0	39.0	37.2	35.5
May.	Highest	93.3	88.0	80.0	89.7	89.5	78.3	84.6	90.6	87.3	92.0
	Lowest	42.6	41.8	41.0	41.8	30.1	39.2	38.0	36.0	34.0	34.0
	Mean highest	75.5	70.9	70.5	74.7	70.6	68.8	70.8	75.4	74.5	76.4
	Mean lowest	49.2	50.8	49.4	49.4	39.9	47.8	47.7	.....	49.7	48.9
	Monthly mean	63.8	60.9	62.3	62.2	60.0	58.5	61.0	63.3	62.7	62.1
June.	Highest	91.7	88.8	83.0	89.4	92.5	89.5	92.6	90.6	89.8	93.7
	Lowest	47.6	46.7	45.0	42.0	36.9	47.4	46.0	45.0	42.9	45.8
	Mean highest	79.0	73.9	73.8	76.0	75.6	72.9	75.7	80.4	77.6	79.0
	Mean lowest	56.1	56.2	54.4	54.3	46.5	54.0	53.8	54.8	55.6	55.3
	Monthly mean	69.3	64.7	66.1	65.8	66.0	63.9	62.8	68.8	66.9	67.1
July.	Highest	98.6	90.8	90.0	92.7	100.0	97.2	95.6	98.0	93.9	92.0
	Lowest	52.5	48.1	52.0	48.4	47.5	57.2	52.0	51.9	54.2	49.8
	Mean highest	89.2	80.9	83.4	85.1	86.5	83.4	86.4	90.0	85.1	83.8
	Mean lowest	62.7	61.4	61.9	60.4	55.8	62.9	62.6	60.9	63.5	60.9
	Monthly mean	77.0	71.7	74.5	74.1	75.6	73.1	74.2	76.5	74.6	72.5
August.	Highest	97.1	91.5	88.0	93.7	96.5	90.1	93.6	97.6	91.8	91.7
	Lowest	41.9	40.3	40.0	31.4	35.1	45.1	44.0	41.0	43.2	40.0
	Mean highest	80.9	74.0	77.2	76.9	80.0	76.0	76.0	83.1	77.2	76.0
	Mean lowest	56.8	54.1	56.4	50.4	47.7	56.4	53.6	50.2	53.3	50.7
	Monthly mean	69.1	64.4	67.1	64.4	68.3	66.2	67.7	69.0	66.6	64.5
Septemb'r.	Highest	91.0	82.1	81.0	87.7	88.7	79.1	84.6	85.6	81.0	82.7
	Lowest	31.0	31.4	27.0	20.5	25.3	35.1	31.5	27.9	31.0	30.9
	Mean highest	70.1	65.9	66.6	67.8	68.9	65.8	67.2	71.9	67.4	64.6
	Mean lowest	48.9	47.8	46.5	43.1	40.1	47.2	45.6	41.2	45.1	42.5
	Monthly mean	60.2	56.8	57.5	55.0	58.2	56.4	57.6	58.3	56.8	54.1
October.	Highest	79.9	73.5	73.0	75.9	75.0	65.9	72.9	74.7	64.1	64.1
	Lowest	21.0	20.1	18.0	14.0	12.0	19.4	14.6	13.9	21.3	14.9
	Mean highest	58.7	52.1	54.4	52.0	55.7	52.1	52.8	55.5	52.1	50.5
	Mean lowest	35.6	38.7	34.3	33.6	29.0	35.5	36.6	32.1	35.4	34.3
	Monthly mean	46.2	44.7	44.7	42.3	45.9	44.2	43.8	44.6	44.3	42.2
Novemb'r.	Highest	64.5	58.1	64.0	61.1	64.0	57.6	65.6	59.7	60.1	60.6
	Lowest	15.1	13.4	4.0	-0.6	3.6	6.4	0.3	0.9	-1.5	-5.2
	Mean highest	47.0	42.4	44.7	40.6	43.9	41.1	40.3	41.4	38.0	36.1
	Mean lowest	27.7	30.5	27.2	26.0	21.6	28.5	26.2	21.7	24.8	22.9
	Monthly mean	37.4	36.2	35.6	33.4	37.4	35.1	32.8	32.4	32.5	29.3
Decemb'r.	Highest	56.6	50.5	51.0	48.3	56.0	47.1	48.6	46.8	52.9	41.6
	Lowest	1.0	9.5	1.0	-1.2	1.6	0.0	-3.4	-9.2	-15.9	-19.2
	Mean highest	35.4	32.6	34.0	30.4	34.6	33.2	31.2	30.7	25.6	23.9
	Mean lowest	19.9	25.0	20.3	19.3	14.8	22.5	19.3	14.6	12.6	9.2
	Monthly mean	28.1	28.9	28.3	25.8	29.4	28.3	25.8	22.9	19.2	17.3
Annual mean		47.7	44.3	46.0	43.4	46.6	44.2	42.7	43.9	42.0	39.8

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TABLE No. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the six years 1882-7; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

Temperature.		Windsor.	Goderich.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Peterboro'.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	50.2	45.6	48.0	45.7	50.6	44.0	44.2	43.2	45.2	41.4
	Lowest	-9.1	-8.3	-14.9	-20.8	-11.6	-14.1	-28.1	-25.4	-26.4	-34.7
	Mean highest	28.0	25.2	27.8	24.4	30.0	25.9	23.5	23.8	20.6	18.8
	Mean lowest	11.4	12.6	10.7	8.8	9.1	10.4	2.4	4.1	0.8	-4.1
	Monthly mean	20.0	18.9	20.0	16.2	20.7	18.7	14.2	14.6	10.5	6.7
February.	Highest	54.2	46.6	49.7	45.4	50.1	41.9	44.3	44.4	46.6	44.2
	Lowest	-6.7	-8.3	-7.4	-14.5	-6.2	-9.0	-15.6	-15.2	-17.5	-23.1
	Mean highest	32.7	27.9	31.0	27.7	33.4	28.4	26.7	26.4	23.7	23.1
	Mean lowest	14.2	13.1	12.9	8.7	11.9	12.3	5.7	5.2	4.5	0.9
	Monthly mean	24.4	20.4	22.3	18.5	23.2	20.9	16.6	17.0	14.2	12.7
March.	Highest	59.8	49.1	52.4	49.9	55.1	49.0	46.6	48.9	46.8	47.4
	Lowest	2.5	-2.4	-2.3	-9.5	-2.3	-1.5	-13.2	-10.7	-14.4	-20.9
	Mean highest	39.0	32.1	34.7	32.5	37.9	33.2	31.3	32.4	30.1	30.9
	Mean lowest	19.8	18.2	15.8	13.6	17.9	18.1	11.5	12.7	11.5	8.2
	Monthly mean	30.2	24.7	27.3	23.4	28.4	25.8	22.5	23.6	21.0	19.1
April.	Highest	77.8	73.3	73.4	73.5	78.0	68.1	70.3	73.5	70.9	73.4
	Lowest	17.3	17.0	17.5	12.3	16.8	19.5	11.1	13.7	13.9	8.3
	Mean highest	56.1	49.1	50.6	50.0	52.5	48.6	48.0	50.5	49.3	49.0
	Mean lowest	33.8	33.3	30.9	30.5	24.6	21.7	28.3	29.3	30.5	28.1
	Monthly mean	45.2	40.5	42.7	40.4	42.4	40.2	38.7	41.1	39.3	37.1
May.	Highest	84.6	78.2	75.3	79.3	83.6	75.0	79.2	80.2	81.8	85.2
	Lowest	32.5	32.9	31.2	29.6	29.1	31.9	29.2	30.3	30.5	29.9
	Mean highest	68.0	62.0	64.1	64.4	64.8	61.2	62.7	66.1	61.6	66.9
	Mean lowest	43.9	44.4	43.2	42.4	38.8	42.8	41.1	41.4	44.3	42.2
	Monthly mean	57.0	53.3	55.1	53.6	53.9	52.1	53.0	55.7	55.0	53.9
June.	Highest	90.8	85.7	83.1	85.5	88.4	83.1	86.6	87.3	87.4	92.1
	Lowest	42.9	42.1	40.2	38.5	37.8	41.6	41.2	42.5	41.5	41.7
	Mean highest	77.9	72.6	74.3	72.9	75.9	72.1	73.9	77.1	75.7	77.1
	Mean lowest	53.9	54.1	51.9	51.7	48.9	52.0	51.8	52.7	54.0	53.0
	Monthly mean	67.5	63.3	64.5	63.6	64.5	62.4	62.8	65.9	64.7	64.1
July.	Highest	93.2	87.9	86.9	88.3	93.7	89.0	89.7	91.3	89.4	92.2
	Lowest	47.9	45.9	45.7	43.6	42.6	48.7	45.4	47.6	48.3	44.8
	Mean highest	83.3	75.9	78.0	77.7	80.9	77.1	78.3	80.8	78.9	79.6
	Mean lowest	59.6	57.8	56.5	55.3	54.5	57.3	56.4	56.4	58.8	56.2
	Monthly mean	72.4	67.4	69.6	67.2	70.4	67.5	68.5	70.2	68.3	68.4
August.	Highest	92.5	87.6	85.9	88.0	91.3	86.7	88.5	89.9	89.8	92.3
	Lowest	45.1	44.6	41.6	38.2	41.9	45.3	42.9	40.6	42.0	41.4
	Mean highest	79.9	74.0	75.4	74.8	78.1	74.4	75.0	77.5	77.3	77.3
	Mean lowest	57.3	56.5	55.1	51.6	53.2	56.0	54.3	53.6	55.3	54.2
	Monthly mean	68.7	65.2	66.5	63.8	68.1	65.3	65.7	67.0	66.7	65.4
Septemb'r.	Highest	89.8	83.7	81.9	84.4	88.4	82.4	85.2	86.2	83.7	85.8
	Lowest	37.7	36.8	32.8	30.2	32.5	37.5	35.1	33.6	31.3	33.1
	Mean highest	74.2	68.6	69.1	68.5	71.2	67.6	68.4	71.1	69.1	67.9
	Mean lowest	51.5	51.3	48.4	47.1	46.0	49.0	48.1	46.3	47.4	45.6
	Monthly mean	63.3	60.0	59.9	57.5	61.2	58.5	58.5	59.1	57.5	56.4
October.	Highest	82.9	74.6	75.0	76.6	79.0	72.3	75.5	76.7	74.0	74.5
	Lowest	26.0	26.9	24.5	21.3	20.9	24.8	21.9	19.7	21.7	22.1
	Mean highest	62.1	56.4	58.0	56.1	59.9	55.1	55.7	57.0	55.4	55.5
	Mean lowest	39.7	41.7	38.4	37.7	35.9	39.0	38.0	36.5	37.4	36.1
	Monthly mean	51.2	48.8	48.9	46.3	49.8	47.5	47.3	47.2	46.2	44.9
Novemb'r.	Highest	67.1	61.9	64.1	63.8	67.3	60.0	63.6	60.8	61.5	60.1
	Lowest	15.9	16.6	13.2	6.9	11.7	12.1	8.3	8.4	4.3	4.2
	Mean highest	46.7	42.6	44.9	41.7	46.8	42.3	41.2	41.7	39.8	38.6
	Mean lowest	29.8	31.6	29.3	27.0	26.3	29.4	27.2	25.5	25.8	25.1
	Monthly mean	38.4	37.0	37.3	34.2	38.3	36.2	34.3	34.6	33.0	30.7
Decemb'r.	Highest	52.7	45.4	49.5	46.5	51.2	45.7	46.3	45.2	47.8	45.2
	Lowest	-2.0	2.4	-3.7	-10.3	-1.3	-3.0	-11.1	-12.9	-16.5	-21.4
	Mean highest	33.6	31.2	33.3	29.6	34.4	31.7	29.5	29.9	25.4	23.4
	Mean lowest	18.6	21.4	18.2	15.7	17.0	19.1	14.8	12.2	9.6	7.4
	Monthly mean	26.8	26.4	26.7	23.4	27.5	26.1	23.0	22.3	17.7	16.0
Annual mean		47.1	43.8	45.2	42.3	45.7	43.4	42.1	43.2	41.2	39.6

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TABLE No. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1887, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara F. So.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January.....	285.7	80.2	60.2	49.5	47.9	68.1	45.8	75.2	62.9	67.1	128.5
February.....	291.4	58.9	60.2	49.3	62.5	81.0	52.8	91.1	87.0	96.9	151.1
March.....	369.9	163.8	149.0	123.9	127.7	154.4	126.4	156.2	152.3	148.7	240.6
April.....	406.4	189.8	176.7	149.3	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	171.3	223.0
May.....	461.1	240.5	263.2	274.5	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	241.8	337.8
June.....	465.7	253.4	238.8	242.2	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	240.1	259.7
July.....	470.9	334.6	300.6	336.2	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	271.4	233.5
August.....	434.5	229.0	236.6	242.5	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	259.7	277.7
September.....	376.3	148.3	177.0	169.7	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	136.8	212.4
October.....	340.2	144.2	130.0	102.1	119.3	141.1	81.5	107.4	98.7	73.7	79.9
November.....	286.9	108.2	89.5	72.2	97.5	99.9	79.4	99.1	87.3	70.5	92.9
December.....	274.3	68.4	46.0	35.9	52.7	50.1	17.9	33.3	52.9	47.6	74.3
Total.....	4463.3	2019.3	1927.8	1847.3	1913.6	2063.2	1607.5	1997.3	2007.7	1825.6	2311.4

TABLE No. IV.—Monthly average of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for the six years 1882-7, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon and the hours of registered sunshine.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Windsor.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara F. So.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Cornwall.	Pembroke.
January.....	285.7	69.5	58.3	69.9	43.0	74.3	49.1	74.1	68.0	72.4	76.1
February.....	293.2	78.3	80.6	70.1	62.9	96.6	63.1	95.5	92.8	96.6	90.8
March.....	369.9	144.8	141.5	111.7	116.7	154.4	130.1	163.0	153.8	152.4	172.7
April.....	406.4	184.7	192.8	164.7	152.1	186.6	154.6	198.7	185.0	199.4	173.3
May.....	461.1	219.7	210.1	200.6	210.1	234.7	212.1	236.1	224.2	227.6	209.9
June.....	465.7	255.6	245.9	243.7	246.9	272.2	238.0	265.5	244.1	247.9	218.9
July.....	470.9	281.6	263.3	276.2	255.4	285.9	255.9	279.3	254.6	254.6	224.8
August.....	434.5	234.8	224.7	240.4	245.6	255.9	208.1	239.7	256.5	251.1	227.8
September.....	376.3	180.9	196.3	170.0	185.6	211.8	153.7	205.2	201.9	187.0	165.3
October.....	340.2	144.4	137.2	125.0	126.5	149.5	86.1	139.8	126.3	114.2	103.1
November.....	286.9	85.2	66.3	68.3	67.8	80.4	50.6	75.2	74.6	62.4	63.7
December.....	274.3	55.2	44.9	43.7	43.8	38.7	28.0	51.0	59.3	46.6	58.0
Total.....	4465.1	1934.7	1861.9	1784.3	1756.4	2041.0	1629.4	2023.1	1941.1	1912.2	1784.4

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TABLE No. V.—Monthly summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario in 1887.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January.....	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0
February.....	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2.50	20.1	1.26	29.6
March.....	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6
April.....	1.41	0.7	1.51	4.3	1.64	0.2	1.78	1.5
May.....	1.92	.....	1.34	.....	1.41	.....	1.11	.....
June.....	2.83	.....	2.14	.....	2.21	.....	1.95	.....
July.....	1.19	.....	3.27	.....	1.26	.....	2.02	.....
August.....	2.06	.....	1.05	.....	1.11	.....	1.34	.....
September.....	1.76	.....	1.45	.....	1.26	.....	0.95	.....
October.....	2.38	1.3	3.40	4.7	1.78	0.2	2.21	2.5
November.....	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7
December.....	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1
Totals.....	24.15	64.7	20.32	114.9	19.21	72.5	17.62	96.0

TABLE No. VI.—Monthly summary of the annual average fall of Rain and Snow in the several districts of Ontario for the six years 1882-7.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January.....	1.06	19.1	1.14	32.4	1.13	20.1	0.93	25.1
February.....	1.97	11.7	0.83	22.7	1.50	12.3	0.84	19.2
March.....	1.31	11.4	0.95	14.2	1.17	10.4	0.92	16.0
April.....	1.60	4.6	1.37	4.1	1.52	4.3	1.37	6.1
May.....	3.24	0.2	2.49	0.4	2.72	0.2	2.52	0.5
June.....	3.25	.....	2.96	.....	2.94	.....	2.83	.....
July.....	2.77	.....	2.56	.....	2.47	.....	3.06	.....
August.....	3.02	.....	2.49	.....	2.38	.....	2.43	.....
September.....	2.51	.....	3.12	.....	2.57	.....	2.62	.....
October.....	2.64	0.4	3.02	1.4	2.08	0.1	2.10	0.5
November.....	2.21	7.0	2.01	16.1	2.02	5.9	1.71	10.3
December.....	1.25	18.1	1.08	25.5	1.21	14.7	0.96	17.2
Totals.....	26.83	72.5	24.02	116.8	23.71	68.0	22.29	94.9

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TABLE No. VII.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1886-7 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the Province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1887.		1886.		1887.		1886.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	30.30	89	27.69	94	41.1	41	65.3	41
Maidstone	T. F. Kane	24.45	83	22.78	78				
Windsor	A. Sinclair, M.A.	25.97	95	23.15	83	39.3	38	64.3	39
KENT—									
Chatham	W. D. A. Ross	29.96	61	22.66	54	26.6	42	72.3	37
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	29.94	72	29.42	78	44.5	17	85.5	43
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	28.49	94	32.31	96	30.1	33	47.4	40
Ridgetown	Thos. Scane	26.40	95	25.00	98	57.5	41	82.9	45
ELGIN—									
Aylmer	W. H. Draper	23.98	85	32.12	79	64.5	28	72.0	28
Cowal	S. Maccoll	24.67	67	26.34	84	58.1	33	74.1	35
Lyons	W. McCredie	22.42	76	34.21	79	56.1	35	65.8	41
Port Stanley	M. Payne	24.37	125	28.48	121	53.6	75	94.0	76
NORFOLK—									
Port Dover	H. Morgan	21.10	110	30.08	112	45.2	60	88.3	74
Simcoe	D. S. Patterson, B.A.	16.87	74	24.47	71	41.0	39	43.5	31
LAMBTON—									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	25.05	88	24.62	78	79.9	67	126.7	69
Oil Springs	A. Smyth	22.93	72	23.55	81	43.1	34	70.6	35
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	21.55	67	22.31	66	11.4	20	47.5	24
Thedford	Martin Wattson	24.62	92	24.49	94	62.0	43	90.0	47
Watford	D. Ross	23.12	67	26.64	59				
HURON—									
Goderich	H. J. Strang, B.A.	29.96	100	26.66	106	68.6	75	97.6	75
Goderich L. H.	R. Campbell	19.92	70	20.60	63	79.5	39	124.7	64
Zurich	G. Hess	29.38	83	23.88	89	81.3	40	118.8	47
Sunshine	G. Hood	24.35	63	28.96	88	141.9	58	119.6	65
BRUCE—									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	30.84	86	26.98	106	106.8	76	129.4	71
Point Clark	J. Ray	22.39	43	25.69	54	99.0	30	114.0	41
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart	21.38	91	24.12	102	144.0	91	123.5	76
GREY—									
Bognor	C. H. Heming	20.73	59	27.49	73	113.0	52	88.0	43
Durham	J. Gunn, M.D.	27.64	89	25.86	83	142.0	75	150.0	70
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	22.25	71	26.70	88	113.0	50	101.0	45
SIMCOE—									
Barrie	H. B. Spotton, M.A.	14.01	80	20.63	72	98.5	59	78.1	57
Coldwater	J. N. Lazonby	21.57	59	23.76	62	144.1	53	121.8	38
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	12.87	84	26.44	106	151.6	84	99.9	68
MIDDLESEX—									
Ailsa Craig	J. Rennie	21.56	53	20.77	43	91.0	37	93.0	26
London	E. B. Reed	23.15	68	26.54	71	89.7	45	133.5	50
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	20.23	61	27.57	74	54.5	27	59.0	41
OXFORD—									
Otterville	Thos. Wright	23.02	74	29.52	76	57.5	32	76.0	32
Princeton	D. Beamer	22.12	94	29.57	86	57.1	38	74.5	44
Woodstock	Prof. Wolverton, M.A.	22.19	89	23.90	93	75.0	53	67.2	63
BRANT—									
Paris	John Kay	23.00	87	28.92	94	54.3	36	51.9	33
St. George	E. E. Kitchen, M.D.	22.66	88	31.70	94	74.5	60	79.8	54
PERTH—									
Stratford	Wm. McBride, M.A.	32.34	94	28.34	81	96.8	47	108.1	58
Listowel	A. Kay	21.87	80	29.07	93	131.8	61	113.5	58
WELLINGTON—									
Fergus	A. D. Ferrier	25.29	104	32.38	115	135.8	71	108.7	67
Guelph	C. A. Zavitz	14.98	79	23.31	76	65.4	54	71.5	57
Elora	T. Connor	24.99	71	30.55	80	71.1	44	84.7	35

TABLE No. VII.—THE WEATHER.—Continued.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1887.		1886.		1887.		1886.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WATERLOO—									
Conestogo	G. A. McIntyre	21.77	93	31.45	90	74.6	73	74.2	65
DUFFERIN—									
Orangeville	N. Gordon	22.93	72	28.89	88	104.9	49	59.8	42
WENTWORTH—									
Copetown	J. Ireland	20.10	93	28.25	90	58.8	39	65.4	36
Hamilton	P. S. Campbell, M.A.	16.98	54	23.54	58	21.9	22	44.6	29
Stoney Creek	C. T. Van Wagner..	27.26	93	35.57	92	62.0	36	41.0	34
HALTON—									
Georgetown	Jos. Barber, jun	23.28	123	27.06	112	89.1	57	81.5	88
YORK—									
Aurora	Rev. W. Amos	16.07	71	23.01	92	64.5	52	55.6	38
Scarboro'	R. Martin	19.27	100	27.12	103	79.4	59	63.4	52
Toronto	Observatory	17.97	106	27.73	112	77.9	78	73.5	66
ONTARIO—									
Oshawa	Rev. J. Middleton..	19.24	70	26.95	77	78.1	28	64.6	30
LEN'X. & ADDINGTON									
Denbigh	J. Lane	16.96	45	27.44	59	91.5	31	109.5	35
FRONTENAC—									
Harrowsmith	J. Donnelly	18.62	70	28.59	62	83.5	39	71.0	40
Kingston	A. P. Knight, M.A.	23.00	108	29.92	95	96.6	73	118.1	81
LEEDS & GRENVILLE.									
Prescott	C. Chapman	18.17	67	27.34	83	107.6	52	146.5	62
STORMONT—									
Cornwall	W. D. Johnson, M.A.	14.06	60	22.58	74	114.1	51	93.3	44
CARLETON—									
Ottawa	A. McGill, B.A	19.53	69	25.29	103	175.0	46	115.3	62
RENFREW—									
Clontarf	A. Schultz	16.11	62	24.07	102	111.3	65	115.7	66
Pembroke	L. Lapp	20.13	54	22.93	57	59.7	54	82.0	32
Renfrew	W. E. Smallfield ..	15.12	68	18.95	75	75.5	37	73.5	35
Rockliffe	W. H. McIntyre ...	10.79	56	25.68	74	113.1	72	87.6	71
LANARK—									
Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	15.70	44	24.46	64	69.9	37	53.8	21
VICTORIA—									
Bobcaygeon	J. Stewart	19.66	77	25.47	92	98.9	51	74.4	44
Lindsay	Thos. Beall	16.93	103	23.36	105	138.4	68	102.8	56
PETERBOROUGH—									
Ennismore	Thos. Telford	22.13	84	23.08	91	85.4	65	77.7	46
Norwood	Rev. J. Carmichael.	21.02	53	27.89	71	102.5	37	132.2	34
Peterborough	J. H. Long, M.A....	15.71	80	24.05	92	74.6	47	84.3	48
HALIBURTON—									
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	16.32	83	22.60	93	87.9	64	73.6	62
HASTINGS—									
Deseronto	J. Russell	13.21	78	18.45	82	66.6	35	79.4	45
Shannonville	J. M. Kemp	17.85	54	18.73	48	78.0	29	86.0	27
MUSKOKA—									
Bala	E. B. Sutton	20.72	91	31.86	126	126.2	88	120.3	79
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth ..	22.62	72	32.52	102	141.0	65	114.9	47
Charlinch	C. J. Tisdale	23.20	92	29.73	102	157.8	89	140.4	78
Gravenhurst	T. M. Robinson	19.83	84	24.61	91	115.6	65	106.0	55
PARRY SOUND—									
Axe Lake	H. Brown	16.00	44	24.35	61	144.7	56	107.5	53
Sprucedale	A. McKenzie	21.40	55	23.67	62	137.3	37	99.6	26
Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	22.24	100	28.27	97	117.9	89	108.7	69
Lynch Lake	G. Ambury	19.58	77	29.75	75	144.2	77	102.0	51
ALGOMA—									
Port Arthur	W. P. Cooke	20.13	65	18.18	83	49.0	50	51.0	38
Savanne	Agent C. P. R.	16.10	45	11.31	64	67.0	39	70.0	51
Average for the Province		21.46	78	25.93	84	86.8	51	88.9	49

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the eight years 1880-7, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39' .4 North, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.7 s. West.

Schedule.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Mean Temperature	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42	46.03	45.43
Difference from average [47 yrs.]	+ 0.03	- 0.40	- 2.54	- 0.32	- 2.16	+ 1.31	+ 1.92	+ 1.32
Thermic anomaly [lat. 43° 40']...	- 6.88	- 7.31	- 9.45	- 7.23	- 9.07	- 5.60	- 4.99	- 5.59
Highest temperature	97.2	89.5	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9	92.7	89.9
Lowest temperature	- 16.6	- 22.8	- 16.1	- 13.3	- 10.5	- 17.4	- 15.1	- 8.3
Annual range	113.8	112.3	104.7	102.9	93.9	107.3	107.8	98.2
Mean daily range	17.12	16.53	16.85	17.05	17.07	15.70	16.61	15.96
Greatest daily range	34.0	32.6	39.2	34.8	38.4	36.0	40.9	30.8
Mean height of Bar. at 32° Fah...	29.6329	29.6255	29.5933	29.6273	29.6496	29.6515	29.6311	29.6359
Difference from average [46 yrs.]	+ .0154	+ .0080	- .0242	+ .0098	+ .0321	+ .0340	+ .0136	+ .0184
Highest barometer	30.607	30.283	30.300	30.412	30.365	30.447	30.461	30.323
Lowest barometer	28.704	28.752	28.714	28.807	28.803	28.781	28.911	28.800
Annual range	1.903	1.531	1.586	1.605	1.562	1.666	1.550	1.523
Mean humidity of the air	75	77	77	76	77	74	75	77
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265	0.283	0.260
Mean of cloudiness	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.62
Difference from average [33 yrs.]	+ .01	- .01	- .01	+ .01	+ .02	+ .01	.00	.00
Resultant direction of the wind...	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W	N 55 W	N 77 W	N 47 W	N 50 W	N 80 W
" velocity of the wind...	1.92	2.13	2.60	3.30	2.39	2.11	2.70	2.86
Average velocity [miles per hour]...	9.88	9.73	9.95	10.29	10.08	10.42	9.91	10.54
Difference from average [12 yrs.]	+ 0.26	+ 0.11	+ 0.33	+ 0.67	+ 0.46	+ 0.80	+ 0.29	+ 0.92
Total amount of rain in inches....	17.969	27.726	26.351	20.532	25.734	20.587	21.188	30.922
Difference from average [47 yrs.]	- 9.763	- .006	- 1.381	- 7.200	- 1.998	- 7.145	- 6.594	+ 3.190
Number of days of rain	106	112	103	123	124	110	123	140
Total amount of snow in inches....	77.9	73.5	65.6	80.2	84.0	42.5	57.6	44.0
Difference from average [44 yrs.]	+ 8.0	+ 3.6	- 4.3	+ 10.3	+ 14.1	- 27.4	- 12.3	- 25.9
Number of days of snow	78	66	73	69	74	62	64	78
Number of fair days	203	196	203	184	181	209	191	163
Number of auroras observed	25	29	31	20	46	60	23	23
Possible to see aurora [nights]	180	189	195	202	207	204	187	198
Number of thunderstorms	22	26	19	30	32	28	24	47
No. of hours of possible sunshine..	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	.....	.....
Number of hours bright sunshine.	2063.5	2034.4	2018.3	1931.8	2038.8	2169.5	.....	.....
Difference from average [6 yrs.]	+ 20.8	- 8.3	- 24.4	- 110.9	- 3.9	+ 126.8	.....	.....

RURAL AREA.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1887.

Counties.	Acres of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1887.	1886.			
Essex	408,924	21,828	430,752	186,095	183,928	224,602	20,055	43.2
Kent	535,616	26,785	562,401	282,585	273,622	250,918	28,898	50.2
Elgin	431,256	4,053	435,309	260,003	261,904	160,248	15,058	59.7
Norfolk	390,843	9,482	400,325	227,598	223,485	137,986	34,741	56.9
Haldimand	271,449	10,072	281,521	197,872	197,922	72,216	11,433	70.3
Welland	227,183	2,949	230,132	159,212	156,051	59,803	11,117	69.2
Totals	2,265,271	75,169	2,340,440	1,313,365	1,296,912	905,773	121,302	56.1
Lambton	604,293	60,110	664,403	253,525	252,130	395,229	15,649	38.2
Huron	789,238	9,579	798,817	525,936	522,029	182,395	90,486	65.8
Bruce	776,120	37,041	813,161	428,400	422,310	312,445	72,316	52.7
Totals	2,169,651	106,730	2,276,381	1,207,861	1,196,469	890,069	178,451	53.1
Grey	1,023,027	35,622	1,058,649	536,497	521,543	384,146	138,006	50.7
Simcoe	900,303	61,843	962,146	453,852	439,166	471,340	36,954	47.2
Totals	1,923,330	97,465	2,020,795	990,349	960,709	855,486	174,960	49.0
Middlesex	748,255	9,802	757,557	514,563	511,113	229,355	13,639	67.9
Oxford	470,396	971	471,367	334,058	334,243	105,620	31,689	70.9
Brant	215,626	2,256	217,882	168,427	168,045	29,051	20,404	77.3
Perth	515,730	2,110	517,840	354,175	350,260	123,216	40,449	68.2
Wellington	621,267	6,215	627,482	432,175	427,635	103,419	91,888	68.9
Waterloo	306,122	1,296	307,418	233,112	231,950	57,570	16,736	75.8
Dufferin	338,985	18,049	357,034	179,139	177,591	91,430	86,465	50.2
Totals	2,216,351	40,199	2,256,550	1,215,649	1,190,837	739,661	301,270	68.0
Lincoln	189,739	1,744	191,483	148,506	149,246	38,769	4,208	77.6
Wentworth	270,456	2,084	272,540	205,991	202,983	43,839	22,710	75.6
Halton	223,527	848	224,375	166,260	165,964	45,947	12,168	74.1
Peel	288,292	235	288,527	233,806	230,808	42,264	12,457	81.0
York	528,784	9,048	537,832	413,820	403,668	77,276	46,736	76.9
Ontario	479,384	19,516	498,900	331,468	327,754	94,991	72,441	66.4
Durham	366,406	2,634	369,040	271,412	270,619	70,071	27,557	73.5
Northumberland	431,668	4,229	435,897	312,132	308,956	101,814	21,951	71.6
Prince Edward	232,406	1,527	233,933	182,919	181,019	42,464	8,550	78.2
Totals	3,010,662	41,865	3,052,527	2,266,314	2,241,017	557,435	228,778	74.2
Len. and Addington	392,448	12,688	405,136	199,012	200,094	123,243	82,881	49.1
Frontenac	567,968	83,432	651,400	202,879	198,631	324,114	124,407	31.1
Leeds and Grenville	730,791	7,091	737,882	408,186	402,626	214,930	114,766	55.3
Dundas	235,291	2,468	237,759	137,770	134,351	69,195	30,794	57.9
Stormont	240,500	7,821	248,321	114,606	112,006	122,815	10,900	46.2
Glengarry	289,083	340	289,423	140,144	135,818	124,080	25,199	48.4
Prescott	257,521	26,570	284,091	128,640	124,545	117,806	37,645	45.3
Russell	226,074	27,213	253,287	76,682	74,244	176,177	428	30.3
Carleton	545,785	17,959	563,744	271,747	260,708	166,345	125,652	48.2
Renfrew	828,292	38,421	866,713	244,926	239,914	546,908	74,879	28.3
Lanark	612,408	46,348	658,756	284,333	279,999	240,164	134,259	43.2
Totals	4,926,161	270,351	5,196,512	2,208,925	2,162,936	2,225,777	761,810	42.5
Victoria	531,649	32,225	563,874	234,089	232,455	214,036	115,749	41.5
Peterborough	497,760	35,377	533,137	214,183	211,556	254,422	64,532	40.2
Haliburton	534,556	22,594	557,150	28,006	25,230	510,626	18,518	5.0
Hastings	894,073	67,215	961,288	320,390	317,321	562,765	78,133	33.3
Totals	2,458,038	157,411	2,615,449	796,668	786,562	1,541,849	276,932	30.5
Muskoka	440,353	62,925	503,278	50,967	50,507	380,193	72,118	10.1
Parry Sound	223,031	32,326	255,357	24,168	21,433	225,272	5,917	9.4
Algoma	241,343	40,355	281,698	34,092	31,089	217,268	30,338	12.1
Totals	904,727	135,606	1,040,333	109,227	103,029	822,733	108,373	10.5
The Province. { 1887	20,874,221	924,796	21,799,017	11,108,358	.....	8,538,783	2,151,876	51.0
{ 1886	20,861,552	897,243	21,758,795	.....	10,938,471	8,676,686	2,143,638	50.3

FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	30,284	588,115	19.4	32,138	712,178	22.2	32,477	654,288	20.1
Kent	60,013	971,010	16.2	63,567	1,390,846	21.9	61,515	1,240,348	20.2
Elgin	43,615	654,225	15.0	42,405	975,315	23.0	44,970	893,949	19.9
Norfolk	31,925	461,954	14.5	34,797	542,485	15.6	33,193	611,516	18.4
Haldimand	33,085	520,758	15.7	34,612	534,409	15.4	33,169	578,372	17.4
Welland	22,826	349,923	15.3	22,761	445,205	19.6	23,096	388,407	16.8
Totals	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	230,280	4,600,438	20.0	228,420	4,366,880	19.1
Lambton	35,499	628,332	17.7	32,259	647,116	20.1	34,111	668,151	19.6
Huron	69,197	948,690	13.7	69,447	1,590,336	22.9	71,860	1,473,418	20.5
Bruce	45,402	656,513	14.5	46,699	1,025,510	22.0	51,911	1,040,483	20.0
Totals	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	148,405	3,262,962	22.0	157,882	3,182,052	20.2
Grey	22,206	363,209	16.5	22,703	451,790	19.9	28,606	587,801	20.5
Simcoe	51,019	881,608	17.3	43,541	741,939	17.0	54,859	1,183,975	21.6
Totals	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	66,244	1,193,729	18.0	83,465	1,771,776	21.2
Middlesex	71,820	1,151,993	16.0	64,948	1,443,145	22.2	75,835	1,548,622	20.4
Oxford	40,590	742,797	18.3	35,179	761,625	21.7	39,744	808,427	20.3
Brant	29,188	435,777	14.9	30,175	502,112	16.6	31,787	611,620	19.2
Perth	48,309	634,780	13.1	47,772	1,076,781	22.5	47,461	990,795	20.9
Wellington	26,077	431,835	16.6	25,401	557,552	22.0	29,345	605,784	20.6
Waterloo	40,647	666,611	16.4	40,011	808,222	20.2	41,054	880,934	21.5
Dufferin	9,423	132,487	14.1	9,998	206,159	20.6	12,087	240,719	19.9
Totals	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	253,484	5,355,596	21.1	277,313	5,686,901	20.5
Lincoln	21,521	347,134	16.1	23,100	432,663	18.7	22,549	438,420	19.4
Wentworth	31,256	517,912	16.6	32,413	507,912	15.7	32,574	655,146	20.1
Halton	21,154	440,638	20.8	20,418	312,600	15.3	23,147	469,862	20.3
Peel	24,349	396,645	16.3	28,791	531,770	18.5	28,258	633,538	22.4
York	34,116	595,065	17.5	29,761	608,315	20.4	40,058	893,839	22.3
Ontario	6,799	127,413	18.7	4,994	106,971	21.4	11,129	248,850	22.4
Durham	3,216	58,692	18.3	2,959	68,678	23.2	3,339	70,501	21.1
Northumberland	9,849	169,893	17.3	9,172	231,318	25.2	9,819	216,109	22.0
Prince Edward	957	17,082	17.9	1,211	26,121	21.6	2,287	36,745	16.1
Totals	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	152,819	2,826,348	18.5	173,160	3,663,010	21.2
Lennox and Addington ..	1,285	13,942	10.9	1,602	32,296	20.2	2,063	36,370	17.6
Frontenac	954	12,936	13.6	903	17,609	19.5	2,084	39,521	19.0
Leeds and Grenville	2,885	40,274	14.0	3,479	72,468	20.8	5,737	105,792	18.4
Dundas	149	2,384	16.0	304	6,688	22.0	1,406	25,041	17.8
Stormont	428	6,848	16.0	312	6,240	20.0	848	15,264	18.0
Glenegarry	279	3,906	14.0	215	3,296	15.3	764	12,298	16.1
Prescott	26	390	15.0	4	80	20.0	89	1,095	12.3
Russell	72	972	13.5	13	312	24.0	237	4,157	17.5
Carleton	821	14,450	17.6	135	2,511	18.6	1,885	27,805	14.5
Renfrew	254	4,542	17.9	275	4,813	17.5	1,214	21,215	17.5
Lanark	1,935	30,825	15.9	2,003	39,760	19.9	3,402	65,602	19.3
Totals	9,088	131,469	14.5	9,245	186,073	20.1	19,729	353,660	17.9
Victoria	7,668	134,343	17.5	9,563	221,001	23.1	9,510	191,119	20.1
Peterborough	8,355	152,646	18.3	9,604	249,704	26.0	10,011	216,799	21.7
Haliburton	118	2,242	19.0	74	1,140	15.4	88	1,397	15.9
Hastings	7,834	115,630	14.8	6,589	172,632	26.2	8,296	160,562	19.4
Totals	23,975	404,861	16.9	25,830	644,477	25.0	27,905	569,877	20.4
Muskoka	60	1,140	19.0	58	870	15.0	56	990	17.7
Parry Sound	27	459	17.0	3	60	20.0	41	754	18.4
Algoma	431	10,991	25.5	34	589	17.3	321	7,404	23.1
Totals	518	12,590	24.3	95	1,519	16.0	418	9,148	21.9
The Province.	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	886,402	18,071,142	20.4	968,292	19,603,304	20.2

SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex.....	1,376	17,723	12.9	1,744	25,288	14.5	1,802	27,679	15.4
Kent.....	3,531	42,372	12.0	3,456	61,932	17.9	2,877	45,490	15.8
Elgin.....	1,084	10,840	10.0	3,356	48,091	14.3	2,137	32,498	15.2
Norfolk.....	781	6,942	8.9	1,056	12,883	12.2	966	13,884	14.4
Haldimand.....	3,015	27,286	9.1	2,891	35,473	12.3	3,062	42,469	13.9
Welland.....	1,054	9,275	8.8	1,528	20,445	13.4	1,907	26,846	14.1
Totals.....	10,841	114,438	10.6	14,031	204,112	14.5	12,751	188,866	14.8
Lambton.....	5,633	39,713	7.1	9,234	128,076	13.9	7,710	111,767	14.5
Huron.....	9,511	71,618	7.5	21,732	264,913	12.2	22,467	298,491	13.3
Bruce.....	12,869	120,840	9.4	15,783	247,301	15.6	15,313	210,104	13.7
Totals.....	28,013	232,171	8.3	46,839	640,290	13.7	45,490	620,362	13.6
Grey.....	31,905	309,478	9.7	38,329	556,920	14.5	47,533	664,288	14.0
Simcoe.....	33,644	358,645	10.7	36,088	693,972	19.2	36,468	555,997	15.2
Totals.....	65,549	668,123	10.2	74,417	1,250,892	16.8	84,001	1,220,285	14.5
Middlesex.....	7,439	57,355	7.7	18,763	252,925	13.5	14,485	218,513	15.1
Oxford.....	6,873	58,077	8.5	13,779	189,323	13.7	12,091	194,947	16.1
Brant.....	586	5,526	9.4	1,495	17,761	11.9	1,544	20,734	13.4
Perth.....	6,876	41,256	6.0	13,084	172,709	13.2	15,944	231,032	14.5
Wellington.....	15,787	123,612	7.8	19,521	286,959	14.7	24,039	338,906	14.1
Waterloo.....	2,873	22,697	7.9	5,529	74,089	13.4	6,641	96,680	14.6
Dufferin.....	18,977	229,432	12.1	17,989	293,401	16.3	20,960	294,427	14.0
Totals.....	59,411	537,955	9.1	90,160	1,287,167	14.3	95,704	1,395,239	14.6
Lincoln.....	1,244	10,624	8.5	2,183	27,768	12.7	2,480	36,935	14.9
Wentworth.....	2,103	19,621	9.3	2,853	37,916	13.3	2,937	44,373	15.1
Halton.....	2,642	25,258	9.6	3,224	44,491	13.8	3,670	54,122	14.7
Peel.....	3,899	108,889	11.0	10,779	160,823	14.9	13,372	219,143	16.4
York.....	23,629	256,138	10.8	24,754	461,662	18.7	27,528	468,152	17.0
Ontario.....	42,499	563,112	13.3	46,157	977,144	21.2	48,625	842,428	17.3
Durham.....	29,107	366,166	12.6	31,535	540,510	17.1	41,132	685,563	16.7
Northumberland.....	22,511	246,045	10.9	25,154	378,316	15.0	30,550	441,621	15.1
Prince Edward.....	5,705	79,870	14.0	5,877	87,332	14.9	7,473	103,934	13.9
Totals.....	139,339	1,675,723	12.0	152,516	2,715,962	17.8	177,767	2,896,271	16.3
Lennox and Addington..	5,616	70,705	12.6	5,930	90,492	15.3	6,984	106,138	15.2
Frontenac.....	7,186	88,963	12.4	8,237	129,403	15.7	8,763	138,621	15.8
Leeds and Grenville....	13,890	161,402	11.6	14,663	256,163	17.5	14,051	234,454	16.7
Dundas.....	5,534	92,252	16.7	5,940	129,492	21.8	4,877	95,145	19.5
Stormont.....	5,276	89,692	17.0	5,372	99,919	18.6	4,503	83,913	18.6
Glengarry.....	8,531	139,908	16.4	8,932	166,760	18.7	7,983	135,320	17.0
Prescott.....	8,519	120,799	14.2	9,125	199,655	21.9	8,169	132,388	16.2
Russell.....	3,980	59,023	14.8	4,480	86,822	19.4	4,369	74,950	17.2
Carleton.....	19,251	328,422	17.1	21,140	356,420	16.9	22,421	383,696	17.1
Renfrew.....	22,067	272,769	12.4	24,695	411,666	16.7	24,756	416,633	16.8
Lanark.....	14,280	175,358	12.3	14,373	225,944	15.7	14,400	229,572	15.9
Totals.....	114,130	1,599,293	14.0	122,887	2,152,736	17.5	121,276	2,030,830	16.7
Victoria.....	23,646	270,274	11.4	27,708	463,278	16.7	34,173	515,480	15.1
Peterborough.....	23,181	261,945	11.3	25,185	425,627	16.9	26,387	370,253	14.0
Haliburton.....	1,334	17,676	13.3	1,062	17,459	16.4	1,317	16,303	12.4
Hastings.....	12,870	137,452	10.7	14,734	236,481	16.1	17,352	277,976	16.0
Totals.....	61,031	687,347	11.3	68,689	1,142,845	16.6	79,229	1,180,012	14.9
Muskoka.....	1,334	15,755	11.8	1,191	18,079	15.2	1,565	23,510	15.0
Parry Sound.....	901	13,668	15.2	1,202	18,883	15.7	1,699	28,629	16.9
Algoma.....	4,272	88,644	20.8	5,533	87,587	15.8	6,622	129,875	19.6
Totals.....	6,507	118,067	18.1	7,926	124,549	15.7	9,886	182,014	18.4
The Province.....	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	577,465	9,518,553	16.5	626,104	9,713,879	15.5

BARLEY.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Barley in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,406	69,004	28.7	2,894	80,540	27.8	2,266	62,184	27.4
Kent	5,942	141,360	23.8	4,954	141,883	28.6	5,691	150,437	26.4
Elgin	4,206	87,653	20.8	4,047	119,467	29.5	4,384	117,164	26.7
Norfolk	6,374	123,337	19.4	5,806	136,209	23.5	6,050	157,306	26.0
Haldimand	13,176	227,550	17.3	14,347	345,045	24.1	14,810	326,500	22.0
Welland	3,638	70,468	19.4	3,503	74,894	21.4	4,105	96,337	23.5
Totals	35,742	719,372	20.1	35,551	898,038	25.3	37,306	909,928	24.4
Lambton	13,901	307,490	22.1	12,205	363,831	29.8	14,397	363,586	25.3
Huron	27,975	694,619	24.8	21,720	613,807	28.3	25,692	716,884	27.9
Bruce	19,036	423,805	22.2	19,757	524,548	26.6	18,402	489,626	26.6
Totals	60,932	1,425,914	23.4	53,682	1,502,186	28.0	58,491	1,569,596	26.8
Grey	23,734	514,316	21.7	25,271	616,360	24.4	24,230	609,582	25.2
Simcoe	34,316	793,729	23.1	28,741	807,047	28.1	28,180	751,865	26.7
Totals	58,050	1,308,045	22.5	54,012	1,423,407	26.4	52,410	1,361,447	26.0
Middlesex	13,884	311,905	22.5	11,749	342,013	29.1	14,728	383,262	26.0
Oxford	17,184	415,853	24.2	13,604	421,180	31.0	16,487	491,192	29.8
Brant	21,389	479,114	22.4	18,206	469,533	25.8	16,395	446,682	27.2
Perth	15,739	390,799	24.8	13,243	397,687	30.0	17,653	509,742	28.9
Wellington	35,489	840,734	23.7	33,145	931,706	28.1	33,436	925,886	27.7
Waterloo	15,422	391,102	25.4	14,734	418,446	28.4	15,046	451,566	30.0
Dufferin	13,140	318,645	24.3	13,039	348,011	26.7	11,045	282,499	25.6
Totals	132,247	3,148,152	23.8	117,720	3,328,576	28.3	124,790	3,490,829	28.0
Lincoln	3,545	62,888	17.7	3,152	70,006	22.2	4,134	104,151	25.2
Wentworth	13,630	295,635	21.7	12,883	314,088	24.4	11,899	329,404	27.7
Halton	13,299	331,943	25.0	13,944	330,333	23.7	12,386	341,974	27.6
Peel	37,705	891,346	23.6	33,636	852,000	25.3	32,061	892,977	27.9
York	62,396	1,548,045	24.8	57,859	1,720,727	29.7	53,790	1,542,819	28.7
Ontario	40,093	1,016,758	25.4	37,882	1,194,041	31.5	35,824	1,016,781	28.4
Durham	51,357	1,194,564	23.3	52,320	1,555,474	29.7	44,326	1,231,645	27.8
Northumberland	49,522	972,612	19.6	48,319	1,101,190	22.8	44,723	1,064,096	23.8
Prince Edward	38,668	684,037	17.7	34,748	684,883	19.7	40,267	818,919	20.3
Totals	310,215	6,997,828	22.6	294,743	7,822,742	26.5	279,410	7,342,766	26.3
Lennox and Addington..	36,602	741,557	20.3	37,846	870,458	23.0	41,414	941,625	22.7
Frontenac	13,394	238,011	17.8	13,422	323,202	24.1	18,172	441,614	24.3
Leeds and Grenville....	9,680	221,381	22.9	10,282	269,697	26.2	11,119	283,146	25.5
Dundas	4,729	118,225	25.0	5,117	152,487	29.8	7,127	216,462	30.4
Stormont	1,838	48,394	26.3	1,693	46,727	27.6	2,398	68,033	28.4
Glengarry	2,256	46,022	20.4	2,047	48,780	23.8	2,079	48,094	23.1
Prescott	3,331	86,273	25.9	2,702	90,517	33.5	2,300	59,546	25.9
Russell	1,802	42,041	23.3	1,345	32,509	24.2	1,340	33,329	24.9
Carleton	8,130	237,802	29.3	9,343	260,857	27.9	7,351	213,421	29.0
Renfrew	1,921	34,059	17.7	1,357	35,512	28.4	1,242	31,202	25.2
Lanark	3,057	61,843	20.2	2,763	74,905	27.1	2,489	67,691	27.2
Totals	86,740	1,875,608	21.6	87,917	2,208,651	25.1	97,031	2,404,263	24.8
Victoria	34,083	783,909	23.0	34,124	857,195	25.1	28,961	728,421	25.2
Peterborough	14,099	256,884	18.2	15,498	391,789	25.3	13,609	339,528	24.9
Haliburton	285	5,700	20.0	245	6,034	24.6	281	6,878	24.0
Hastings	33,406	577,258	17.3	39,881	1,018,162	25.5	40,420	968,706	24.0
Totals	81,873	1,623,751	19.8	89,748	2,273,180	25.3	83,271	2,043,533	24.5
Muskoka	589	13,064	22.2	668	13,834	20.7	558	12,201	21.9
Parry Sound	525	10,106	19.3	1,026	25,311	24.7	709	16,943	23.9
Algoma	433	12,990	30.0	711	16,353	23.0	564	14,907	26.4
Totals	1,547	36,160	23.4	2,405	55,498	23.1	1,831	44,051	24.1
The Province.	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	735,778	19,512,278	26.5	734,540	19,166,413	26.1

OATS.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	32,445	1,297,800	40.0	28,852	1,253,908	43.5	27,568	1,091,454	39.6
Kent	34,326	1,251,183	36.5	32,616	1,422,384	43.6	31,677	1,297,524	41.0
Elgin	33,131	1,065,162	32.2	30,410	1,288,168	42.4	31,293	1,208,268	38.6
Norfolk	28,135	598,150	21.3	24,213	790,797	32.7	26,052	873,719	33.5
Haldimand	22,780	577,929	25.4	21,241	711,998	33.5	21,183	708,800	33.5
Welland	21,160	556,296	26.3	17,157	587,113	34.2	18,583	595,218	32.0
Totals	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	154,489	6,054,368	39.2	156,356	5,774,983	36.9
Lambton	40,519	1,258,925	31.1	37,110	1,443,950	38.9	36,930	1,371,192	37.1
Huron	78,530	2,840,430	36.2	73,289	2,708,029	37.0	70,835	2,690,121	38.0
Bruce	61,746	1,835,091	29.7	59,023	2,026,260	34.3	54,700	1,883,203	34.4
Totals	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,422	6,178,239	36.5	162,465	5,944,516	36.6
Grey	90,888	2,602,123	28.6	87,139	2,872,101	33.0	79,253	2,625,874	33.1
Simcoe	66,934	1,910,966	28.6	68,014	2,584,532	38.0	58,781	2,047,962	34.8
Totals	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	155,153	5,456,633	35.2	138,034	4,673,836	33.9
Middlesex	72,309	2,350,042	32.5	68,745	2,700,304	39.3	67,274	2,614,524	38.9
Oxford	54,971	1,696,955	30.9	51,197	2,066,823	40.4	49,560	1,946,620	39.3
Brant	18,595	499,648	26.9	16,946	583,451	34.4	17,639	659,181	37.4
Perth	58,300	2,102,881	36.1	54,171	2,235,095	41.3	51,745	2,110,035	40.8
Wellington	77,013	2,389,713	31.0	69,930	2,587,410	37.0	64,236	2,358,399	36.7
Waterloo	36,396	1,193,789	32.8	34,184	1,198,833	35.1	32,935	1,264,152	38.4
Dufferin	31,944	1,034,347	32.4	29,152	1,065,214	36.5	26,536	924,034	34.8
Totals	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	324,325	12,437,130	38.3	309,925	11,876,945	38.3
Lincoln	18,451	426,772	23.1	16,277	509,796	31.3	17,422	589,643	33.8
Wentworth	28,861	744,902	25.8	27,797	978,176	35.2	27,673	1,044,670	37.8
Halton	18,729	579,850	31.0	18,144	583,692	32.2	17,682	647,059	36.6
Peel	28,882	893,320	30.9	27,143	922,862	34.0	26,549	1,001,506	37.7
York	66,076	2,192,402	33.2	62,423	2,554,349	40.9	59,003	2,380,411	40.3
Ontario	48,812	1,600,545	32.8	49,123	2,079,377	42.3	45,331	1,728,603	38.1
Durham	33,122	962,194	29.1	34,202	1,330,800	38.9	32,145	1,188,303	37.0
Northumberland	33,194	723,301	21.8	31,324	972,297	31.0	28,543	888,190	31.1
Prince Edward	13,747	271,916	19.8	15,482	468,950	30.3	13,527	374,145	27.7
Totals	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	281,915	10,400,299	36.9	267,875	9,842,530	36.7
Lennox and Addington	24,721	564,875	22.9	23,922	713,593	29.8	21,552	647,924	30.1
Frontenac	28,114	551,034	19.6	27,953	824,614	29.5	25,954	777,017	29.9
Leeds & Grenville	66,032	1,798,051	27.2	67,448	2,241,972	33.2	61,769	2,047,862	33.2
Dundas	29,716	841,854	28.3	31,351	1,254,040	40.0	28,168	1,044,798	37.1
Stormont	24,371	792,057	32.5	25,398	990,522	39.0	24,332	873,772	35.9
Glengarry	30,454	913,620	30.0	30,930	984,502	31.8	29,658	1,018,802	34.4
Prescott	27,632	889,198	32.2	27,039	1,015,585	37.6	25,326	809,147	31.9
Russell	19,261	561,843	29.2	20,091	680,683	33.9	17,813	593,136	33.3
Carleton	61,003	1,960,026	32.1	63,448	2,066,501	32.6	56,108	2,071,239	36.9
Renfrew	42,327	954,474	22.6	42,741	1,466,016	34.3	37,877	1,256,754	33.2
Lanark	40,619	965,920	23.8	40,430	1,280,418	31.7	34,634	1,157,387	33.4
Totals	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	400,751	13,518,446	33.7	363,191	12,297,838	33.9
Victoria	41,216	1,233,595	29.9	38,204	1,381,839	36.2	35,710	1,207,262	33.8
Peterborough	31,135	757,515	24.3	30,425	1,019,238	33.5	27,986	916,177	32.7
Haliburton	4,928	114,576	23.3	4,980	174,300	35.0	4,573	128,640	28.1
Hastings	42,510	912,690	21.5	45,107	1,494,846	33.1	40,608	1,239,308	30.5
Totals	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	118,716	4,070,223	34.3	108,877	3,491,387	32.1
Muskoka	9,326	242,756	26.0	9,225	277,765	30.1	7,997	240,542	30.1
Parry Sound	4,116	131,712	32.0	3,756	130,070	34.6	4,232	139,886	33.1
Algoma	4,986	205,673	41.3	4,149	142,435	34.3	3,670	136,714	37.3
Totals	18,428	580,141	31.5	17,130	550,270	32.1	15,899	517,142	32.5
The Province	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2	1,522,622	54,419,177	35.7

RYE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	659	12,468	18.9	664	13,751	20.7	780	16,009	20.5
Kent	1,051	17,268	16.4	541	9,976	18.4	589	12,375	21.0
Elgin	1,033	15,753	15.3	958	16,669	17.4	1,152	19,400	16.8
Norfolk	7,236	78,438	10.8	5,967	82,703	13.9	7,071	102,201	14.5
Haldimand	187	2,338	12.5	273	4,300	15.8	947	16,116	17.0
Welland	509	7,238	14.2	502	10,442	20.8	672	11,670	17.4
Totals	10,675	133,503	12.5	8,905	137,841	15.5	11,211	177,771	15.9
Lambton	55	825	15.0	46	782	17.0	192	3,056	15.9
Huron	218	3,968	18.2	238	7,140	30.0	277	5,040	18.2
Bruce	346	5,422	15.7	300	4,500	15.0	380	6,036	15.9
Totals	619	10,215	16.5	584	12,422	21.3	849	14,132	16.6
Grey	470	9,165	19.5	140	2,800	20.0	562	9,814	17.5
Simcoe	1,419	22,505	15.9	1,085	16,926	15.6	2,226	42,113	18.9
Totals	1,889	31,670	16.8	1,225	19,726	16.1	2,788	51,927	18.6
Middlesex	535	7,758	14.5	178	3,427	19.3	441	7,522	17.1
Oxford	672	8,602	12.8	600	12,198	20.3	1,076	15,729	14.6
Brant	967	12,893	13.3	425	6,460	15.2	842	12,202	14.5
Perth	414	4,140	10.0	123	2,460	20.0	258	3,753	14.5
Wellington	683	10,245	15.0	348	6,473	18.6	818	14,404	17.6
Waterloo	341	5,968	17.5	322	5,690	17.7	550	9,763	17.8
Dufferin	688	9,632	14.0	586	14,650	25.0	898	15,855	17.8
Totals	4,300	59,238	13.8	2,582	51,358	19.9	4,883	79,228	16.2
Lincoln	65	910	14.0	293	5,066	17.3	501	7,905	15.8
Wentworth	666	9,191	13.8	244	3,782	15.5	925	16,122	17.4
Halton	245	3,756	15.3	212	3,286	15.5	501	8,458	16.9
Peel	123	1,476	12.0	423	8,460	20.0	1,499	30,349	20.2
York	610	9,913	16.3	615	9,489	15.4	1,882	29,456	15.7
Ontario	1,459	22,863	15.7	1,494	21,215	14.2	3,112	55,019	17.7
Durham	3,568	43,101	12.1	3,727	56,762	15.2	5,327	80,491	15.1
Northumberland	9,035	100,831	11.2	6,986	101,157	14.5	11,610	160,435	13.8
Prince Edward	6,249	74,113	11.9	7,880	107,877	13.7	9,193	126,738	13.8
Totals	22,020	266,154	12.1	21,874	317,094	14.5	34,550	514,973	14.9
Lennox and Addington	2,872	40,811	14.2	3,610	57,255	15.9	5,612	84,914	15.1
Frontenac	1,015	12,495	12.3	726	11,333	15.6	3,963	67,005	16.9
Leeds and Grenville	1,776	22,289	12.6	2,298	36,768	16.0	7,718	137,408	17.8
Dundas	693	8,316	12.0	945	20,223	21.4	1,589	37,411	23.5
Stormont	181	3,801	21.0	207	5,036	24.3	547	11,555	21.1
Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....	22	330	15.0	66	1,157	17.5
Prescott	50	663	13.3	270	5,281	19.6	310	5,715	18.4
Russell	24	720	30.0	.....	.....	.....	268	5,237	19.5
Carleton	3,317	53,570	16.2	3,040	57,456	18.9	6,987	125,160	17.9
Renfrew	4,821	65,999	13.7	4,915	104,198	21.2	7,038	139,883	19.9
Lanark	1,233	18,450	14.4	2,140	35,524	16.6	5,465	106,538	19.5
Totals	16,032	227,114	14.2	18,173	333,404	18.3	39,563	721,983	18.2
Victoria	365	7,300	20.0	773	10,822	14.0	1,168	19,105	16.4
Peterborough	2,133	27,153	12.7	3,059	50,994	16.7	3,445	55,576	16.1
Haliburton	258	3,225	12.5	150	2,207	14.7	286	4,832	16.9
Hastings	9,583	121,129	12.6	9,794	157,977	16.1	15,517	242,616	15.6
Totals	12,339	158,807	12.9	13,776	222,000	16.1	20,416	322,129	15.8
Muskoka	248	4,216	17.0	341	6,138	18.0	423	8,434	19.9
Parry Sound	55	825	15.0	242	5,324	22.0	408	8,619	21.1
Algoma	185	3,145	17.0	77	1,155	15.0	115	1,996	17.4
Totals	488	8,186	16.8	660	12,617	19.1	946	19,049	20.1
The Province	68,362	894,887	13.1	67,779	1,106,462	16.3	115,206	1,901,192	16.5

PEASE.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	5,574	82,774	14.9	4,399	82,217	18.7	3,850	70,637	18.3
Kent	16,297	262,708	16.1	12,878	297,739	23.1	8,980	179,561	20.0
Elgin	17,862	200,054	11.2	15,758	371,731	23.6	11,368	207,405	18.2
Norfolk	20,196	192,468	9.5	16,769	366,403	21.9	13,650	253,636	18.6
Haldimand	14,120	156,308	11.1	17,880	395,506	22.1	12,693	228,572	18.0
Welland	5,412	75,227	13.9	4,071	75,354	18.5	3,898	64,696	16.6
Totals	79,461	969,539	12.2	71,755	1,588,950	22.1	54,439	1,004,507	18.5
Lambton	13,685	169,147	12.4	12,344	299,836	24.3	8,507	160,728	18.9
Huron	36,306	806,719	22.2	34,181	824,788	24.1	29,923	679,784	22.7
Bruce	39,263	883,025	22.5	39,887	947,715	23.8	35,786	835,470	23.3
Totals	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	86,412	2,072,339	24.0	74,216	1,675,982	22.6
Grey	46,286	943,309	20.4	46,570	1,065,056	22.9	43,923	966,022	22.0
Simcoe	32,068	566,321	17.7	34,241	810,484	23.7	30,554	671,560	22.0
Totals	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	80,811	1,875,540	23.2	74,477	1,637,582	22.0
Middlesex	27,294	466,454	17.1	25,567	596,478	23.3	19,560	379,397	19.4
Oxford	19,025	330,464	17.4	18,449	456,428	24.7	14,131	308,808	21.9
Brant	10,050	95,173	9.5	9,989	209,769	21.0	8,604	161,413	18.8
Perth	24,245	535,814	22.1	23,125	630,388	27.3	21,202	493,893	23.3
Wellington	40,801	861,309	21.1	38,298	970,088	25.3	36,240	831,378	22.9
Waterloo	15,736	243,436	15.5	15,467	366,104	23.7	13,407	297,737	22.2
Dufferin	11,872	251,568	21.2	10,454	254,137	24.3	10,990	228,818	20.8
Totals	149,023	2,784,218	18.7	141,349	3,483,392	24.6	124,134	2,701,444	21.8
Lincoln	5,723	64,842	11.3	5,210	104,669	20.1	4,457	79,780	17.9
Wentworth	12,436	175,348	14.1	11,121	246,886	22.2	9,788	195,183	19.9
Halton	11,734	136,466	11.6	10,757	248,272	23.1	10,162	215,062	21.2
Peel	14,981	221,569	14.8	13,698	299,575	21.9	12,674	260,081	20.5
York	29,657	570,897	19.3	29,672	694,622	23.4	26,397	578,929	22.0
Ontario	31,585	530,312	16.8	29,767	736,733	24.8	25,374	544,374	21.1
Durham	24,251	385,348	15.9	21,769	517,449	23.8	21,779	440,670	20.2
Northumberland	23,388	242,767	10.4	20,831	442,659	21.3	20,211	349,765	17.3
Prince Edward	22,979	252,769	11.0	17,619	364,889	20.7	11,002	191,132	17.4
Totals	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	160,444	3,655,754	22.8	142,204	2,854,976	20.1
Lennox and Addington	9,181	110,539	12.0	9,816	209,964	21.4	8,755	165,368	18.9
Frontenac	10,625	122,188	11.5	12,607	235,247	18.7	11,575	211,144	18.2
Leeds and Grenville	6,246	103,371	16.6	6,012	124,509	20.7	6,372	125,332	19.7
Dundas	1,761	35,220	20.0	1,400	32,620	23.3	1,777	39,320	22.1
Stormont	2,469	43,825	17.8	2,573	52,489	20.4	2,784	57,479	20.6
Glengarry	4,944	108,768	22.0	6,214	110,299	17.8	6,464	119,128	18.4
Prescott	7,090	123,721	17.5	7,758	160,048	20.6	10,313	161,731	15.7
Russell	3,155	59,314	18.8	3,714	64,735	17.4	4,306	85,648	19.9
Carleton	12,790	269,741	21.1	14,012	289,208	20.6	13,439	289,276	21.5
Renfrew	20,808	320,866	15.8	23,073	439,541	19.1	20,774	413,124	19.9
Lanark	11,755	183,966	15.7	12,466	258,171	20.7	11,369	254,257	22.4
Totals	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	99,645	1,976,831	19.8	97,928	1,921,807	19.6
Victoria	18,219	322,112	17.7	16,962	382,663	22.6	16,012	328,383	20.5
Peterborough	15,959	207,467	13.0	17,046	362,398	21.3	15,124	294,746	19.5
Haliburton	1,735	32,531	18.8	1,553	33,001	21.3	1,546	30,243	19.6
Hastings	19,769	220,622	11.2	20,472	460,211	22.5	17,955	316,078	17.6
Totals	55,682	782,732	14.1	56,033	1,238,273	22.1	50,637	969,450	19.1
Muskoka	2,816	54,011	19.2	2,744	62,879	22.9	2,635	54,450	20.7
Parry Sound	1,208	30,599	25.3	1,133	21,856	19.3	1,277	27,181	21.3
Algoma	3,900	121,875	31.3	3,607	67,920	18.8	3,260	85,071	26.1
Totals	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,487	152,655	20.4	7,172	166,702	23.2
The Province	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	703,936	16,043,734	22.8	625,207	12,932,450	20.7

CORN.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.
Essex	29,523	1,858,768	63.0	31,294	2,347,050	75.0	30,252	2,240,972	74.1
Kent	23,568	1,146,583	48.7	26,544	1,928,422	72.7	25,422	1,822,429	71.7
Elgin	13,805	722,692	52.4	13,177	1,032,154	78.3	14,291	1,033,031	72.3
Norfolk	13,758	435,716	31.7	13,141	952,723	72.5	13,723	858,777	62.6
Haldimand	1,214	73,775	60.8	1,121	81,485	72.7	1,639	102,787	62.7
Welland	5,267	323,025	61.3	4,996	342,376	68.5	6,134	368,838	60.1
Totals	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	90,273	6,684,210	74.0	91,461	6,426,834	70.3
Lambton	6,209	307,780	49.6	5,755	373,787	65.0	6,823	404,505	59.3
Huron	923	76,729	83.1	1,014	79,853	78.8	1,434	100,358	70.0
Bruce	416	20,800	50.0	441	30,870	70.0	385	21,920	56.9
Totals	7,548	405,309	53.7	7,210	484,510	67.2	8,642	526,783	61.0
Grey	436	17,440	40.0	371	22,260	60.0	326	16,818	51.6
Simcoe	757	20,187	26.7	763	43,873	57.5	684	34,262	50.1
Totals	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,134	66,133	58.3	1,010	51,080	50.6
Middlesex	9,130	457,048	50.1	9,696	649,050	66.9	10,048	679,378	67.6
Oxford	7,501	379,926	50.7	7,014	465,519	66.4	8,047	502,437	62.4
Brant	4,005	193,562	48.3	3,836	276,499	72.1	4,355	297,641	68.3
Perth	787	41,973	53.3	460	32,200	70.0	625	41,603	66.6
Wellington	490	24,500	50.0	284	17,040	60.0	481	28,490	59.2
Waterloo	777	27,972	36.0	726	55,662	76.7	1,301	84,875	65.2
Dufferin	98	3,920	40.0	32	1,920	60.0	55	2,979	54.2
Totals	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	22,048	1,497,890	67.9	24,912	1,637,403	65.7
Lincoln	6,036	320,089	53.0	5,262	338,768	64.4	5,888	369,557	62.8
Wentworth	4,210	229,782	54.6	3,118	208,657	66.9	4,352	313,721	72.1
Halton	930	24,800	26.7	818	32,720	40.0	965	50,613	52.4
Peel	395	15,800	40.0	359	22,438	62.5	352	20,162	57.3
York	1,121	58,853	52.5	903	58,695	65.0	1,202	77,838	64.8
Ontario	2,296	98,407	42.9	2,005	126,977	63.3	2,253	124,477	55.2
Durham	1,592	50,037	31.4	1,271	74,849	58.9	1,721	88,758	51.6
Northumberland	3,572	163,419	45.8	2,982	159,626	53.5	3,473	185,271	53.3
Prince Edward	4,939	191,386	38.8	2,699	121,455	45.0	5,474	230,793	42.2
Totals	25,091	1,132,573	45.9	19,417	1,144,185	58.9	25,680	1,461,190	56.9
Lennox and Addington	1,746	72,023	41.3	1,388	78,186	56.3	2,066	100,660	48.7
Frontenac	1,392	63,712	45.8	1,172	56,256	48.0	1,572	79,810	50.8
Leeds and Grenville	4,859	316,272	65.1	3,460	225,592	65.2	4,623	271,088	58.6
Dundas	1,283	117,613	91.7	1,325	86,125	65.0	1,374	94,019	68.4
Stormont	1,162	65,851	56.7	746	44,760	60.0	1,225	65,219	53.2
Glengarry	474	23,700	50.0	317	22,190	70.0	688	29,826	43.4
Prescott	960	56,726	59.1	1,337	72,198	54.0	1,326	64,475	48.6
Russell	373	10,258	27.5	234	15,989	68.3	403	18,102	44.9
Carleton	925	43,318	46.8	1,011	38,418	38.0	1,110	54,409	49.0
Renfrew	426	25,560	60.0	263	18,410	70.0	443	25,156	56.8
Lanark	958	50,228	52.4	928	43,616	47.0	1,204	57,255	47.6
Totals	14,558	845,261	58.1	12,181	701,740	57.6	16,034	860,019	53.6
Victoria	537	26,850	50.0	237	20,145	85.0	425	25,045	58.9
Peterborough	376	10,528	28.0	159	10,601	66.7	338	16,677	49.3
Haliburton	90	3,600	40.0	73	3,650	50.0	121	5,809	48.0
Hastings	4,338	221,238	51.0	3,560	183,945	51.7	4,995	238,996	47.8
Totals	5,341	262,216	49.1	4,029	218,341	54.2	5,879	286,527	48.7
Muskoka	169	9,506	56.3	160	6,200	38.8	202	7,747	38.4
Parry Sound	35	1,400	40.0	34	1,700	50.0	33	1,520	46.1
Algoma	35	1,400	40.0	8	400	50.0	54	2,498	46.3
Totals	239	12,306	51.5	202	8,300	41.1	289	11,765	40.7
The Province	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	156,494	10,805,309	69.0	173,907	11,261,601	64.8

BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	487	10,310	21.2	660	17,932	27.2	586	15,150	25.9
Kent	919	15,807	17.2	875	18,813	21.5	857	19,771	23.1
Elgin	1,372	19,963	14.6	1,484	29,383	19.8	1,271	25,938	20.4
Norfolk	4,912	74,712	15.2	4,827	99,678	20.7	4,858	94,767	19.5
Haldimand	798	9,895	12.4	946	20,812	22.0	697	13,020	18.7
Welland	1,584	26,136	16.5	1,976	37,406	18.9	1,731	33,059	19.1
Totals	10,072	156,823	15.6	10,768	224,024	20.8	10,000	201,705	20.2
Lambton	311	8,008	25.8	312	4,265	13.7	410	9,457	23.1
Huron	243	6,075	25.0	501	8,016	16.0	278	5,265	18.9
Bruce	469	11,256	24.0	618	10,815	17.5	345	6,493	18.8
Totals	1,023	25,339	24.8	1,431	23,096	16.1	1,033	21,215	20.5
Grey	386	4,439	11.5	454	9,838	21.7	344	6,286	18.3
Simcoe	449	6,735	15.0	542	8,672	16.0	356	5,780	16.2
Totals	835	11,174	13.4	996	18,510	18.6	700	12,066	17.2
Middlesex	773	8,812	11.4	846	16,497	19.5	587	10,362	17.7
Oxford	622	6,220	10.0	572	13,345	23.3	646	13,064	20.2
Brant	731	7,676	10.5	574	13,122	22.9	708	14,137	20.0
Perth	117	1,170	10.0	193	3,860	20.0	130	2,724	21.0
Wellington	75	1,500	20.0	171	4,019	23.5	131	2,991	22.8
Waterloo	107	2,140	20.0	96	2,112	22.0	102	2,198	21.5
Dufferin	224	4,480	20.0	119	2,152	18.0	113	2,146	19.0
Totals	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,571	55,107	21.4	2,417	47,622	19.7
Lincoln	562	8,930	15.9	673	15,634	23.2	683	17,111	25.1
Wentworth	503	8,048	16.0	744	15,349	20.6	693	15,349	22.1
Halton	172	2,580	15.0	148	2,664	18.0	160	2,771	17.3
Peel	207	3,105	15.0	50	1,000	20.0	214	3,970	18.6
York	248	3,100	12.5	322	6,978	21.7	289	6,285	21.7
Ontario	405	7,561	18.7	504	15,120	30.0	371	8,446	22.8
Durham	1,208	23,471	19.4	1,390	30,066	21.6	955	19,847	20.8
Northumberland	6,501	128,395	19.8	7,707	174,872	22.7	4,969	107,207	21.6
Prince Edward	7,226	130,429	18.1	7,857	170,575	21.7	6,350	137,891	21.7
Totals	17,032	315,619	18.5	19,395	432,258	22.3	14,684	318,877	21.7
Lennox and Addington	2,802	43,151	15.4	4,548	105,059	23.1	2,768	67,351	24.3
Frontenac	1,981	34,093	17.2	1,698	39,411	23.2	1,578	37,012	23.5
Leeds and Grenville	4,515	81,089	18.0	5,071	122,110	24.1	5,303	125,643	23.7
Dundas	1,586	27,755	17.5	1,423	44,725	31.4	1,438	38,937	27.1
Stormont	1,998	44,955	22.5	1,903	66,605	35.0	2,142	57,647	26.9
Glengarry	713	11,408	16.0	688	15,480	22.5	926	23,837	25.7
Prescott	1,373	13,730	10.0	1,507	40,900	27.1	1,670	35,148	21.0
Russell	998	13,307	13.3	1,228	39,296	32.0	1,034	24,052	23.3
Carleton	4,390	41,310	9.4	3,912	106,054	27.1	3,946	83,736	21.2
Renfrew	1,266	19,357	15.3	1,312	40,672	31.0	1,153	27,421	23.8
Lanark	4,739	54,783	11.6	5,699	136,776	24.0	6,148	147,192	23.9
Totals	26,361	384,938	14.6	28,989	757,088	26.1	28,106	667,976	23.8
Victoria	373	3,357	9.0	370	5,550	15.0	410	6,371	15.5
Peterborough	997	11,366	11.4	850	20,400	24.0	751	15,242	20.3
Haliburton	143	1,716	12.0	185	4,163	22.5	251	3,588	14.3
Hastings	4,274	71,233	16.7	4,916	128,996	26.2	3,704	89,245	24.1
Totals	5,787	87,672	15.1	6,321	159,109	25.2	5,116	114,446	22.4
Muskoka	274	9,590	35.0	241	7,953	33.0	293	8,533	29.1
Parry Sound	21	420	20.0	65	1,300	20.0	116	2,760	23.8
Algoma	89	1,780	20.0	15	263	17.5	51	1,256	24.6
Totals	384	11,790	30.7	321	9,516	29.6	460	12,549	27.3
The Province	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	70,792	1,678,708	23.7	62,516	1,396,456	22.3

BEANS.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the five years 1882-7 (1883 not included); also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the five years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	341	5,286	15.5	483	12,075	25.0	458	11,560	25.2
Kent	12,605	152,521	12.1	12,069	267,932	22.2	11,184	211,018	18.9
Elgin	946	12,676	13.4	883	23,550	26.7	1,068	23,370	21.9
Norfolk	298	3,874	13.0	350	6,139	17.5	691	12,713	18.4
Haldimand	55	825	15.0	35	525	15.0	128	2,700	21.1
Welland	289	3,009	10.4	479	9,523	19.9	707	11,248	15.9
Totals	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,299	319,744	22.4	14,236	272,609	19.1
Lambton	375	5,085	13.6	359	7,259	20.2	371	7,406	20.0
Huron	48	1,120	23.3	182	5,460	30.0	109	2,972	27.3
Bruce	126	2,520	20.0	162	1,944	12.0	108	1,867	17.3
Totals	549	8,725	15.9	703	14,663	20.9	588	12,245	20.8
Grey	106	1,484	14.0	96	2,176	22.7	113	1,830	16.2
Simcoe	60	1,875	31.3	106	2,650	25.0	96	2,020	21.0
Totals	166	3,359	20.2	202	4,826	23.9	209	3,850	18.4
Middlesex	165	2,035	12.3	228	4,332	19.0	330	6,107	18.5
Oxford	134	3,350	25.0	126	3,150	25.0	220	6,368	28.9
Brant	120	1,230	10.3	209	4,347	20.8	558	10,093	18.1
Perth	74	1,332	18.0	30	900	30.0	60	1,454	24.2
Wellington	42	756	18.0	55	1,100	20.0	33	641	19.4
Waterloo	28	560	20.0	62	1,240	20.0	35	729	20.8
Dufferin	27	729	27.0	33	660	20.0	17	378	22.2
Totals	590	9,992	16.9	743	15,729	21.2	1,253	25,770	20.6
Lincoln	99	1,208	12.2	125	2,813	22.5	147	2,976	20.2
Wentworth	109	1,908	17.5	66	1,980	30.0	128	2,576	20.1
Halton	35	642	18.3	81	1,620	20.0	42	807	19.2
Peel	43	860	20.0	40	800	20.0	60	1,574	26.2
York	91	2,093	23.0	65	2,059	31.7	136	3,831	28.2
Ontario	64	1,446	22.6	117	3,510	30.0	295	6,875	23.3
Durham	286	4,035	14.1	235	4,794	20.4	310	6,353	20.5
Northumberland	284	6,026	21.2	345	10,902	31.6	504	11,173	22.2
Prince Edward	435	4,829	11.1	832	15,533	18.7	482	10,160	21.1
Totals	1,446	23,047	15.9	1,906	44,011	23.1	2,104	46,325	22.0
Lennox and Addington ..	211	3,412	16.2	221	3,536	16.0	181	3,326	18.4
Frontenac	217	4,883	22.5	401	11,160	27.8	334	9,349	28.0
Leeds and Grenville	326	7,873	24.2	314	9,106	29.0	369	8,281	22.4
Dundas	296	5,920	20.0	194	5,626	29.0	195	4,850	24.9
Stormont	121	2,420	20.0	74	1,665	22.5	141	4,009	28.4
Glengarry	72	1,440	20.0	100	3,000	30.0	91	2,610	28.7
Prescott	290	5,055	17.4	345	8,798	25.5	497	14,884	29.9
Russell	132	1,804	13.7	158	2,370	15.0	238	5,356	22.5
Carleton	342	4,388	12.8	428	10,028	23.4	459	10,529	22.9
Renfrew	346	5,536	16.0	419	13,127	31.3	455	11,130	24.5
Lanark	218	4,033	18.5	108	3,060	28.3	213	5,021	23.6
Totals	2,571	46,764	18.2	2,762	71,476	25.9	3,173	79,345	25.0
Victoria	88	1,408	16.0	57	1,140	20.0	87	1,590	18.3
Peterborough	51	765	15.0	90	2,100	23.3	152	2,355	15.5
Haliburton	30	300	10.0	14	350	25.0	26	478	18.4
Hastings	224	3,002	13.4	253	6,768	26.8	252	5,520	21.9
Totals	393	5,475	13.9	414	10,358	25.0	517	9,943	19.2
Muskoka	22	363	16.5	27	945	35.0	35	819	23.4
Perry Sound	2	38	19.0	7	140	20.0	13	305	23.5
Algoma	2	30	15.0	9	180	20.0	5	102	20.4
Totals	26	431	16.6	43	1,265	29.4	53	1,226	23.1
The Province	20,275	275,975	13.6	21,072	482,072	22.9	22,133	451,313	20.4

HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	35,483	51,450	1.45	36,290	51,895	1.43	34,706	53,600	1.54
Kent	47,890	71,835	1.50	51,843	64,804	1.25	49,814	75,083	1.51
Elgin	49,728	65,641	1.32	47,601	64,261	1.35	48,513	70,736	1.46
Norfolk	40,773	45,258	1.11	38,754	54,256	1.40	40,750	56,408	1.38
Haldimand	50,710	64,402	1.27	49,330	69,555	1.41	49,488	68,586	1.39
Welland	46,195	59,130	1.28	48,720	62,362	1.28	45,420	63,885	1.41
Totals	270,779	357,716	1.32	272,538	367,133	1.35	268,691	388,298	1.45
Lambton	49,834	79,734	1.60	55,639	63,985	1.15	51,669	76,338	1.48
Huron	97,148	150,579	1.55	93,660	119,885	1.28	90,887	130,042	1.43
Bruce	88,775	133,163	1.50	82,250	91,298	1.11	78,734	100,966	1.28
Totals	235,757	363,476	1.54	231,549	275,168	1.19	221,290	307,346	1.39
Grey	117,549	153,989	1.31	114,036	114,036	1.00	110,810	134,044	1.21
Simcoe	74,631	108,215	1.45	71,988	88,545	1.23	72,322	100,230	1.39
Totals	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,024	202,581	1.09	183,132	234,274	1.28
Middlesex	82,900	108,599	1.31	89,057	120,227	1.35	87,306	133,102	1.52
Oxford	60,122	78,760	1.31	60,767	88,112	1.45	61,917	93,832	1.52
Brant	32,372	38,523	1.19	32,276	41,959	1.30	32,652	48,080	1.47
Perth	68,590	104,943	1.53	65,953	81,781	1.24	65,715	100,130	1.52
Wellington	84,159	138,021	1.64	83,774	118,122	1.41	80,415	127,802	1.59
Waterloo	41,286	58,213	1.46	43,138	68,158	1.58	42,367	67,815	1.60
Dufferin	32,700	49,050	1.50	32,987	31,668	.96	32,109	44,563	1.39
Totals	402,129	576,109	1.43	407,952	550,027	1.35	402,481	615,324	1.53
Lincoln	42,930	54,521	1.27	44,221	62,794	1.42	40,746	55,899	1.37
Wentworth	44,943	52,124	1.16	45,918	51,020	1.11	45,130	66,341	1.47
Halton	33,925	37,318	1.10	34,286	42,858	1.25	34,173	49,659	1.45
Peel	39,198	51,741	1.32	38,717	61,560	1.59	37,819	58,602	1.55
York	72,438	105,036	1.45	73,740	92,175	1.25	71,921	104,420	1.45
Ontario	53,566	73,921	1.38	53,531	77,085	1.44	51,894	77,151	1.49
Durham	41,610	57,838	1.39	44,864	65,501	1.46	43,721	63,377	1.45
Northumberland	52,841	58,654	1.11	56,344	81,135	1.44	52,481	69,225	1.32
Prince Edward	27,111	30,907	1.14	35,997	53,996	1.50	29,720	41,245	1.39
Totals	408,562	522,060	1.28	427,618	588,124	1.38	407,605	585,919	1.44
Lennox and Addington	52,432	39,324	.75	49,821	79,215	1.59	44,258	56,564	1.28
Frontenac	62,123	44,729	.72	64,473	78,012	1.21	60,291	74,236	1.23
Leeds & Grenville	114,820	129,747	1.13	121,956	152,445	1.25	107,913	147,562	1.37
Dundas	34,905	55,848	1.60	34,903	54,100	1.55	33,400	52,777	1.58
Stormont	31,781	47,672	1.50	32,460	48,690	1.50	30,492	46,964	1.54
Glengarry	35,595	68,342	1.92	33,611	54,786	1.63	33,418	54,587	1.63
Prescott	35,009	55,664	1.59	31,473	45,951	1.46	29,477	42,435	1.44
Russell	19,121	33,462	1.75	16,757	21,617	1.29	17,686	24,325	1.38
Carleton	62,209	110,732	1.78	60,410	85,782	1.42	56,809	80,074	1.41
Renfrew	65,443	88,348	1.35	59,895	76,666	1.28	59,557	69,295	1.16
Lanark	62,056	104,875	1.69	63,269	92,373	1.46	58,246	86,349	1.48
Totals	575,494	778,743	1.35	569,028	789,637	1.39	531,547	735,168	1.38
Victoria	40,385	47,250	1.17	38,159	43,120	1.13	37,362	45,759	1.22
Peterborough	37,714	34,697	.92	38,111	50,688	1.33	37,594	44,459	1.18
Haliburton	9,767	13,478	1.38	10,666	9,813	.92	9,590	10,532	1.10
Hastings	66,237	81,472	1.23	73,361	81,431	1.11	65,322	86,224	1.32
Totals	154,103	176,897	1.15	160,297	185,052	1.15	149,868	186,974	1.25
Muskoka	23,100	35,112	1.52	22,700	22,473	.99	19,757	24,039	1.22
Parry Sound	7,651	10,405	1.36	8,470	6,353	.75	8,771	9,837	1.12
Algoma	10,888	10,888	1.00	8,975	7,898	.88	9,210	11,368	1.23
Totals	41,639	56,405	1.35	40,145	36,724	.91	37,738	45,244	1.20
The Province	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35	2,202,352	3,098,547	1.41

POTATOES.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,697	128,512	47.7	2,669	240,610	90.2	2,841	300,984	105.9
Kent	2,910	149,516	51.4	3,288	387,294	117.8	3,522	458,624	130.2
Elgin	2,794	143,081	51.2	2,445	281,786	115.3	2,925	278,482	95.2
Norfolk	3,093	102,502	33.1	2,778	241,464	86.9	3,627	384,144	105.9
Halimand	1,153	56,739	49.2	1,213	152,341	125.6	1,543	172,369	111.7
Welland	2,233	110,065	49.3	1,800	167,058	92.8	2,474	237,670	96.1
Totals	14,880	690,415	46.4	14,193	1,470,553	103.6	16,932	1,832,273	108.2
Lambton	2,649	160,980	60.8	2,474	245,495	99.2	3,034	310,338	102.3
Huron	4,628	381,532	82.4	4,688	433,968	92.6	5,156	630,839	122.4
Bruce	4,292	306,792	71.5	4,465	363,898	81.5	4,808	528,278	109.9
Totals	11,569	849,304	73.4	11,627	1,043,361	89.7	12,998	1,469,455	113.1
Grey	6,025	575,388	95.5	6,376	653,221	102.5	7,006	853,436	121.8
Simcoe	6,111	387,926	63.5	6,303	746,653	118.5	6,715	829,160	123.5
Totals	12,136	963,314	79.4	12,679	1,399,874	110.4	13,721	1,682,596	122.6
Middlesex	4,890	305,576	62.5	5,224	590,730	113.1	5,789	601,448	103.9
Oxford	2,836	171,578	60.5	2,665	286,754	107.3	3,389	349,136	103.0
Brant	2,047	121,449	59.3	1,873	222,419	118.8	2,234	250,898	112.3
Perth	3,421	293,693	85.9	3,194	308,221	96.5	3,889	430,025	110.6
Wellington	5,303	448,104	84.5	5,053	576,143	114.0	5,917	699,905	118.3
Waterloo	2,715	210,331	77.5	2,637	238,332	90.4	2,947	350,436	118.9
Dufferin	2,839	309,792	109.1	2,504	287,008	114.6	3,056	417,290	136.5
Totals	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	23,150	2,509,607	108.4	27,221	3,099,138	113.9
Lincoln	1,831	116,928	63.9	1,751	193,118	110.3	1,964	187,320	95.4
Wentworth	2,928	218,692	74.7	3,028	324,753	107.3	3,585	437,441	122.0
Halton	1,450	60,639	41.8	1,390	125,726	90.5	1,656	183,512	110.8
Peel	2,725	142,576	52.1	2,373	248,168	104.6	2,829	301,168	106.5
York	6,408	467,528	73.0	6,388	652,854	102.2	7,519	700,631	93.2
Ontario	3,801	316,053	83.2	3,443	446,833	129.8	3,949	465,688	117.9
Durham	3,117	207,592	66.6	2,891	421,826	145.9	3,171	401,977	126.8
Northumberland	4,425	272,359	61.6	3,708	352,260	95.0	4,221	450,337	106.7
Prince Edward	2,201	123,344	56.0	2,713	272,277	100.4	2,440	224,434	92.0
Totals	28,896	1,925,711	66.6	27,685	3,037,815	109.7	31,334	3,352,508	107.0
Lennox and Addington ..	3,276	225,225	68.8	3,086	360,507	116.8	3,420	397,649	116.3
Frontenac	3,260	223,351	71.6	3,493	464,814	133.1	3,979	408,867	102.8
Leeds and Grenville	6,612	653,199	98.8	6,379	780,917	122.4	7,257	906,767	125.0
Dundas	2,129	252,819	118.8	2,321	247,187	106.5	2,449	377,791	154.3
Stormont	1,838	238,940	130.0	2,045	224,950	110.0	2,097	274,524	130.9
Glengarry	2,239	268,680	120.0	2,443	210,098	86.0	2,532	307,403	121.4
Prescott	2,369	250,474	105.7	2,519	333,012	132.2	2,447	297,222	121.5
Russell	1,407	115,205	81.9	1,534	116,016	75.6	1,561	161,743	103.6
Carleton	4,762	463,485	97.3	5,828	616,078	105.7	5,957	785,990	131.9
Renfrew	3,772	301,760	80.0	4,038	663,888	164.4	3,799	578,745	152.3
Lanark	3,354	279,221	83.3	3,456	438,048	126.8	3,649	532,214	145.9
Totals	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	37,142	4,455,515	120.0	39,147	5,028,915	128.5
Victoria	3,057	245,080	80.2	2,692	365,654	135.8	2,921	367,314	125.7
Peterborough	2,541	162,268	63.9	2,477	345,467	139.5	2,544	308,529	121.3
Haliburton	649	44,619	68.8	543	105,282	193.9	694	96,812	139.5
Hastings	4,716	312,671	66.3	5,425	808,813	149.1	5,900	717,058	121.5
Totals	10,963	764,638	69.7	11,137	1,625,216	145.9	12,059	1,489,713	123.5
Muskoka	1,417	124,965	88.2	1,270	247,320	194.7	1,303	175,354	134.6
Parry Sound	625	95,731	153.2	593	117,491	198.1	684	112,413	164.3
Algoma	728	131,040	180.0	667	105,606	158.3	676	117,750	174.2
Totals	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,530	470,417	185.9	2,663	405,517	152.3
The Province	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	140,143	16,012,358	114.3	156,075	18,360,115	117.6

MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	210	61,091	290.9	213	106,500	500.0	193	79,358	411.2
Kent	302	74,821	247.8	259	142,996	552.1	262	106,264	405.6
Elgin	258	73,100	283.3	258	135,450	525.0	258	98,808	383.0
Norfolk	212	46,574	219.7	235	114,823	488.6	176	66,373	377.1
Haldimand	197	48,643	246.9	127	40,217	316.7	126	38,801	307.9
Welland	145	36,431	251.3	110	73,334	666.7	130	49,802	383.1
Totals	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,202	613,320	510.2	1,145	439,406	383.8
Lambton	319	110,454	346.3	290	135,679	467.9	338	125,839	372.3
Huron	1,532	575,955	376.0	1,549	834,586	538.8	1,398	643,248	460.1
Bruce	359	90,716	252.7	335	163,085	486.8	413	179,413	434.4
Totals	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,174	1,133,350	521.3	2,149	948,500	441.4
Grey	314	113,225	360.6	346	164,783	476.3	354	167,415	472.9
Simcoe	682	151,956	222.8	637	345,573	542.5	692	278,182	402.0
Totals	996	265,181	266.2	983	510,356	519.2	1,046	445,597	426.0
Middlesex	1,389	400,365	288.2	1,424	757,767	532.1	1,222	507,366	415.2
Oxford	1,336	569,310	426.1	1,186	622,911	525.2	1,061	511,905	482.5
Brant	362	104,075	287.5	390	196,775	504.6	344	170,757	496.4
Perth	1,522	693,332	455.5	1,457	864,831	593.6	1,402	679,121	484.4
Wellington	756	262,566	347.3	945	474,683	502.3	817	376,604	461.0
Waterloo	469	145,390	310.0	383	174,744	456.3	446	209,292	469.3
Dufferin	113	41,358	366.0	84	44,800	533.3	132	52,940	401.1
Totals	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,869	3,136,511	534.4	5,424	2,507,985	462.4
Lincoln	217	65,033	299.7	233	90,446	388.2	222	78,310	352.8
Wentworth	388	134,182	345.8	312	204,001	653.9	419	214,857	512.8
Halton	372	159,264	428.1	488	210,450	431.3	400	170,448	426.1
Peel	432	123,841	286.7	400	140,000	350.0	402	153,217	381.1
York	1,466	414,937	283.0	1,893	866,048	457.5	1,668	782,697	469.2
Ontario	493	162,399	329.4	698	290,836	416.7	758	307,411	405.6
Durham	434	128,390	295.8	439	187,795	427.8	438	187,689	428.5
Northumberland	433	113,736	262.7	486	201,029	413.6	442	186,858	422.8
Prince Edward	108	26,136	242.0	151	80,533	533.3	126	33,778	268.1
Totals	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,100	2,271,138	445.3	4,875	2,115,265	433.9
Lennox and Addington	325	106,785	328.6	130	39,558	304.3	142	46,730	329.1
Frontenac	135	35,412	262.3	286	112,793	394.4	161	60,811	377.7
Leeds and Grenville	175	46,053	263.2	167	73,323	439.1	191	84,323	441.5
Dundas	61	18,300	300.0	209	78,375	375.0	112	45,718	408.2
Stormont	5	1,000	200.0	43	14,333	333.3	33	13,404	406.2
Glengarry	123	36,900	300.0	44	13,200	300.0	66	20,900	316.7
Prescott	101	28,886	286.0	26	12,838	493.8	57	19,196	336.8
Russell	28	12,133	433.3	80	21,334	266.7	53	16,126	304.3
Carleton	498	94,087	188.9	566	210,450	371.8	536	201,435	375.8
Renfrew	102	16,065	157.5	113	52,734	466.7	110	39,472	358.8
Lanark	104	19,326	185.8	106	43,283	408.3	147	58,126	395.4
Totals	1,657	414,947	250.4	1,770	672,221	379.8	1,608	606,241	377.0
Victoria	561	168,300	300.0	477	230,548	483.3	445	200,375	450.3
Peterborough	298	60,828	204.1	239	97,194	406.7	281	101,213	360.2
Haliburton	8	2,000	250.0	18	7,200	400.0	7	2,543	363.3
Hastings	386	79,956	207.1	253	89,605	354.2	244	69,887	286.4
Totals	1,253	311,084	248.3	987	424,547	430.1	977	374,018	382.8
Muskoka	168	36,750	218.8	54	15,750	291.1	56	14,066	251.2
Parry Sound	5	1,500	300.0	3	750	250.0	11	2,389	217.2
Algoma	21	4,200	200.0	28	9,800	350.0	22	7,008	318.5
Totals	194	42,450	218.8	85	26,300	309.4	89	23,463	263.6
The Province	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	18,170	8,787,743	483.6	17,313	7,460,475	430.9

CARROTS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	100	20,300	203.0	87	23,200	266.7	76	21,411	281.7
Kent	148	31,287	211.4	171	56,804	332.2	137	39,735	290.0
Elgin	167	37,954	227.3	104	44,497	427.9	135	37,757	279.7
Norfolk	145	18,463	127.3	108	37,516	347.4	115	32,261	280.5
Haldimand	85	16,188	190.5	91	21,840	240.0	73	17,459	239.2
Welland	103	15,321	148.8	52	24,440	470.0	74	19,421	262.4
Totals	748	139,513	186.5	613	208,297	339.8	610	168,044	275.5
Lambton	167	42,346	253.6	158	55,893	353.8	165	47,727	289.3
Huron	384	107,685	280.4	457	182,206	398.7	511	207,812	406.7
Bruce	305	64,965	213.0	241	84,391	350.2	299	102,080	341.4
Totals	856	214,996	251.2	856	322,490	376.7	975	357,619	366.8
Grey	444	105,583	237.8	540	212,760	394.0	560	216,148	386.0
Simcoe	525	90,400	172.2	556	237,846	427.8	600	218,346	363.9
Totals	969	195,983	202.3	1,096	450,606	411.1	1,160	434,494	374.6
Middlesex	428	94,515	220.8	476	177,353	372.6	467	144,964	310.4
Oxford	248	75,824	305.7	279	120,511	431.9	320	133,152	416.1
Brant	161	40,538	251.8	152	68,262	449.1	213	91,241	428.4
Perth	410	139,728	340.8	350	165,340	472.4	426	176,032	413.2
Wellington	382	95,286	249.4	254	79,586	313.3	302	102,260	338.6
Waterloo	220	47,575	216.3	319	156,310	490.0	297	131,538	442.9
Dufferin	124	44,020	355.0	123	49,200	400.0	157	56,472	359.7
Totals	1,973	537,486	272.4	1,953	816,562	418.1	2,182	835,659	383.0
Lincoln	99	22,058	222.8	97	32,980	340.0	106	32,155	303.3
Wentworth	219	52,926	241.7	142	67,450	475.0	213	84,137	395.0
Halton	79	26,239	332.1	164	67,240	440.0	116	45,090	388.7
Peel	278	74,713	268.8	269	78,459	291.7	306	107,721	352.0
York	472	116,070	245.9	580	228,131	393.3	716	305,112	426.1
Ontario	386	106,250	275.3	508	193,431	380.0	532	191,982	360.9
Durham	446	95,194	213.4	418	168,922	404.1	478	177,978	372.3
Northumberland	169	35,248	208.6	238	86,503	363.5	234	78,409	335.1
Prince Edward	27	1,665	61.7	31	7,750	250.0	39	6,170	158.2
Totals	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,447	930,866	380.4	2,740	1,028,754	375.5
Lennox and Addington ..	78	15,990	205.0	59	16,891	286.3	57	14,690	257.7
Frontenac	148	28,332	191.4	226	64,598	285.8	141	37,011	262.5
Leeds and Grenville	160	43,859	274.1	158	47,307	299.4	146	45,793	313.2
Dundas	45	11,250	250.0	57	17,100	300.0	43	14,767	343.4
Stormont	34	3,400	100.0	14	5,600	400.0	31	9,596	309.5
Glengarry	52	14,300	275.0	43	8,600	200.0	38	9,508	250.2
Prescott	81	16,740	206.7	45	18,900	420.0	51	13,662	267.9
Russell	131	42,575	325.0	97	27,483	283.3	109	34,552	317.0
Carleton	490	87,676	178.9	526	163,938	311.7	526	181,196	344.5
Renfrew	98	17,314	176.7	104	39,000	375.0	111	35,362	318.6
Lanark	118	16,857	142.9	142	43,783	308.3	138	48,015	347.9
Totals	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,471	453,200	308.1	1,391	444,092	319.3
Victoria	336	84,981	252.9	274	113,252	413.3	278	96,944	348.7
Peterborough	269	39,782	147.9	272	92,480	340.0	319	96,850	303.6
Haliburton	27	6,750	250.0	25	12,500	500.0	18	5,857	325.4
Hastings	175	26,000	148.6	139	46,148	332.0	137	39,324	287.0
Totals	807	157,513	195.2	710	264,380	372.4	752	238,975	317.8
Muskoka	91	16,699	183.5	76	17,130	225.0	73	17,897	245.1
Parry Sound	28	9,240	330.0	20	9,000	450.0	26	7,282	280.1
Algoma	28	5,600	200.0	25	6,250	250.0	27	6,914	256.1
Totals	147	31,539	214.6	121	32,350	267.3	126	32,091	254.7
The Province	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	9,267	3,478,751	375.4	9,936	3,539,728	356.3

TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the yield per acre.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	146	28,591	195.8	152	51,490	338.8	205	63,563	310.1
Kent	258	61,306	237.6	266	89,315	335.8	353	122,693	347.6
Elgin	315	83,790	266.0	240	96,343	401.4	334	110,267	330.1
Norfolk	1,149	319,698	278.2	838	394,078	470.3	735	282,932	384.9
Haldimand	82	12,710	155.0	70	18,500	264.3	73	18,021	246.9
Welland	210	44,100	210.0	163	73,350	450.0	159	54,757	344.4
Totals	2,160	550,195	254.7	1,729	723,076	418.2	1,859	652,233	350.9
Lambton	227	45,400	200.0	219	91,980	420.0	274	88,001	321.2
Huron	6,583	2,193,521	333.2	5,738	2,835,146	494.1	6,647	2,540,709	382.2
Bruce	5,800	1,643,604	283.4	5,269	2,337,919	481.7	5,441	2,164,387	397.8
Totals	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	11,226	5,465,045	486.8	12,362	4,793,097	387.7
Grey	9,835	2,960,532	301.0	8,323	3,999,784	480.6	8,725	3,591,321	411.6
Simcoe	3,165	640,628	202.4	3,857	1,836,279	476.1	3,149	1,226,229	389.4
Totals	13,000	3,601,160	277.0	12,180	5,836,063	479.2	11,874	4,817,550	405.7
Middlesex	1,644	459,219	279.3	1,546	700,694	453.2	1,600	577,734	361.1
Oxford	5,105	2,129,755	417.2	4,969	2,521,768	507.5	4,986	2,098,123	420.8
Brant	2,926	999,726	341.7	2,427	1,234,736	508.8	2,336	1,086,528	465.1
Perth	4,637	1,523,023	328.5	4,095	2,221,538	542.5	4,839	1,821,518	376.4
Wellington	12,791	4,132,644	323.1	12,243	6,833,553	558.2	12,820	5,430,246	423.6
Waterloo	5,234	1,731,250	330.8	4,881	2,391,690	490.0	5,128	2,021,350	394.2
Dufferin	2,349	770,895	328.2	2,002	871,711	435.4	2,291	854,262	372.9
Totals	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	32,163	16,775,690	521.6	34,000	13,889,761	408.5
Lincoln	247	57,015	230.8	216	81,197	375.9	212	65,115	307.1
Wentworth	2,722	805,249	295.8	2,390	1,441,959	605.3	2,117	981,398	463.6
Halton	1,835	626,964	341.7	1,824	861,329	472.2	1,601	690,087	431.0
Peel	1,493	345,525	231.4	1,261	483,379	383.3	1,227	427,459	348.4
York	3,344	937,724	280.4	2,824	1,259,024	445.8	2,850	1,086,384	381.2
Ontario	12,651	3,771,010	298.1	11,646	5,283,091	453.6	11,193	4,147,868	370.6
Durham	5,148	1,450,500	281.8	5,951	2,540,006	426.8	4,995	2,099,565	420.3
Northumberland	3,493	864,518	247.5	3,410	1,459,275	427.9	2,926	1,056,607	361.1
Prince Edward	104	18,330	176.3	106	39,220	370.0	99	19,544	197.4
Totals	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	29,628	13,448,480	453.9	27,220	10,574,027	388.5
Lennox and Addington	161	35,554	220.8	95	25,531	268.8	177	42,274	238.8
Frontenac	276	53,994	195.6	558	183,554	329.0	344	99,927	290.5
Leeds and Grenville	242	62,516	258.3	195	68,576	351.7	212	77,814	367.0
Dundas	30	5,250	175.0	42	14,000	333.3	58	16,418	283.1
Stormont	47	10,575	225.0	95	33,250	350.0	91	21,759	239.1
Glengarry	81	28,350	350.0	65	29,250	450.0	38	13,285	349.6
Prescott	171	37,375	218.6	135	69,694	516.3	111	42,006	378.4
Russell	288	148,800	516.7	216	73,801	341.7	254	91,676	360.9
Carleton	1,264	223,311	176.7	1,534	617,435	402.5	1,337	456,100	341.1
Renfrew	538	102,220	190.0	614	226,063	368.2	572	181,327	317.0
Lanark	566	96,735	170.9	580	209,444	361.1	436	145,224	333.1
Totals	3,664	804,680	219.6	4,129	1,550,598	375.5	3,630	1,187,810	327.2
Victoria	3,722	1,015,287	272.8	3,110	1,521,692	489.3	3,041	1,083,908	356.4
Peterborough	1,284	222,363	173.2	1,258	497,954	395.8	1,014	333,554	328.9
Haliburton	262	62,225	237.5	281	117,669	418.8	312	81,411	260.9
Hastings	856	140,324	163.9	913	335,856	367.9	661	173,843	263.6
Totals	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,562	2,473,171	444.7	5,028	1,672,716	332.7
Muskoka	1,191	279,885	235.0	1,091	377,955	346.4	947	276,226	291.7
Parry Sound	488	118,340	242.5	540	189,000	350.0	608	178,260	293.2
Algoma	362	113,125	312.5	683	221,975	325.0	473	167,869	354.9
Totals	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,314	788,930	340.9	2,028	622,355	306.9
The Province	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	98,931	47,061,053	475.7	98,001	38,209,549	389.9

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1887 to average of total yields for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Spg Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	90	64	89	111	119	78	117	83	68	46	96	43	77	95	45
Kent	78	93	79	94	96	140	146	63	80	72	96	33	70	79	50
Elgin	73	33	72	75	88	81	96	70	77	54	93	51	74	101	76
Norfolk	76	50	75	78	68	77	76	51	79	30	80	27	70	57	113
Haldimand	90	64	88	70	82	15	68	72	76	31	94	33	125	93	71
Welland	90	35	87	73	93	62	116	88	79	27	93	46	73	79	81
Group	81	61	80	79	93	75	97	71	78	65	92	38	78	83	84
Lambton	94	36	86	85	92	27	105	76	85	69	104	52	88	89	52
Huron	64	24	58	97	106	79	119	76	115	38	116	60	90	52	86
Bruce	63	58	62	87	97	90	106	95	173	135	132	58	51	63	76
Group	70	37	65	91	100	72	111	77	119	71	118	58	82	60	81
Grey	62	47	54	84	99	93	98	103	71	81	115	67	68	49	82
Simcoe	74	65	71	106	93	53	84	59	117	93	108	47	55	41	52
Group	70	55	64	96	97	61	92	74	93	87	112	57	60	45	75
Middlesex	74	26	68	82	90	103	123	67	85	33	82	51	79	65	79
Oxford	92	30	80	85	87	55	107	76	48	53	84	49	111	57	102
Brant	71	27	70	107	76	106	59	65	54	12	80	48	61	44	92
Perth	64	18	55	77	100	110	108	101	43	92	105	68	102	79	84
Wellington	71	36	53	91	101	71	104	86	50	118	108	64	70	93	76
Waterloo	76	23	71	87	94	61	82	33	97	77	86	60	69	36	86
Dufferin	55	78	68	113	112	61	110	131	209	193	110	74	78	78	90
Group	74	39	67	90	95	75	103	69	67	38	94	60	88	64	85
Lincoln	79	29	75	60	72	12	81	87	52	41	98	62	83	69	88
Wentworth	79	44	77	90	71	57	90	73	52	70	79	50	62	63	82
Halton	94	47	89	97	90	44	63	49	93	80	75	33	93	58	91
Peel	63	50	59	100	89	5	85	78	78	55	88	47	81	69	81
York	67	55	63	100	92	34	99	76	49	55	101	67	53	38	86
Ontario	51	67	63	100	93	42	97	79	90	21	96	68	53	55	91
Durham	83	53	56	97	81	54	87	56	118	64	91	52	68	53	69
Northumberland	79	56	63	91	81	63	69	88	120	54	85	60	61	45	82
Prince Edward	46	77	69	84	73	58	132	83	95	48	75	55	77	27	94
Group	73	58	66	95	85	52	91	79	99	50	89	57	63	52	84
Lennox and Addington	38	67	59	79	87	48	67	72	64	103	70	57	229	109	84
Frontenac	33	64	57	54	71	19	58	80	92	52	60	55	58	77	54
Leeds and Grenville	38	69	59	78	88	16	82	117	65	95	88	72	55	96	80
Dundas	10	97	79	55	81	22	90	125	71	122	106	67	40	77	32
Stormont	45	107	97	71	91	33	76	101	78	60	102	87	7	35	49
Glengarry	32	103	97	96	90	...	91	79	48	55	125	87	177	150	213
Prescott	36	91	91	145	110	12	76	88	39	34	131	84	150	123	89
Russell	23	79	76	126	95	14	69	57	55	34	138	71	75	123	162
Carleton	53	86	83	111	95	43	93	80	49	42	138	59	47	48	49
Renfrew	21	65	63	109	76	47	78	192	71	50	127	52	41	49	56
Lanark	47	76	70	91	83	17	72	88	37	80	121	52	33	35	67
Group	37	79	73	78	88	31	77	98	58	59	106	65	68	67	68
Victoria	70	52	57	108	102	38	98	107	53	89	103	67	84	88	94
Peterborough	70	71	71	76	83	49	70	63	75	32	78	53	60	41	67
Haliburton	160	108	113	83	89	67	108	62	48	63	128	46	79	115	76
Hastings	72	49	58	60	74	50	70	93	80	54	94	44	114	66	81
Group	71	58	62	79	86	49	81	92	77	55	95	51	83	66	86
Muskoka	115	67	69	107	101	50	99	123	112	44	146	71	261	93	101
Parry Sound	61	48	48	69	94	10	113	92	15	12	106	85	63	127	66
Algoma	148	68	73	87	150	158	143	56	142	29	91	111	60	81	67
Group	138	65	68	82	112	43	124	105	94	35	125	87	181	98	82
The Province	74	58	68	89	92	47	94	75	73	61	100	58	76	59	82

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1887 to average yields per acre for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Fall and Sp'g Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex.....	97	84	96	105	101	92	81	85	82	62	94	45	71	72	63
Kent.....	80	76	80	90	89	78	81	68	74	64	99	39	61	73	68
Elgin.....	75	66	76	78	83	91	62	72	72	61	90	54	74	81	81
Norfolk.....	79	62	78	75	64	74	51	51	78	71	80	31	58	46	72
Haldimand.....	90	65	89	79	76	74	62	97	66	71	91	44	80	80	63
Welland.....	91	62	91	83	82	82	84	102	86	65	91	51	66	57	61
Group.....	83	72	83	82	84	79	66	74	77	64	91	42	67	68	73
Lambton.....	90	49	87	87	84	94	66	84	112	68	108	59	93	82	62
Huron.....	67	56	69	89	95	100	98	119	132	85	108	67	82	69	87
Bruce.....	73	69	72	83	86	99	97	88	128	116	117	65	58	62	71
Group.....	74	61	74	87	90	99	92	88	121	76	111	65	80	68	79
Grey.....	80	69	76	86	86	111	93	78	63	86	108	78	76	62	73
Simcoe.....	80	70	77	87	82	84	80	53	93	149	104	51	55	47	52
Group.....	80	70	77	87	84	90	88	62	78	110	106	65	62	54	68
Middlesex.....	78	51	78	87	84	85	88	74	64	66	86	60	69	71	77
Oxford.....	90	53	88	81	79	88	79	81	50	87	86	59	88	73	99
Brant.....	77	70	78	82	72	92	51	71	53	57	81	53	58	59	73
Perth.....	63	41	63	86	88	69	95	80	48	74	101	78	94	82	87
Wellington.....	81	55	75	86	84	85	92	84	88	93	103	71	75	74	76
Waterloo.....	76	54	77	85	85	98	70	55	93	96	91	65	66	49	84
Dufferin.....	71	86	79	95	93	79	102	74	105	122	108	80	91	99	88
Group.....	76	65	81	85	84	85	86	75	61	82	93	68	81	71	83
Lincoln.....	83	57	83	70	68	89	63	84	63	60	93	67	85	73	75
Wentworth.....	83	62	82	78	68	79	71	76	72	87	79	61	67	61	64
Halton.....	102	65	100	91	85	91	55	51	87	95	76	38	100	85	79
Peel.....	73	67	72	85	82	59	71	70	81	76	85	49	75	76	66
York.....	78	64	73	86	82	104	88	81	58	82	100	78	69	58	74
Ontario.....	83	77	77	89	86	89	80	78	82	97	93	71	81	76	80
Durham.....	87	75	77	84	79	80	79	61	93	69	96	53	69	57	67
Northumberland.....	79	75	79	82	70	81	60	86	92	85	84	58	62	62	69
Prince Edward.....	111	101	101	87	71	86	63	92	83	53	82	61	90	39	89
Group.....	82	74	79	86	79	81	73	81	85	72	89	62	70	65	74
Lennox and Addington.....	62	83	78	89	76	94	63	85	63	88	59	59	100	80	92
Frontenac.....	72	78	76	73	66	73	63	90	73	80	58	70	69	73	67
Leeds and Grenville.....	76	69	70	90	82	71	84	111	76	108	82	79	60	88	70
Dundas.....	90	86	88	82	76	51	90	134	65	80	101	77	73	73	62
Stormont.....	89	91	91	93	91	100	86	107	84	70	97	99	48	32	94
Glengarry.....	87	96	96	88	87	...	120	115	62	70	118	99	95	110	100
Prescott.....	122	88	88	100	101	72	111	122	48	58	110	87	85	77	58
Russell.....	77	86	86	94	88	154	94	61	57	61	127	79	142	103	143
Carleton.....	121	100	101	101	87	91	98	96	44	56	126	74	50	52	52
Renfrew.....	102	74	74	70	68	69	79	106	64	65	116	53	44	55	60
Lanark.....	82	77	77	74	71	74	70	110	49	78	114	57	47	41	51
Group.....	81	84	83	87	81	78	84	108	61	73	98	72	66	65	67
Victoria.....	87	75	80	91	88	122	86	85	58	87	96	64	67	73	77
Peterborough.....	84	81	82	73	74	79	67	57	56	97	78	53	57	49	53
Haliburton.....	119	107	109	83	83	74	96	83	84	54	125	49	69	77	91
Hastings.....	76	67	71	72	70	81	64	107	69	61	93	55	72	52	62
Group.....	83	76	79	81	79	81	74	101	67	72	92	56	65	61	71
Muskoka.....	107	79	80	101	86	85	93	147	120	71	125	66	87	75	81
Parry Sound.....	92	90	90	81	97	71	119	87	84	81	121	93	138	118	83
Algoma.....	110	106	107	114	111	98	120	86	81	74	81	103	63	78	88
Group.....	111	98	100	97	97	84	113	127	112	72	113	83	83	84	82
The Province.....	80	75	79	85	83	79	81	79	72	67	96	65	74	65	76

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total area under crop (including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Mangels, Carrots, Turnips and Hay and Clover) in Ontario in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years; also the percentage of cleared land under crop in 1887, and the average of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Acres under Crop.							Per cent. of cleared land under crop.	
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-7.	1887.	1882-7
Essex.....	141,731	142,539	142,489	139,909	133,467	125,235	137,562	76.2	78.1
Kent.....	209,760	213,327	214,348	203,471	203,778	173,351	203,006	74.2	76.1
Elgin.....	170,316	163,126	164,044	158,221	167,957	163,117	164,463	65.5	64.8
Norfolk.....	158,987	149,639	150,016	151,136	159,717	145,072	152,428	69.9	69.3
Haldimand.....	140,657	144,177	138,240	137,315	143,981	135,399	139,961	71.1	72.5
Welland.....	110,255	107,818	110,258	109,451	109,937	109,608	109,616	69.5	70.9
Totals.....	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	907,036	71.0	71.7
Lambton.....	169,383	168,404	170,240	171,253	159,725	152,787	165,299	66.8	68.2
Huron.....	333,226	328,396	327,741	320,819	340,297	306,927	327,734	63.4	65.0
Bruce.....	279,224	275,320	264,737	251,250	281,104	250,859	267,082	65.2	66.6
Totals.....	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	760,115	64.7	66.3
Grey.....	350,404	350,694	350,267	340,838	368,928	353,270	352,400	65.3	67.3
Simcoe.....	305,780	296,462	296,446	291,006	300,804	283,794	295,715	67.4	68.6
Totals.....	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	648,115	66.3	67.9
Middlesex.....	294,600	298,447	305,922	285,139	309,525	307,698	300,222	57.3	60.8
Oxford.....	217,219	210,386	215,493	208,492	223,829	210,651	214,345	65.0	64.8
Brant.....	123,499	118,973	118,694	117,442	124,662	120,649	120,653	73.3	72.2
Perth.....	233,441	227,250	231,255	229,397	245,449	221,700	231,415	65.9	67.3
Wellington.....	299,848	289,422	289,973	281,689	298,770	277,936	289,106	69.4	69.7
Waterloo.....	162,251	162,489	163,017	157,933	169,354	159,544	162,432	69.6	70.9
Dufferin.....	124,518	119,102	123,393	116,059	123,174	116,495	120,457	69.5	70.5
Totals.....	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,438,630	65.7	66.9
Lincoln.....	102,570	102,793	100,938	103,746	105,206	96,175	101,905	69.1	69.9
Wentworth.....	144,974	143,029	139,371	140,809	147,147	141,255	142,764	70.4	69.7
Halton.....	106,601	105,898	105,984	105,512	111,294	105,162	106,742	64.1	64.3
Peel.....	160,720	157,939	157,563	155,536	161,615	152,674	157,674	68.7	69.7
York.....	302,072	291,799	296,885	287,868	295,127	296,330	295,013	73.0	73.5
Ontario.....	244,909	241,869	236,760	234,996	247,930	241,114	241,263	73.9	74.0
Durham.....	198,462	203,971	199,060	205,747	212,057	204,779	204,013	73.1	75.7
Northumb'd.....	219,217	217,006	212,299	215,769	226,222	198,339	214,809	70.2	71.3
Pr. Edward.....	130,456	133,203	128,686	127,538	133,993	120,278	129,026	71.3	73.6
Totals.....	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,593,209	71.0	71.9
Lennox and Addington.....	141,308	142,074	136,608	134,693	141,257	141,610	139,592	71.0	70.5
Frontenac.....	130,820	136,155	138,324	136,316	142,096	149,848	138,926	64.5	69.6
Leeds & Gren.....	232,218	241,882	226,582	229,244	239,339	229,283	233,091	56.9	59.1
Dundas.....	82,917	85,531	86,351	81,367	87,955	80,069	84,032	60.2	65.4
Stormont.....	71,549	72,935	71,875	71,596	68,837	73,702	71,749	62.4	64.9
Glengarry.....	85,813	85,671	85,337	81,262	82,925	88,951	84,993	61.2	63.2
Prescott.....	87,002	84,285	85,516	79,367	82,520	74,791	82,247	67.6	69.4
Russell.....	50,772	49,947	51,702	54,020	53,865	37,828	49,689	66.2	69.3
Carleton.....	180,192	185,333	176,762	176,350	173,569	180,410	178,769	66.3	69.2
Renfrew.....	163,689	163,814	161,375	158,497	165,129	142,634	159,190	66.8	68.9
Lanark.....	145,042	148,463	147,594	138,210	138,625	135,284	142,203	51.0	52.0
Totals.....	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,364,481	62.1	64.4
Victoria.....	174,256	172,710	171,278	164,639	172,418	167,791	170,515	74.4	74.7
Peterborough.....	138,392	144,273	148,936	135,933	139,325	130,298	139,526	64.6	67.4
Haliburton.....	19,634	19,869	18,798	17,452	19,013	19,322	19,115	70.1	75.6
Hastings.....	207,178	225,397	206,168	216,756	237,707	238,875	222,014	64.7	69.9
Totals.....	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,170	67.7	70.8
Muskoka.....	40,805	39,849	37,223	35,850	36,610	25,238	35,929	80.1	79.3
Parry Sound.....	15,687	17,094	21,375	21,571	23,330	12,913	18,662	64.9	78.3
Algoma.....	26,360	24,521	24,520	22,494	27,054	25,578	25,088	77.3	92.1
Totals.....	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	79,679	75.9	82.7
The Province.....	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,342,435	66.9	68.5

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Essex	162.7	7.4	12.9	174.4	3.5	30.0	158.7	2.6	1.8	190.7	14.5	1.1	.5	.8	761.6
Kent	212.4	12.5	21.0	121.5	3.7	57.7	83.4	3.3	4.6	163.4	10.3	1.1	.5	.9	742.3
Elgin	167.7	4.2	16.2	127.4	4.0	68.7	53.1	5.3	3.6	191.3	10.7	1.0	.6	1.2	655.0
Norfolk	140.3	3.4	28.0	123.6	31.8	88.7	60.5	21.6	1.3	179.2	13.6	.9	.6	5.0	698.5
Haldimand	167.2	15.2	66.6	115.1	1.0	71.4	6.1	4.0	.3	256.3	5.8	1.0	.4	.4	710.8
Welland	143.4	6.6	22.9	132.9	3.2	34.0	33.1	10.0	1.8	209.1	14.0	.9	.6	1.3	694.8
Group	168.8	8.3	27.2	130.9	8.1	60.5	66.3	7.7	11.1	206.2	11.3	1.0	.6	1.7	709.7
Lambton	140.0	22.2	54.8	159.8	.2	54.0	24.5	1.2	1.5	196.6	10.4	1.3	.7	.9	668.1
Huron	131.6	18.1	53.2	149.3	.4	69.0	1.8	.5	.1	184.7	8.8	2.9	.7	12.5	633.6
Bruce	106.0	30.0	44.5	144.1	.8	91.7	1.0	1.1	.3	207.2	10.0	.8	.7	13.6	651.8
Group	124.3	23.2	50.4	149.7	.5	73.9	6.3	.8	.5	195.2	9.6	1.8	.7	10.4	647.3
Grey	41.1	59.5	44.2	169.4	.9	86.3	.8	.7	.2	219.1	11.2	.6	.8	18.3	653.1
Simcoe	112.4	74.1	75.6	147.5	3.1	70.6	1.7	1.0	.1	164.4	13.5	1.5	1.2	7.0	673.7
Group	73.8	66.2	58.6	159.4	1.9	79.1	1.2	.8	.2	194.1	12.2	1.0	1.0	13.1	662.6
Middlesex	139.6	14.5	27.0	140.5	1.0	53.0	17.8	1.5	.3	161.1	9.5	2.7	.8	3.2	572.5
Oxford	121.5	20.6	51.4	164.6	2.0	56.9	22.4	1.9	.4	180.0	8.5	4.0	.7	15.3	650.2
Brant	173.3	3.5	127.0	110.4	5.7	59.7	23.7	4.3	.7	192.2	12.2	2.1	1.0	17.4	733.2
Perth	136.4	19.4	44.4	164.6	1.2	68.4	2.2	.3	.2	193.7	9.7	4.3	1.2	13.1	659.1
Wellington	60.3	36.5	82.1	178.2	1.6	94.4	1.1	.2	.1	194.7	12.3	1.8	.9	29.6	693.8
Waterloo	174.4	12.3	66.2	156.1	1.5	67.5	3.3	.5	.1	177.1	11.6	2.0	.9	22.5	696.0
Dufferin	52.6	105.9	73.4	178.3	3.8	66.3	.5	1.3	.2	182.5	15.9	.6	.7	13.1	695.1
Group	120.1	26.8	59.7	157.8	1.9	67.3	10.3	1.2	.3	181.5	10.9	2.7	.9	15.6	657.0
Lincoln	144.9	8.4	23.9	124.2	.4	38.5	40.6	3.8	.7	289.1	12.3	1.5	.7	1.7	690.7
Wentworth	151.7	10.2	66.2	140.1	3.2	60.4	20.4	2.5	.5	218.2	14.2	1.9	1.1	13.2	703.8
Halton	127.2	15.9	80.0	112.7	1.5	70.6	5.6	1.0	.2	204.1	8.7	2.2	.5	11.0	641.2
Peel	104.1	42.3	131.3	123.5	.5	64.1	1.7	.9	.2	167.7	11.7	1.8	1.2	6.4	687.4
York	82.4	57.1	150.8	159.7	1.5	71.7	2.7	.6	.2	175.1	15.5	3.5	1.1	8.1	730.0
Ontario	20.5	128.2	120.9	147.3	4.4	95.3	6.9	1.2	.2	161.6	11.5	1.5	1.2	38.2	738.9
Durham	11.8	107.2													

The Province. { 1887.
 { 1886.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE No. XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area in Orchard and Garden in Ontario as taken from the assessor's rolls in the six years 1882-7, with the annual average for the period ; also, the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1887, and the average for the period 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-7.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared.	
								1887.	1882-7.
Essex	5,723	5,768	6,015	5,814	6,081	6,399	5,967	30.8	33.9
Kent	6,695	7,305	7,615	8,117	7,432	7,849	7,502	23.7	28.1
Elgin	6,572	6,696	6,881	6,951	7,360	7,640	7,017	25.3	27.6
Norfolk	6,826	7,470	8,024	7,909	7,935	8,770	7,822	30.0	35.6
Haldimand	4,150	4,541	4,528	4,755	4,995	4,891	4,643	21.0	24.0
Welland	7,101	7,248	6,781	6,406	6,281	7,151	6,828	44.6	44.1
Totals	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,779	28.2	31.5
Lambton	6,386	5,961	5,596	5,896	6,031	6,490	6,060	25.2	25.0
Huron	8,468	8,539	8,478	8,624	7,849	8,775	8,455	16.1	16.8
Bruce	5,020	5,446	5,851	5,432	6,027	6,213	5,665	11.7	14.1
Totals	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,180	16.5	17.6
Grey	6,778	6,719	7,105	7,160	7,347	8,262	7,229	12.6	13.8
Simcoe	4,351	4,378	4,450	4,417	4,881	6,085	4,760	9.6	11.0
Totals	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,347	11,989	11.2	12.6
Middlesex	9,309	10,100	11,000	10,966	10,534	12,242	10,692	18.1	21.7
Oxford	8,432	8,208	8,666	8,728	8,795	9,142	8,662	25.2	26.2
Brant	4,334	4,488	4,651	4,750	5,260	5,213	4,783	25.7	28.6
Perth	4,553	4,410	4,626	4,964	5,668	5,643	4,977	12.9	14.5
Wellington	4,406	4,643	4,772	5,181	5,136	5,790	4,988	10.2	12.0
Waterloo	4,958	5,221	5,295	5,450	5,693	5,191	5,301	21.3	23.1
Dufferin	1,410	1,234	1,583	1,589	1,714	1,766	1,549	7.9	9.1
Totals	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,952	16.9	19.0
Lincoln	7,863	8,059	8,075	8,057	7,808	7,878	7,957	52.9	54.6
Wentworth	8,922	9,197	9,324	9,340	9,529	8,134	9,074	43.3	44.3
Halton	4,551	4,603	4,991	4,721	4,829	5,332	4,838	27.4	29.2
Peel	3,786	4,452	4,128	4,000	4,001	4,556	4,154	16.2	18.4
York	6,836	8,128	7,744	7,394	9,239	8,881	8,037	16.5	20.0
Ontario	5,351	5,298	5,330	5,457	5,492	5,734	5,444	16.1	16.7
Durham	3,929	3,897	3,825	3,908	3,926	4,898	4,064	14.5	15.1
Northumberland	6,478	6,485	6,683	6,405	6,757	6,203	6,502	20.8	21.6
Prince Edward	6,364	6,503	6,696	5,830	5,777	6,943	6,352	34.8	36.2
Totals	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,422	23.9	25.5
Lennox and Addington ..	2,840	2,448	2,671	2,767	2,810	3,535	2,845	14.3	14.4
Frontenac	2,211	2,170	1,966	2,164	2,343	3,148	2,334	10.9	11.7
Leeds and Grenville	2,968	3,121	3,062	3,210	3,410	4,412	3,364	7.3	8.5
Dundas	1,074	1,170	1,262	1,338	1,313	1,212	1,228	7.8	9.6
Stormont	888	930	920	1,029	1,216	1,400	1,064	7.7	9.6
Glengarry	460	470	525	634	704	983	629	3.3	4.6
Prescott	271	220	166	222	149	576	267	2.1	2.3
Russell	127	121	164	113	114	322	160	1.7	2.2
Carleton	319	431	470	593	467	1,391	612	1.2	2.4
Renfrew	269	283	842	1,043	897	738	679	1.1	2.9
Lanark	974	1,011	1,097	1,207	1,337	1,311	1,156	3.4	4.2
Totals	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	14,338	5.6	6.8
Victoria	1,423	1,729	1,818	2,299	2,022	2,279	1,928	6.1	8.4
Peterborough	1,829	1,861	1,969	1,954	2,025	2,352	1,998	8.5	9.6
Haliburton	61	176	37	62	78	190	101	2.2	4.0
Hastings	5,598	4,869	5,014	5,465	5,825	7,464	5,706	17.5	18.0
Totals	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,733	11.2	12.5
Muskoka	316	393	349	398	265	99	340	6.2	7.5
Parry Sound	7	.....	56	48	50	317	34	3	1.4
Algoma	255	216	165	70	48	46	142	7.5	5.2
Totals	578	609	570	516	363	462	516	5.3	5.4
The Province	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	193,909	16.3	18.1

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Live stock wintered well, and in most parts of Ontario spring and early summer pastures were excellent. Had it not been for this combination of circumstances the live stock interest throughout the province would have been in a lamentable condition, for the intense heat and long continued dry period, which in many parts of the province commenced early in June and continued until autumn, had the effect of literally burning up almost everything in the shape of pasture, leaving animals almost wholly dependent upon soiling crops, early cut fodder or browse. It is in emergencies like these that the intelligent and enterprising farmer or stock-man comes prominently to the front, as compared with his slow-going neighbor, who is always content to farm as his forefathers did, without reference to the altered conditions sure to be brought about in a few generations. According to the testimony of nearly all the correspondents of the Bureau, pasture fields during the greater part of the summer and fall presented a melancholy picture from one end of Ontario to the other, and yet a majority of the November reports stated that though somewhat thin farm animals were generally in a thrifty condition and usually free from epidemic or other diseases. This of course was partially due to the fact that they were well wintered, and that in the early part of the season pastures were rather above than below the average; but it is also largely accounted for by the circumstance that many farmers and stock-men had the foresight and intelligence to provide against such misfortunes as the one which fell upon them last summer by sowing crops for green feeding or soiling. Had the season proved favorable for pastures these crops could have been harvested for winter feed (either cured dry or ensiled), in which case they would have amply repaid the farmer for all that they cost him, while in the presence of such a misfortune as the long continued drouth they proved well nigh invaluable in tiding the stock-raisers over what would otherwise have proved a serious calamity. As the root crop was also seriously affected by the drouth as well as by insect pests, the question of winter fodder was a serious one to many farmers, but thanks to a fair and well saved hay crop and a superior quality of straw it was expected that with careful economy the supplies would be sufficient in most parts of the province, unless the winter proved an unusually long and severe one. Of fattening on grass there was little or none, and farmers wisely anticipated the scarcity of winter supplies by disposing in the fall to drovers and others of such of their cattle as were saleable even at the prevailing low prices, so as to avoid the necessity of expensive winter feeding. In a few localities pinching was expected to be the rule, owing in some cases to a failure of the root crops, and in others—notably in some eastern counties—to the destruction of large quantities of hay by fires. A fair supply of stall-fed beef was predicted, but for obvious reasons it is not likely to be of the very best quality. As usually happens, sheep fared not so badly on the short pastures, and they were generally reported to be in good condition. Hogs,

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Peas.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	184.4	10.2	12.9	156.5	4.4	21.9	168.8	3.6	2.5	197.1	16.1	1.1	.4	1.2	781.1
Kent	230.5	10.8	21.3	118.7	2.2	33.7	95.9	3.3	41.7	186.7	13.2	1.0	.5	1.3	760.8
Elgin	177.2	8.4	17.3	123.3	4.6	44.8	57.6	5.1	4.3	191.1	11.5	1.0	.5	1.3	648.0
Norfolk	151.0	4.4	27.5	118.5	32.2	62.1	64.5	22.6	4.1	185.3	16.5	.8	.5	3.3	693.3
Haldimand	171.8	15.9	76.7	109.7	4.9	65.7	9.9	3.8	.8	256.3	8.0	.6	.4	.4	724.9
Welland	149.3	12.3	26.5	120.1	4.3	25.2	42.2	11.4	5.3	293.6	16.0	.8	.5	1.0	708.5
Group	180.6	10.1	29.5	123.6	8.9	43.1	73.2	8.1	11.5	212.5	13.4	.9	.5	1.5	717.4
Lambton	140.7	31.8	59.4	152.3	.8	35.1	29.6	1.7	1.5	113.1	12.5	1.4	.7	1.1	681.7
Huron	142.5	44.6	51.0	140.5	.5	59.4	3.3	.6	.2	180.3	10.2	2.8	1.0	13.2	650.1
Bruce	129.5	38.2	45.9	136.5	1.0	89.3	1.1	.9	.3	196.5	12.0	1.0	.7	13.6	666.5
Group	137.6	39.6	51.0	141.6	.7	64.7	8.1	.9	.5	192.9	11.3	1.9	.9	10.8	662.5
Grey	54.7	90.8	46.3	151.4	1.1	83.9	.7	.7	.2	211.7	13.4	.7	1.1	16.7	673.4
Simcoe	127.2	84.6	65.3	136.3	5.2	70.8	1.7	.8	.2	167.7	15.6	1.6	1.4	7.3	685.7
Group	87.4	88.0	54.9	144.6	2.9	78.0	1.2	.7	.2	191.9	14.4	1.1	1.2	12.5	679.0
Middlesex	153.6	29.3	29.8	136.3	.9	39.6	21.4	1.2	.7	176.9	11.7	2.5	1.0	3.2	608.1
Oxford	120.2	36.6	49.9	149.9	3.3	42.7	26.1	2.0	.8	187.3	10.3	3.2	1.0	15.1	648.4
Brant	190.2	9.2	98.1	105.5	5.0	51.5	27.9	4.3	4.1	195.4	13.4	2.1	1.3	14.0	722.0
Perth	138.0	46.4	51.3	150.5	.8	61.7	2.0	.3	.2	191.1	11.3	4.1	1.2	14.1	673.0
Wellington	70.7	58.0	80.6	154.9	2.0	87.4	1.3	.3	.1	193.9	14.3	2.0	.7	30.9	697.1
Waterloo	179.2	29.0	65.7	143.8	2.4	58.5	6.4	.5	.2	185.0	12.9	1.9	1.3	22.4	709.2
Dufferin	70.7	122.6	64.6	155.2	5.3	64.3	.4	.6	.1	187.8	17.9	.8	.9	13.4	704.6
Group	129.0	44.5	58.1	144.2	2.3	57.7	12.4	1.1	.7	187.2	12.7	2.5	1.0	15.8	669.2
Lincoln	154.7	17.0	28.4	119.6	3.4	30.6	42.5	5.3	1.0	279.6	13.5	1.5	.7	1.5	699.3
Wentworth	159.0	14.3	58.1	135.1	4.5	47.8	22.6	3.6	.7	220.2	17.5	2.0	1.0	10.3	696.7
Halton	139.5	22.1	74.6	106.6	3.0	61.2	6.2	1.0	.3	206.0	10.0	2.4	.7	9.6	643.2
Peel	124.8	59.1	141.7	117.3	6.6	56.0	1.7	1.1	.3	167.1	12.5	1.8	1.3	5.4	696.7
York	99.7	68.6	133.9	146.9	4.7	65.6	3.2	.7	.4	179.1	18.7	4.2	1.8	7.1	734.6
Ontario	34.1	149.2	109.9	139.1	9.6	79.2	7.3	1.2	1.1	159.2	12.1	2.3	1.6	34.4	740.3
Durham	12.4	152.6	164.5	119.3	19.8	80.8	7.0	3.4	1.3	162.2	11.8	1.6	1.8	18.5	757.0
Northumberland	32.6	101.3	148.3	94.7	38.5	67.0	12.5	15.8	1.8	174.1	14.0	1.5	.8	9.7	712.6
Prince Edward	13.0	42.6	229.7	77.2	52.4	62.8	36.0	34.8	2.6	169.5	13.9	.7	.2	.6	736.0
Group	78.1	80.2	126.0	120.8	15.6	64.2	12.6	6.5	1.0	183.9	14.1	2.2	1.2	12.3	718.7
Lennox & Add'n	10.4	35.3	209.2	108.9	28.3	44.2	11.2	14.0	.8	223.6	17.3	.7	.3	.9	705.1
Frontenac	10.4	43.9	91.1	130.1	19.9	58.0	8.0	8.0	1.6	302.1	19.9	.8	.7	1.7	696.2
Isles & Grenville	14.6	35.7	28.2	156.7	19.6	16.2	12.0	14.0	.9	273.8	18.4	.5	.4	.5	591.5
Dundas	10.9	38.0	55.5	219.3	12.4	13.8	10.9	11.1	1.5	260.0	19.1	.9	.3	.4	654.1
Stormont	7.7	40.8	21.7	220.3	5.0	25.2	11.1	20.2	1.1	276.0	19.0	.3	.3	.8	649.5
Glengarry	5.7	59.3	15.5	220.4	.5	48.0	5.4	7.8	.8	248.4	18.8	.5	.3	.3	631.7
Prescott .....	.8	68.9	19.4	213.6	2.6	87.0	11.3	14.7	4.4	248.7	20.6	.5	.4	.9	693.8
Russell	3.3	61.0	18.7	248.6	3.7	60.1	6.0	14.3	3.4	246.8	21.8	.7	1.5	3.5	693.4
Carleton	7.3	86.8	28.5	217.3	27.1	52.0	4.3	15.0	1.7	220.0	23.1	2.1	2.0	5.2	692.4
Renfrew	5.2	107.2	.5	164.0	30.5	89.9	2.1	5.2	2.0	257.9	16.4	.5	.5	2.5	680.3
Lanark	12.4	52.6	9.1	126.6	20.0	41.6	4.7	23.2	.8	213.0	13.3	.5	.5	1.6	519.9
Group	9.3	57.3	45.8	171.5	18.7	46.2	7.8	13.6	1.5	251.0	18.5	.8	.6	1.7	644.3
Victoria	41.7	149.8	126.9	156.5	5.1	70.2	1.9	1.7	.5	163.7	12.8	2.0	1.2	13.3	747.3
Peterborough	48.3	127.4	65.7	135.1	16.6	73.0	1.6	3.6	.7	181.5	12.3	1.4	1.5	4.9	673.6
Haliburton	3.5	52.1	11.1	180.9	11.3	61.1	5.0	9.9	1.0	379.3	27.5	.3	.7	12.3	756.0
Hastings	26.1	54.7	127.3	127.9	48.9	56.5	17.1	12.3	.8	205.8	18.6	.8	.4	2.1	699.3
Group	35.9	101.8	107.0	139.9	26.2	65.1	8.1	6.8	.7	192.6	15.5	1.3	1.0	6.5	708.4
Muskoka	1.2	34.6	12.3	176.6	9.3	58.2	4.7	6.7	.9	436.3	28.8	1.2	1.6	20.9	793.3
Parry Sound	1.7	71.2	29.7	177.5	17.1	53.6	1.8	5.9	.6	367.9	28.7	.5	1.1	25.5	782.8
Algoma	11.7	243.2	20.7	134.8	4.2	119.7	2.2	2.4	.2	338.2	24.8	.8	1.0	17.4	921.3
Group	4.3	102.6	19.0	165.0	9.8	74.4	3.3	5.3	.6	391.7	27.6	.9	1.3	21.1	826.9
The Province	90.3	58.4	68.5	142.0	10.7	58.3	16.8	5.9	2.1	205.4	14.6	1.6	.9	9.1	684.6

PASTURE.

TABLE No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area of Pasture in Ontario in the four years 1884-7, with the annual average for the period; also the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in the year 1887.

Counties.	1887*.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1884-7.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared in 1887.
Essex	27,584	64,251	62,457	46,864	50,289	148.2
Kent	48,229	89,037	89,292	69,097	73,914	170.7
Elgin	65,609	79,679	74,624	77,510	74,355	252.3
Norfolk	38,178	47,308	50,528	44,788	45,201	167.7
Haldimand	37,512	43,950	39,206	40,372	40,260	189.6
Welland	23,474	33,681	32,216	31,065	30,109	147.4
Totals	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	314,128	183.2
Lambton	62,980	95,926	88,689	90,831	84,606	248.4
Huron	135,339	152,711	140,784	141,278	142,528	257.3
Bruce	97,997	107,344	98,469	95,992	99,951	228.8
Totals	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	327,085	245.3
Grey	130,069	145,408	138,009	133,244	136,683	242.4
Simcoe	74,834	84,680	76,948	79,200	78,915	164.9
Totals	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	215,598	206.9
Middlesex	165,443	201,599	182,945	178,001	181,997	321.5
Oxford	85,497	104,404	103,255	104,277	99,358	255.9
Brant	27,827	34,683	34,402	33,736	32,662	165.2
Perth	79,952	92,925	89,555	86,036	87,117	225.7
Wellington	84,499	100,363	93,601	91,679	92,536	195.5
Waterloo	36,013	36,393	37,477	36,702	36,646	154.5
Dufferin	33,118	37,539	34,960	40,402	36,505	184.9
Totals	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	566,821	231.2
Lincoln	25,764	31,583	30,464	28,630	29,110	173.5
Wentworth	35,678	47,835	43,905	44,379	42,949	173.2
Halton	38,980	39,353	39,215	38,601	39,037	234.4
Peel	36,940	40,323	35,993	34,667	36,981	158.0
York	59,777	70,292	68,806	71,460	67,459	144.5
Ontario	61,746	69,971	68,628	67,936	67,070	186.3
Durham	46,827	53,979	55,059	53,913	52,445	172.5
Northumberland	64,257	72,179	70,475	62,609	67,380	205.9
Prince Edward	34,924	40,072	41,021	35,816	37,958	190.9
Totals	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	440,389	178.7
Lennox and Addington	51,121	65,471	67,812	63,711	62,029	256.9
Frontenac	55,039	71,217	74,306	61,898	65,615	271.3
Leeds and Grenville	142,604	174,549	168,109	154,231	159,873	349.4
Dundas	38,930	47,695	43,824	41,960	43,102	282.6
Stormont	36,033	42,724	39,609	39,276	39,411	314.4
Glengarry	44,873	48,086	46,675	48,167	46,950	320.2
Prescott	32,942	46,093	42,499	37,627	39,790	256.1
Russell	19,481	23,477	22,793	22,507	22,064	254.0
Carleton	75,490	90,008	82,294	87,307	83,775	277.8
Renfrew	59,946	72,794	69,711	62,423	66,218	244.8
Lanark	110,575	108,900	107,631	105,237	108,086	388.9
Totals	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	736,913	302.0
Victoria	40,763	47,718	49,735	47,941	46,539	174.1
Peterborough	50,567	52,550	55,785	46,477	51,345	236.1
Haliburton	5,112	7,060	5,494	5,022	5,672	182.5
Hastings	90,408	93,640	97,240	95,636	94,231	282.2
Totals	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	197,787	234.5
Muskoka	8,324	9,187	9,344	8,456	8,828	163.3
Parry Sound	4,042	3,064	3,869	4,332	3,827	167.2
Algoma	3,642	4,620	3,986	3,693	3,985	106.8
Totals	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	16,640	146.6
The Province	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	2,815,361	227.7

* The schedule to farmers was changed in 1887 so as to include pasture on cleared lands only.

too, appeared to have suffered little from the unfavorable season. A larger quantity of pork than usual found an early market, and in other cases fattening was well advanced when the reports were sent to the Bureau in the last week of October.

HORSES.—The following table shows the number of working horses, breeding mares and unbroken horses in the province by county groups for 1887, and also the totals for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie	39,442	15,740	22,357	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924
Lake Huron	28,754	12,708	18,474	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424
Georgian Bay.....	24,218	9,229	14,327	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877
West Midland.....	59,061	23,177	32,291	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614
Lake Ontario	65,430	24,265	36,018	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945
St. Law. & Ottawa.	55,304	19,304	31,292	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868
East Midland	22,181	6,636	11,121	39,938	38,066	39,048	37,412	39,763
Northern districts..	2,114	848	1,070	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718
The Province	1887....	296,504	111,907	166,950	575,361	.....	.....	.....
	1886....	300,682	107,000	161,967	.....	569,649	.....	.....
	1885....	311,587	95,963	151,259	.....	.....	558,809	.....
	1884....	303,474	93,910	138,569	.....	.....	.....	535,953
	1883....	349,552	87,380	123,201	.....	.....	.....	560,133

The schedule sent out in 1883 was not sufficiently explicit in calling for a separation of breeding mares from working horses, and it is more than probable that many of the first class were entered under both heads, as may be seen by a glance at the figures for that year. While the total number of horses has steadily increased since 1884, the number of working horses in 1887 is less than in any of the four years; the increase in the total has been almost even between unbroken horses and breeding mares, being about 5,000 in each class. Although the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group of counties has the largest rural population, it will be seen that the Lake Ontario and the West Midland groups exceed it in the total number of horses. While the increase in the total number of horses in the province was 5,712 as compared with the previous year, there was a slight falling off in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie groups. The greatest increase was observable in the West Midland group, there being an addition of 3,075 horses, or more than one-half of the total increase in the province. The proportion of breeding mares to the total number of horses was smallest in the East Midland counties being but 16.6 per cent., while the percentage of breeding mares in the province was 19.4. The percentage of unbroken horses was least in the newer settlements comprising the Northern districts, but the proportion was nearly even in each of the other groups.

HORNED CATTLE.—The statistics of horned cattle are given in the following table by groups of counties in their several classes for 1887, and in totals for each of the previous four years :

Districts.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie ...	1,579	86,054	46,208	98,493	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059
Lake Huron .	1,257	73,112	58,125	112,467	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347
Georgian Bay	2,386	54,528	37,679	75,564	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261
West Midland	1,210	150,646	94,102	183,398	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749
Lake Ontario.	1,519	122,504	63,523	124,937	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213
St. Law. & Ott.	1,415	193,685	63,543	136,587	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582
East Midland	2,292	59,692	25,137	51,856	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454
Nor. districts.	2,105	8,100	4,263	10,298	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948
The Province.	1887	13,763	748,321	392,580	793,600	1,948,264	.....	.....	.....
	1886	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	2,018,173	.....	.....	.....
	1885	15,302	750,005	373,856	837,317	.....	1,976,480	.....	.....
	1884	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	.....	.....	1,925,670	.....
	1883	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	.....	.....	.....	1,828,613

The returns show a falling off of 69,909 in the total number of horned cattle in the province compared with 1886. The largest decrease appears to have been in the class of young cattle ; there being 45,183 less of that class reported in 1887 than in the previous year. There was also less store cattle by 25,499 than in 1886, while working oxen, which had fallen in number from 17,071 in 1883 to 14,414 in 1886, were still further reduced in 1887 to 13,763. In many counties of Ontario the ox as a draught beast will soon be a curiosity. In the West Midland counties, for instance, one will need to search out over 700 cattle on an average before a yoke of oxen will be found. Half of the oxen in the province are to be found in the newer settlements in the Northern districts and in the East Midland and Georgian Bay groups. Milch cows show an increase over the previous year, although the additions appear to have been confined to the East Midland group and the Northern districts. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties lead as a dairying section, about 49 per cent of the cattle in that group being milch-cows, while the percentage for the province was 38.4. One deduction to be drawn from the figures presented in the above table is that the farmers of the province are now handling their stock more with an eye to the dairy than for beef. The success of the cheese and creamery butter industries has given a new trend to stock-raising in Ontario, and with the further development of these two great branches of dairying it is likely that the milch cow will increase her popularity among the farmers of the province generally.

SHEEP.—In the subjoined table the statistics of sheep are given, classified as coarse and fine-woolled, by groups of counties for 1887, and for the province for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.	Coarse-woolled.		Fine-woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie...	66,775	44,546	23,661	17,863	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,382
Lake Huron.	84,104	56,716	17,098	11,541	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489
Georgian B..	82,975	51,040	19,909	13,668	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,890
W. Midland.	119,414	80,456	34,189	24,531	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,839
L. Ontario..	100,220	60,019	33,708	22,503	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004
St. L. & O..	162,112	88,223	39,720	25,075	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017
E. Midland.	50,194	27,311	12,213	8,087	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432
N. districts.	8,141	5,464	2,980	1,700	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731
The Province.	1887	673,935	413,775	183,478	124,973	1,396,161	.....	.....	.....
	1886	790,652	476,970	206,371	136,956	.....	1,610,949	.....	.....
	1885	908,762	547,952	176,248	122,643	.....	1,755,605	.....	.....
	1884	994,608	595,996	176,341	123,788	.....	.....	1,890,733	.....
	1883	1,043,080	580,095	150,281	95,328	.....	.....	.....	1,868,784

These statistics show that sheep raising is declining in favor in Ontario, although a comparison in the various years reveals the fact that the real decrease belongs to the coarse-woolled class. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 214,788 in the total number of sheep in the province in 1887, or over 13 per cent., 179,912 being of the coarse-woolled variety and 34,876 fine-woolled. In the three years since 1884 the total number of sheep has fallen from 1,890,733 to 1,396,161, a difference of nearly half a million head, or over 26 per cent. The most hopeful fact to be noticed in the table is that although it shows the number of fine-woolled sheep in 1887, as has already been stated, to be 34,876 less than in 1886, the figures for 1887 are at the least 8,000 greater than those of 1884 or 1885, and 62,842 more than in 1883. The real decrease has been in the coarse-woolled class, there being only about two-thirds as many sheep of that variety in Ontario in 1887 as there was in 1883.

THE WOOL CLIP.—In the table following the wool clip for the past two years and the average for the six years 1882-7 are given in pounds by county groups and for the province :

Districts.	Coarse.		Fine.		Total Clip.		
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lake Erie.	388,093	447,481	121,129	130,126	509,222	577,607	633,306
Lake Huron.....	482,146	568,373	93,483	94,541	575,629	662,914	730,694
Georgian Bay.....	458,825	550,847	101,870	108,017	560,695	658,864	655,652
West Midland.....	691,324	840,963	179,534	209,930	870,858	1,050,893	1,189,924
Lake Ontario.....	609,958	760,846	185,774	227,609	795,732	988,455	1,018,747
St. Law. & Ottawa...	769,106	958,560	197,061	228,122	966,167	1,186,682	1,192,026
East Midland.....	259,989	304,188	59,293	52,295	319,282	356,483	381,394
Northern districts ...	46,213	49,665	14,451	16,304	60,664	65,969	58,174
The Province {	1887..	3,705,654	.....	952,595	.....	4,658,249	.....
	1886..	.....	4,480,923	.....	1,066,944	.....	5,547,867
	1882-7	4,936,323	.....	923,594	.....	.....	5,859,917

With the thinning of the flocks the wool clip of the province has also steadily declined. The total clip of 1887 was 4,658,249 lb., being 1,201,668 lb. below that of the annual average, and 889,618 lb. less than in 1886. During the last year the decrease was divided between the two grades of sheep as follows: coarse-woolled, 775,269 lb.; fine-woolled, 114,349 lb. But while there has been a marked decrease in the number of sheep in the province and the total yield of wool, there has been a decided increase in the weight of the average fleece of both the coarse and fine-woolled sorts, as will be seen by the following table:

Districts.	Coarse Wool.			Fine Wool.		
	1887.	1886.	1882-7.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Lake Erie.....	5.84	5.75	5.65	5.15	4.89	4.95
Lake Huron.....	5.86	5.70	5.70	5.47	5.20	5.36
Georgian Bay	5.72	5.56	5.51	5.13	4.97	5.15
West Midland.....	5.90	5.76	5.73	5.21	5.33	5.27
Lake Ontario.	6.13	6.04	5.99	5.48	5.29	5.36
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	4.97	4.87	4.79	5.01	4.73	4.84
East Midland	5.40	5.23	5.21	5.16	4.62	4.88
Northern districts	5.78	5.59	5.66	5.15	5.06	5.16
The Province.....	5.64	5.52	5.49	5.22	5.04	5.11

The average weight per fleece of coarse wool is 5.64 lb., being .12 lb. more than in 1886 and .15 lb. more than the average for the years 1882-7. The average weight per fleece of fine wool is 5.22 lb., being .18 lb. greater than in 1886 and .11 lb. more than for 1882-7. The two classes combined show an average weight per fleece of 5.43 lb., while in 1886 they averaged

5.28 lb., and for the six years 5.30 lb. In every group of counties each class made an increase in weight over last year's record except in the West Midland district, where the average fleece of fine wool fell .12 lb. below that of 1886. In coarse wool the Lake Ontario counties led in the average weight per fleece, the figures being 6.13 lb. or nearly a half pound per fleece heavier than the average for the province. This group also shows the largest average weight per fleece in fine wool, going slightly over a quarter of a pound per fleece compared with the average of the province for the six years; the Lake Huron district comes a good second with exactly a quarter of a pound over the average for the province. The lightest fleeces of both coarse and fine wool are reported from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

Hogs.—In the table which follows the number of hogs is given by groups of counties and for the whole province :

Districts.	Hogs.		Totals.				
	Over one year.	Under one year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie....	35,638	150,205	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120
Lake Huron.....	15,644	54,056	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824
Georgian Bay.....	18,457	52,558	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832
West Midland.....	30,611	131,990	162,601	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050
Lake Ontario.....	37,770	116,908	154,678	170,014	163,933	181,518	172,738
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.	47,513	78,548	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455
East Midland.....	19,868	36,931	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236
Northern districts.....	1,443	4,677	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472
The Province..	1887..	206,944	625,873	832,817	.....	.....	.....
	1886..	207,487	652,638	.....	860,125	.....	.....
	1885..	225,612	596,750	.....	.....	822,262	.....
	1884..	257,711	658,447	.....	.....	.....	916,158
	1883..	245,996	660,731	.....	.....	.....	906,727

These figures call for little comment. There is a slight falling off in the total number of hogs, although an increase is recorded in the East Midland group as well as in the Lake Erie counties. The latter are regarded as the great swine raising counties of the province, for while the rural population of the group is about 13 per cent., the proportion of hogs raised is over 22 per cent. of the total of the province.

POULTRY.—By no means the least important branch of Canadian farming is the raising of domesticated fowls. The breeding of poultry is valuable not only on account of the flesh of the birds and the comparatively small cost of bringing them to maturity, but also on account of the proceeds from their eggs, for this latter item is one of the sources depended on by the farmers to meet the current store bills. The following table

presents the number of poultry in the province by county groups for each of the five years 1883-7 :

Districts.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Total Poultry.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Lake Erie.....	70,365	54,641	817,635	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	800,799
Lake Huron	27,817	47,639	628,393	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133	616,699
Georgian Bay.....	33,451	48,901	467,537	549,889	579,679	524,427	525,544	475,973
West Midland.....	71,320	79,283	1,141,482	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	1,156,975
Lake Ontario	84,951	86,811	1,088,892	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	1,132,072
St. Law. & Ottawa.	96,878	73,778	1,012,061	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	1,193,355
East Midland.....	21,812	33,026	389,924	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263	412,496
Northern districts..	3,004	3,976	54,784	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438	58,975
The Province {	1887 409,598	428,055	5,600,708	6,438,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886 522,714	493,756	5,952,445	.....	6,968,915	.....	.....	.....
	1885 428,233	476,942	5,431,630	.....	.....	6,336,805	.....	.....
	1884 445,532	540,130	5,251,944	.....	.....	.....	6,237,606	.....
	1883 355,635	491,093	5,000,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,847,344

The total number of poultry for 1887 is over half a million less than in the previous year, but over 100,000 more than in any other year. The number of turkeys and geese is less than in any of the three preceding years, but other fowls show a continuous increase. The West Midland group leads in the number of poultry, followed very closely by the Lake Ontario district.

LIVE STOCK PER 1,000 ACRES.—The following table shows the number of each of the classes of live stock per thousand acres of cleared land in 1887 :

Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Poultry.	
Lake Erie.....	59.0	176.9	116.4	141.5	717.7	
Lake Huron.....	49.6	202.8	140.3	57.8	582.7	
Georgian Bay..	48.2	171.8	169.2	71.7	555.2	
West Midland.....	51.7	193.8	116.7	73.4	583.2	
Lake Ontario.....	55.5	137.9	95.5	68.3	556.2	
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	47.9	178.9	142.7	57.7	535.4	
East Midland.....	50.1	174.4	122.8	71.3	558.3	
Northern districts	36.9	226.7	167.4	56.0	565.5	
The Province... {	1887..	51.8	175.4	125.7	75.0	579.6
	1886..	52.1	184.5	147.3	78.6	637.1
	1882-7	51.3	175.3	162.2	80.6	577.8

In every instance the figures for the province in 1887 are below those of the previous year, although in the items of horses, cattle and poultry they are slightly in excess of those of the six years average. The Lake Erie district, as usual, leads in the

number of horses, hogs and poultry, the Lake Huron group has the largest number of cattle, and the Georgian Bay counties the largest number of sheep to the 1,000 acres cleared. The Northern districts show up even higher than the Lake Huron group in the number of cattle, and are second in the number of sheep, but as these animals are allowed to run in the bush and natural pastures nearly all summer there is hardly a place for them in a fair comparison. An interesting feature of the above table is the almost uniform figures of the last column, barring those of the Lake Erie district.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Wm. T. Shaw, Chatham, Kent: The drouth of 1886 left many of our farmers short of hay, so that many who failed to have a few extra acres seeded down found themselves under the necessity of having to buy long before the winter was over. Under these circumstances the cattle were taught to be not too particular, and spring saw some very hard cases indeed.

Lorenzo M. Brown, South Dorchester, Elgin: Stock of all kinds wintered well. No disease except an occasional case of distemper in horses. There was plenty of fodder and a good deal of hay has been left over. Pasture is already good.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: All kinds of stock came through the winter very well. I have not heard of any disease. There has been sufficient fodder, with a small quantity left over.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Live stock have wintered well; hay and oats being plentiful and cheap. Farmers have been feeding liberally and they find that it pays to do so. Horses are bringing large prices this spring.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Live stock are in good condition. Horses are in good demand, and as a consequence are better attended to than usual, being improved as a class in both breeding and appearance. More care has been bestowed in the wintering of cattle, and a corresponding improvement in growth and condition is observable.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Live stock are in fair condition. Horses have been affected by a very severe form of distemper, some being threatened with strangulation, but very few died. In some places fodder was very scarce, but farm animals have, as a general thing, pulled through in fair condition.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: The general condition of all kinds of stock is good. This is more especially the case with those that have had warm stables. Farmers are beginning to see that the old plan of letting their animals shift for themselves around the straw stack is played out.

John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex: The most of the stock has come out well, owing to the fact that the farmers are realizing the benefit they derive from having their stock in good condition to turn on the grass and have them ready for the early market. There has been a scarcity of fodder.

James G. Pettit, Oxford East, Oxford: Live stock of all kinds have come through the winter in pretty fair condition and quite free from disease of any kind. There seems to have been a sufficiency of fodder supply throughout the winter, and of a better quality than usual in consequence of the favorable season for gathering last year's crops.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant: Live stock of all sorts are in a healthy condition. There have been more losses of cattle for want of proper nourishment and shelter than from any particular disease. Very little fodder changed hands, the majority of farmers preferring to keep their animals on short rations than buy feed for them, and the appearance of cattle hereabouts would indicate that more fodder could have been used with profit.

Thomas Steele, Downie, Perth: There have been many deaths among this year's foals, and many mares have died foaling. I do not remember ever to have heard of so many deaths in one season.

Ralph T. Little, East Flamboro', Wentworth: Pigs have been affected with some disease through which they become crippled and ultimately lose the use of their limbs. The animals afflicted refuse to eat. The disease has resulted fatally in many cases.

John Weylie, Glanford, Wentworth: Live stock look well in most cases, but there are always a few people amongst us who never provide sufficient food or suitable shelter for their stock and, of course, the animals cared for with this system, have barely kept alive during the latter part of the winter and spring.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: All kinds of live stock are in good condition. There was plenty of hay and coarse grain and, as prices were low, these were fed liberally to farm animals.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Horses have been affected with a disease called, by some, diphtheria, and by others, typhoid fever. It is very contagious. The animals are sick a few hours and then die. The complaint starts with a slight cough which appears to follow down to the lungs and heart, when death ensues.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: All kinds of stock were in fine condition in early spring, but the jateness of the season and want of early grass has had a tendency to keep cattle backward.

Alex. Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Cattle generally are very thin owing to the long cold winter and scarcity of food. It does not pay to have cattle standing in the lee of barns and fences all through a cold winter day instead of having them comfortably housed in warm stables where they can be kept growing right along if properly fed. There has been plenty of fodder when divided up. Hay has been very cheap all winter.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : The winter was long and severe, but feed was abundant and live stock in general well housed, and they came through in good condition.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton : The condition of stock is very fair notwithstanding the extremely cold winter. No disease among any farm animals, except cattle, that became very poor and then became infested with lice. There was an abundance of fodder throughout the winter.

John Garbutt, Smith, Peterborough : All live stock in good condition. There was a sufficient supply of fodder. There has been a distemper among horses during the winter and spring. It caused a swelling of the throat, and the animals affected failed greatly in flesh.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton : Live stock of all kinds are in good condition. There was plenty of fodder.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka : The general condition of live stock is not good, as most of the farmers have too much stock for the feed and shelter provided for the animals. Horses are better looked after and are in good condition. Cattle are healthy but thin. Sheep fair. Pigs are above the average. Fodder was scarce.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : The condition of live stock as a rule is very fair. Two instances near by of inflammation in horses (one fatal) have occurred, and one of inflammation in an ox. Sheep have come through well, but owing to severe weather, there has been considerable loss of lambs this season. Pigs have come through well, but from various causes. Fodder has been sufficient generally during the winter but is about all used up.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound : Live stock in good condition, sheep being exceptionally good. There has been a fair supply of fodder.

D. MacFarlane, Foley, Parry Sound : Pigs dropped in March all died, and lambs were weak. I attribute this to the long, hard, steady winter. Fodder gave out about the beginning of April.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex : Pastures are burnt up with drouth. Horses and cattle are in fair condition. We have not much fat stock at present, and it is doubtful if we will have any unless we get rain.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent : Pastures are perfectly bare, and farm animals of all kinds are showing the effects of short forage.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Pasture is all burned up with heat and drouth, and many persons have to feed their stock to keep them alive, and if a good rain does not come soon to revive pasture there will be hard times next spring for feed. Dairy produce is greatly reduced in quantity also.

Lewis Simpson, Dorchester S., Elgin : Pasture was good in the early part of the season. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are in good condition. Fat cattle are looking well.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Pasture poor. Live stock holding their own but not gaining very much. A good deal of soiling used. Teams that are fed hay and oats are all right; others have to grub for a living. I cannot see that cattle are gaining or losing. Dairy produce shrinking rapidly.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk : Pasture is dried up. Stock of all kinds are losing and will have to be fed if the drouth continues. Sheep are scarce in this township. Fat cattle are scarce, and will be if the drouth continues. The milk for the cheese factory has failed about one-half and will fail entirely soon if there is no rain.

W. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand : Pastures are dried up. All kinds of stock will require to be fed hay almost immediately or they will suffer. As to cows I fear that they will dry up. We sent nearly four hundred pounds of milk to the cheese factory through June and beginning of July. This morning we sent one hundred and eighty from the same cows.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland : Pastures all dried up to a crisp. Live stock look fairly well, but the supply of milk is below the ordinary. Quite enough fat stock for home use. Butter and cheese very scarce and running up in price—butter 25c.; cheese 12½c. wholesale.

H. Ingram, Enniskillen, Lambton : Pastures are completely dried up, in consequence of which stock of all kinds are failing in condition very fast, and in some localities they are suffering for want of water as well as food.

W. G. Willoughby, Brooke, Lambton : Pastures are completely dried up, with no appearance of life in the grass at all, and cattle are suffering.

G. Dewar, Plympton, Lambton : Pastures are almost burnt out, and as a consequence stock of all kinds have suffered to greater or less extent; some are now suffering for want of a sufficient supply of water. As might be expected under these conditions, fat stock is scarce and dairy produce light.

J. Kernighan, Colborne, Huron : Pastures burnt up. Horses in good condition. Cattle healthy. No disease of any kind, but rather thin. Sheep poor. Not many pigs. Not much either fat stock or dairying in this township.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron : Pastures were very good in the beginning of the summer, but they are completely burned up at present. All kinds of live stock are in good condition. Very little fat stock on hand, and unless the pastures are good in the fall, dairy produce will be short.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Pastures have been good this season till within the last three weeks. Stock have done well so far. Horses are generally healthy. Cattle have thriven well. Sheep have done well, and pigs also. Fat stock here are ready for the market, but few have sold yet on account of the low price. Our butter and cheese factories have been well patronized. The cows have dried up considerably on account of heat and drouth.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: Pastures in this section are completely burnt up with the drouth and hot sun; nothing like it for some years. Live stock are thin. No fat stock in the hands of farmers at present. Dairy produce very scarce, owing to the unprecedented drouth and hot season.

Daniel Marshall, Derby, Grey: Pasture all burned up with heat and drouth. Horses are looking well. Cattle are thin, and must get worse unless rain comes. Sheep and pigs are in fair condition. The season is not favorable for fat stock or dairy produce; under average.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Pastures during May and June were excellent, and stock as a consequence gained in flesh, and milk cows done well, but now the pastures are literally burned up, and stock are rapidly losing what they gained. With an early and plentiful supply of rain, fall pastures may yet be good.

J. McArdle, Proton, Grey: This has been a good season so far, for pasture and stock have done well. Horses look well; spring lamb sold well; pigs ordinary; dairy produce is plenty and good.

B. R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Pastures, except in low lands, are as bad as they can be, and of course the condition of all kinds of stock, excepting horses, must be and is affected by it, horses having to work on, and must be kept up by dry feed. The flow of milk in the early part of the season was good; now, of course, it is failing, though in a measure kept up by the run in the stubble fields.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: The pastures are as brown as the travelled roads. Timothy is dried up and what clover started has been eaten off by the grasshoppers, consequently cattle and horses on pasture are suffering and the dairy produce considerably reduced.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Never saw pasture so poor; dried up. Farmers are feeding hay and green corn to their milk cows. Stock is generally thin in flesh where not fed by hand; horses fair; cattle thin; sheep poor. Pigs in good condition which are generally fed the year round. Fat stock scarce. Dairy produce getting less every day; cows dried up one-half.

Rd. Jolliffe, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Pastures are entirely dried up. Fields look brown and barren, in consequence of which live stock of all kinds look poor. Milk at the cheese factories has fallen off fully one-half. Butter scarce and very poor; price, 25 cents.

N. Smith, Oxford W., Oxford: The pastures are completely dried up. Horses are doing fairly well. Cattle are looking well because we have to feed them to keep them up. Dairy produce has fallen off quite 50 per cent. from the early part of the season.

W. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: During the month of June the pastures were good and all kinds of stock did well, but during the month of July and so far in August the dry, hot weather has parched up the grass and in many cases stock have to be fed. Milk in the factory has fallen off wonderfully since the dry, hot weather has set in.

D. McLean, Ellis, Perth: Pastures are seared brown, and water is scarce, consequently live stock of all grades are thin in flesh, but as yet healthy. Fat cattle and the dairy produce have suffered greatly for the last month.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: Pastures extremely bare, but stock have kept up wonderfully well considering. Milk cows suffered most. (Note that O. A. C. creamery has reduced from 750 to 350 lbs. of butter per day).

Henry Liersch, Wilmet, Waterloo: Pastures very poor on account of long drouth; burned up. Live stock is so far generally in a fair condition, but in some localities, on sandy soil, horses and cattle have to suffer from scarcity of pasture and water.

M. Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Pastures are literally parched. The grass is dry and dead, having very little nutriment. The effect of this is shown in the condition of live stock of all kinds. Working horses that have been fed in stall are in good condition. Young horses (colts) one and two years old, and breeding mares, are in many places living examples of the results of dried pastures. Cattle, generally, are not in an average good condition. Many farmers are keeping their cattle up and feeding them. Sheep, generally, are not in good condition. Fat stock is unusually scarce. There is a marked decrease in dairy products. The record of milk received at the factories in this section shows a rapid decrease in quantity.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Pastures are completely burnt up. Some farmers have to feed their live stock fodder. The dairy produce is by no means abundant. City consumers complain of its scarcity and dearth already.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Pastures are very bare and dried up; there has been no growth since the hay was cut, consequently live stock are very lean unless hand fed with hay and meal.

D. James, Markham, York: Never saw the grass so withered before, fairly brown and top dead; hardly a green blade to be seen.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Pastures are exceedingly poor, owing to drouth. Horses in very fair condition; cattle rather below medium; sheep very good; pigs in good condition; fat stock scarce and dairy produce scarcer.

R. Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Pastures were never so dried up as at present; cattle not doing so well; horses looking very well where stall fed; sheep and pigs looking very well; fat stock, none; butter getting scarce.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Pasture is very scarce; fields are as brown as though a fire had passed over them, and stock has suffered on account of scarcity of feed. There is very little fat stock and the very hot weather with poor pasture has had the effect of bringing down the quality as well as quantity of butter.

Jonathan Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The condition of pasture is dry all over; high land looks as if burned over, and on low land the grass is so dry that cattle do not care to eat it. Horses are in fair condition, many owners having kept them up on account of flies and other pests. Cattle are doing well on

dry pasture ; sheep are thin in flesh and lambs are small ; pigs are doing well ; I hear of no disease among them. The produce of cheese will come short of last year in numbers of pounds ; quality good and good prices.

Geo. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : The continued dry weather has ruined pasture, except on low or marshy lands.

Jas. Cooper, Marysburg S., Prince Edward : Pasture very much dried up, still all kinds of live stock look fairly. Dairy produce did well up to present, but there is a decided decrease now.

B. C. Lloyd, Camden E., Lennox and Addington : Pasture lands all dried and parched, but horses, cattle and sheep look splendid ; pigs very good ; not much fat stock. Cheese, the principal dairy product, is in good demand and at remunerative price.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pastures dried up, still all kinds of stock are looking well and healthy. There is the usual amount of fat stock. The long continued drouth has very much interfered with the yield of milk, reducing the quantity fully 30 per cent.

J. Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : Never saw the pasture in a worse condition than at present ; the continued hot weather without rain for the last six weeks has entirely destroyed the grass and many are feeding their stock, and will have to do so for some time to come. Cattle have failed lately ; sheep are in fair condition ; pigs looking rather thin—get too much whey—farmers sell off too much of their coarse grain.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : Pastures were very dry and bare a week ago, but recent rains are improving them somewhat. Stock of all kinds are, I think, in fair condition. There was a very great shrinkage in the milk supply during July, which still continues where cattle are not supplied with green feed. Farmers who have fodder corn have no cause to complain, but all others are praying for more rain.

P. N. Tait, Cornwall, Stormont : Pastures are very short and water very scarce for live stock. No after grass has started yet. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have all done well, considering the pastures ; fat stock is in large supply and poor demand ; butter, not very much made here now, nearly all cheese ; milk has decreased from one-quarter to one-third.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry : Pastures have been good notwithstanding the dry weather. Horses in good condition ; cattle good ; fat cattle have done well, while there has been a heavy flow of milk.

Jos. Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : In the early part of the season the pastures were excellent and the cattle in good condition. At present, owing to the drouth, the pastures are burned up and cattle suffer. Most all the horses I see in pastures are poor ; sheep the same ; pigs, owing to cheap grain, are in good condition. We have cheese factories all over the township, but there has been a great falling off in the quantity of milk of late.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton : Pastures very bare ; stock lean ; dairy produce falling off.

Jos. Kinder, Brudenell, Renfrew : Pastures have been very good until the last week or so ; they are beginning to dry up fast for want of rain. Horses, cattle and sheep are in good condition. The season until the last few weeks has been very favorable for dairying, as the pastures were good.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew : The pasture has been excellent until August or late in July ; since then very dry. Horses, cattle, etc., are all in a pretty good condition. Since the dry weather has set in dairy operations are not so good.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark : Pastures extremely bad on account of dry weather. Live stock are generally in fair condition ; fat cattle are hardly able to hold what they put on in the early part of the season ; cows have failed in their milk to about half the quantity ; cheese sells at 10 to 10½ cents for July make.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : The pasture, at this writing, is almost *nil*, and should the dry weather continue for any considerable time, stock of all kinds will be seriously affected, as well as the dairy interest, which at present seems to be the mainstay of the farmer.

John H. Delamere, Lutterworth, Haliburton : In many places the pasture is dried up very much, but scarcely as bad as I have noticed it at the front ; the bush protects a lot of good pasture, and the live stock are in good condition generally ; horses and cattle look well so far, but continued drouth will affect the cattle ; sheep are scarcely up to ordinary quality, and scarce ; there has been a scarcity of pigs this season also ; fat cattle scarcely up to average ; our dairy produce is usually excellent in quality, but scarcely up to the average in quantity this season.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Pasture, none growing ; cattle living on old, dry spring grass, browsing on trees, or hand fed. There was plenty of grass in the early part of the season ; cattle, horses, etc., did well then, but are rapidly getting thin now.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : Pastures are dried up. Live stock are in good condition yet ; the forests yielded ample food so far. Cows do not give as much milk as they do when in good pasture.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma : Owing to rather a wet season pastures are good. Horses and cattle look well ; only grades. No fat sheep, and pigs in good condition ; we have not many of either.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Fall pastures are in good condition, the rains of September doing them incalculable good. Live stock of all kinds are doing well, but very few cattle or sheep fattened. Hogs are not in excellent condition owing to shortage of peas and barley. Fattening has commenced since the corn crop is in. The supply exceeds the demand. The supply of fodder is quite sufficient.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex : Fall pastures are excellent and live stock in fair condition. All kinds of stock are being bought up alive and shipped, principally to Buffalo. Plenty fodder of all kinds.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Late summer rains started the pasture, making good feed for the fall. Live stock are in good order; a great quantity of fat and stock cattle being shipped to Montreal and other points east; also sheep and hogs shipped to Montreal. There will be a good supply of fodder for winter.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Pastures have improved much since the rains, and so have stock, which before that were thin. Not much doing in fattening cattle, sheep, etc. Fodder supply for winter very limited.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Fall pastures have been poor; the grass was all dried up in summer. Not many cattle fattening; not much coarse feed to fatten them with; most of the hogs have been sold live weight and sent off. Fodder will be scarce.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Fall pastures are about as bare as the ground could be to be soddled over at all; in fact no pasture at all. Live stock look not so badly, yet by no means in good condition. Fat stock will be scarce. Sheep will be ordinarily plentiful. Hogs fairly plentiful and good. Fodder supply very scarce.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand: Pastures very short on account of continued drouth, and stock rather thin in flesh as a rule. Not much done in fattening except for family and local use, as beef is low. Very few fattening sheep in the fall; fair progress in fattening hogs. Market supply under an average on account of scarcity of coarse grains. Hay a sufficient supply; coarse grains short.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Fall pastures very bare and live stock are poor and thin. No fat stock except stall fed. Hogs are pretty plentiful and pork is cheap. I think after winter commences the supply of meat will fall off because farmers are getting rid of all they can before winter on account of scarcity of fodder. Fodder likely to be scarce.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland: Fall pasture is very scant, hence the condition of stock is poor. Hogs are making better progress towards fattening than cattle or sheep, as the former are enclosed and fed grain while the latter are still on pasture. The supply of fodder for winter is fair.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Fall pastures are short yet there has been a pretty fair growth, but the half-starved cattle were too hungry to let it get ahead much. Live stock of all kinds have gained up pretty well but are scarcely prime. The fattening of hogs is at its height and of cattle just nicely begun. Lots of lean steers are for sale. Coarse grain for fattening is not over plentiful. The fodder and hay crops are a little short and farmers generally feel overstocked with cattle, and would sell quite freely.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Pastures are nothing and general run of stock thin, but there will be no trouble in supplying the market. Prospect of fodder supply for the winter not very encouraging, and if winter sets in early there will be a lot of hides on the fence next spring.

Alex. McEwen, Hay, Huron: Fall pastures are in poor condition and consequently cattle are pretty thin for wintering. A great number of cattle have been sold for stockers. There are not many cattle fit for market around here at present. Fodder is fairly plentiful with the exception of hay.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: Pasturage very poor; live stock look very well considering the short grass. The fattening of cattle is not so brisk as in past years. The supply is better than the market. Fodder supply short except hay.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Fall pastures are worse than I have seen them for several years, and live stock are low in condition as a rule. Very few cattle will be stall fed this winter, but a very large number will be partially stall fed and then finished on the early grass of 1888 for June, July and August shipment to England. Lambs are sold off in the fall and early winter; few old sheep fattened. Hogs about the ordinary supply. Fat cattle will be scarce for Christmas and winter markets; sheep and pigs much as usual. Fodder will be scarce; farmers are bracing themselves to meet the storm.

John Herriott, Elderslie, Bruce: Fall pastures very bare and live stock rather thin. Good supply for market when fat. Fodder supply short.

Thos. Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Pastures never were worse. Cattle have never gone to the buyers as thin as this year. There is very little winter fattening done here; there will be a very small supply from this township. Sheep all sold in the spring but what the farmers want. Fifty per cent. of the hogs were sent to market on foot. There will be sufficient fodder.

Robt. Carruthers, Artemesia, Grey: Fall pastures are far beyond expectations at harvest. A great number of very fine beeves have been disposed off and a large number are in good order for feeding. Fat sheep are mostly sold. Hogs were mostly all sold on foot for exportation. Prospects for fodder good.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Pastures rather poor. Live stock are in good condition considering the scarcity of pasture. Fat cattle pretty well cleaned out. Lambs all gone. Killing of hogs commenced. Fodder will be scarce.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: Owing to the continued drouth pastures were burned up; the fall rains came too late to be of any considerable benefit. Live stock rather lean, and owing to the poor pasture a larger quantity than usual will be stall fed. The supplies for market will be ample. Fodder in many cases will be scarce.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: Owing to drouth pastures are not so good as usual, although the cattle are in good condition; plentiful supply of fodder. Hogs are all sold to shippers only what is wanted for home consumption.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Fall pastures have latterly assumed a green tinge. Cattle are in poorer order than I have known them for years. A good deal of fodder has been already used. Many cattle are being exported which will help to lessen the quantity required.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Fall pastures have vastly improved by late rains. Live stock where water is plentiful are doing well, but where stock have to be driven a distance for drink they are not in good condition. Fat cattle, sheep and hogs are all marketed, the latter at good prices; cattle about one-fourth lower than formerly. About enough fodder for winter.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex : Fall pastures very good and live stock fair. Hogs nearly all fattened, or sold half fattened, owing to the short corn and pea crop. Prospects for fodder supply fair, most farmers have reduced their stock to near a minimum.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford : No pasture for three months past worth mentioning. Stock are thinner than usual, especially cattle. Sheep and hogs are better than some time ago, especially since cool weather set in. Supplies of cattle, sheep and hogs will be smaller than usual. There will be no fodder to spare if the winter is an ordinary one.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth : Pastures have been poor ; they had a brown appearance and cattle for beef did not come up to the wants of buyers ; still, they are mostly gone. Some are being held over for stall feeding. Sheep for sale are mostly gone and hogs the same. More hogs still feeding for market. There is sufficient fodder for winter.

Thomas Moffatt, Logan, Perth : Pastures bare ; they never recovered from the excessive drouth. Grass beef nearly all sold ; very little stall feeding in this section. Fat sheep all sold out, and hogs all disposed off lean to the cheese factories. Fodder is expected to be short on account of having to start feeding a month earlier than usual.

Chas. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : No pasture since August, and stock, except with those that have been feeding for the last two months, absolutely poor. Except hogs not much feeding for flesh done yet. Roots scarce and prospectively a long feeding season ahead. Feed not superabundant except hay and straw.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington : There is scarcely any pasture. Sheep can make a living on it, but it would scarcely support anything else. Live stock thin ; very little fattening has been done yet with the exception of hogs which are now being fattened. Prospect of a fair market supply, but below the average. Fodder will be scarce and as it is fed already.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Fall pasture never was so short for years—no pasture at all. Stock in poor condition ; were fed for over a month ; farmers's stock will be too heavy for the quantity of feed. No feeding of cattle or sheep for market yet. Some hogs are feeding for home use. There will not be one-third the stock fed this winter that there usually is. The fodder supply is scarce.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Pastures poor. There will not be as many cattle fattened as last year, prices having been too low and stock not in such good condition as formerly. Some farmers are doing more in hogs than in former years. Fodder seems to be plenty especially hay which was well saved.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin : Pastures rather bare and dry but stock in fair condition. There will be a good supply of butchers' cattle (two year olds) and sheep. A surplus of hay and coarse grain.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Pasture not of much account. Stock in fair condition ; no progress in fattening cattle as yet. I think there will be quite a supply for winter market. Plenty of feed for the winter.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : The fall pasture is completely dried up, and live stock is in very poor condition for wintering. The prospect is that fat stock of all kinds will be very scarce after Christmas as I hear of no one feeding or going to feed anything excepting a few hogs. I think the supply of fodder is good what there is of it, but very scarce.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : There is scarcely such a thing as fall pastures ; cattle live partly on straw and partly by picking the dead grass in the fence corners, and their condition is as poor as their pasture. The quantity of fodder is small but the quality is good.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : Fall pastures very poor ; quite a number have been compelled to feed their stock to keep them from losing flesh. Most of the small farmers are selling off all the young stock at all fit for the butcher. Those who intend to feed have not housed them yet. Sheep are scarce ; not considered a paying stock. Hogs for market will be slaughtered soon ; few will keep them longer owing to a scarcity of pease. Fodder will be scarce.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : There is not, strictly speaking, such a thing as fall pastures and as a result all live stock except housed animals are in very low condition. Supply for the market likely to be short and the quality poor. Fodder supply is also likely to be short enough.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York : Pastures have been poor I might say all summer, and fall stock in general look thin. Some farmers have been feeding stock for some time back as the pastures have not been sufficient to keep them alive. Of feed generally there is a pretty good supply ; straw plentiful.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario : Fall pastures were very poor ; cattle in general are in a poor condition. Cattle and sheep are not fattened much here until winter. Hogs are nearly all fat and killed off in November. There will be a sufficient supply of fodder.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham : Pastures dried up and live stock in poor condition ; large supplies of lean cattle for market ; fodder supply must be short.

Robt. Colville, Clarke, Durham : Pastures poor—not much growth ; live stock leaner than former years. Prospect of market supplies unfavorable from scarcity of feed. Fodder supply may tide us over the winter with care and proper management.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : Fall pastures very poor. Though live stock have done well considering the pasture they will not be in as good condition for winter as usual. Not much fattening at present except hogs. Supply sufficient for local use and some for export. The crop of hay and straw was light, but all got in good condition. Fodder will be scarce.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Fall pastures very poor, but improving now ; live stock thin but improving ; little attention paid to fattening. There will be a plentiful supply of inferior or half fattened stock. Fodder will undoubtedly be scarce.

R. G. Girvin, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: Pasture is improving now, having had fine rains lately; dry all summer. Fodder will be scarce and farmers are thinning out stock. Beef low priced.

Geo. Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Fodder is generally scarce but so many cattle have been sold to American buyers that there will probably be a sufficiency of feed.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pastures at present are middling fair. Live stock in general are thin; not much doing in fattening stock of any kind except pigs which are being considerably bought up alive for Montreal market, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. Feed for cattle will be scarce; a great many are reducing stock principally by killing for beef and selling off horses, for which they find a ready market at reasonable figures.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac: Pasture very short; live stock in good condition; supplies all sold to lumbermen. Fodder for the winter likely to be very scarce as considerable marsh hay was destroyed by fire.

Gedeon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Fall pastures very much dried up, but cattle notwithstanding the drouth are in fair condition. Very few cattle and sheep fattening. A great many hogs have already been shipped for the Montreal market. It is expected that fodder will be scarce.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Fall pastures very poor. Live stock going into stables in poorer condition than former years; very little stall feeding of cattle or sheep will be done by the farmers this winter. Hogs will maintain their usual numbers owing to the good yield of corn. The supply for market of fat cattle and sheep will be less than usual. Fodder short.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Pastures very dry and bare, and cattle very thin in flesh. Very little fattening done yet; grass fed cattle sold to butchers as best they could. Milch cows are well fed. Sheep and hogs are extra good. With grain cheap there is prospect of a large supply toward New Years'. Supply of fodder would be sufficient but for the shipment of pressed hay.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Fall pastures are in poor condition on account of cold weather setting in before we had sufficient rain. Very little stock fattened here except hogs.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Fall pastures poor—too dry; live stock in good condition but not fat. Traders send a quantity of live stock to Montreal market—bought from farmers. Fodder sufficient and a surplus.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell: Pastures very dry and bare of grass. Stock seem to be fair, but not much for fattening on account of scarcity of roots. Fodder supply will be scarce as people are feeding already.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton: Fall pastures could not be much worse than they have been since about the first of August. Stock in poor condition. Fattening cattle have not much more than held their own since August; sheep have done a little better. A good supply of cattle for market such as they are; some tolerably good. Fodder for winter ample.

Florence McCarthy, Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew: Pastures very bare; live stock average. There will be abundance of fodder for winter.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fall pastures very bare, a great many have been feeding their stock for some time. Stock of all kinds look well, considering the pasture. Fodder will be pretty scarce if we have a long winter, but all are taking good care of what they have and securing all they can.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Fall pasture there is none; stock are already on their winter feed. Hogs are nearly all sold. Hay is, or rather was, plentiful, but hundreds of tons have been destroyed by bush fires. Other fodder is scarce.

Wm. Maxwell, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Victoria: Between the dry season and fires there is no pasturage; people are hand feeding their cattle. Prospect for supplies for market very limited, and prospects of fodder supplies could not be worse as a good many lost all by fire.

H. Spence, Dummer, Peterboro': Pastures are short, and owing to that and scarcity of water stock in general are thin. The scarcity of winter feed has driven a great many of the farmers to crowd their surplus stock on the market at any price.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterboro': Fall pastures are in a wretched condition; there has been scarcely any growth of grass since about the first of July. Live stock are very thin except where hand fed during September and October; there are no fat cattle except what have been hand fed. Cattle are healthy but thin. Sheep are in fair condition, but snuffles are prevailing amongst them. Hogs in fair condition and healthy. There will not be much of a meat supply for market, as stock will not be fatted to heavy weight owing to scarcity of feed. Fodder supply for winter will be very short.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Pastures are very poor on account of great drouth. Since harvest the woods, which generally make a good run for cattle, have been devastated by bush fires. There will be plenty of fodder for home consumption and some to spare.

Geo. A. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings: Fall pastures very bare; have to feed stock one month earlier than usual. Live stock of all kinds low in flesh, except hogs which are fair. The fodder supply will, I think, be sufficient for all purposes.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Fall pastures improved somewhat after late rains. Stock are in good healthy condition, although leaner than other years; very few are fattened. Supply plentiful but no market. Plenty of fodder; hay was a good crop; straw is very good—bright in color and plenty of it.

O. Duross, Oliver, Algoma: Pasture has been good. Stock looking well; not many fattened for market; hogs only for home use. Plenty of fodder for the winter and some hay to spare.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The dairy industry of the province is recovering from the depression caused by the fall of prices in 1885 and 1886; yet the number of factories and creameries has not materially increased. As in almost every branch of agriculture in 1887, the production of cheese and butter was affected by the long season of drouth, which was especially noticeable in the high price of butter during the autumn months.

CHEESE.—Although during the latter part of 1886 considerable progress was made towards recovering from the severe depression of the cheese market consequent upon the large production and weak demand of 1885, yet the improvement began too late in the season to permit of its being restored to its normal condition. During the past year, however, still further advance has been made, and though the number of factories in operation has been decreased to a certain extent, those that have been working have been well patronised. The confidence of dairymen in the industry has been regained. The total amount of production exceeds that of 1886 by nearly two million pounds, and the prices realised have been greater than in any of the four preceding years. Thus, on the whole, last year's operations have been very encouraging both to manufacturer and farmer, and it is likely that, owing to the ever-increasing demand for Canadian cheese in the foreign markets, still higher prices, even with a greater production, may be obtained. The following table shows the estimated total amount produced for each year since 1883, based on the returns of factories received, and also the average for the five years 1883-7:

Year.	No. of factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.	Average per factory of—		
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
		lb.	lb.	\$	cts.	lb.	cts.	lb.	lb.	\$
1887...	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	10.541	10.542	100.0	938,853	89,062	9,388
1886...	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	9.249	10.274	90.0	850,264	82,755	7,654
1885...	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	8.119	10.300	78.8	975,315	94,694	7,688
1884...	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	10.456	10.248	102.0	913,402	89,134	9,319
1883...	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	10.445	10.085	103.6	849,915	84,272	8,802
1883-7.	729	661,147,200	64,204,520	6,236,506	9.713	10.298	94.3	906,923	88,072	8,555

This estimate shows a decrease of 33 in the number of working factories since last year, but part of this is due to the omission of certain private concerns which were before included. It will be seen that the total amount of milk used is greater than in 1886 by 37,231,336 pounds, that the amount of cheese produced is correspondingly increased by 1,917,035 pounds, and the total value of the product by \$1,025,095. It is interesting also to compare the value of the product of 1887 with that of 1885, the former being the greater by \$1,137,344, although the quantity of cheese produced was less by 5,571,063

pounds. It would appear that the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese is increasing with the years, there being a difference of .268 pound between 1886 and 1887, and of .457 pound between 1883 and 1887, but the value of the cheese obtained has increased at a relatively more rapid rate, for while 100 pounds of milk brought \$1 in 1887 it brought only 90 cents in 1886. The average amount of cheese produced per factory is greater than in 1886 by 6,307 pounds, but less than in 1885 by 5,632 pounds; on the other hand the average value of the product of each factory in 1887 is greater than in any preceding year, though that of 1884 approaches it very closely, being less by only \$69.

The number of factories making complete returns is still far below what is desirable, 169 out of the 628 having neglected to give full statistics; yet the following calculations, based upon the data obtained from the returns of 459 factories may be accepted as representing with tolerable accuracy for the whole province the average number of patrons of each factory, the number of cows supplying milk, the value of the product of each cow, and the return for each patron:

Year.	No. of factories returned.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	No. per factory of—		Average per cow.			Av. return for each patron.	Av. No. of days worked.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Product of cheese.	Value of product.		
		lb.	lb.	\$					lb.	lb.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1887..	459	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,188	27,679	165,710	60	361	2,719	258.5	27 25	163 13	156
1886..	455	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,564	23,244	146,325	51	322	2,761	269.0	24 92	156 88	156
1885..	433	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,514	26,300	154,824	61	358	2,818	274.4	22 26	131 05	157
1884..	445	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208	24,015	158,366	54	356	2,692	262.7	27 51	181 44	159
1883..	385	327,353,673	32,495,811	3,396,882	19,797	117,577	51	305	2,784	276.4	28 89	171 59	156
1883-7	435	408,899,886	39,752,963	3,872,471	24,207	148,560	56	341	2,752	267.6	26 07	159 97	157

The average number patronising each factory is larger by nine than that of 1886 and almost equals that of 1885, and the number of cows per factory is greater than in any former year. But each cow gave on an average 42 pounds of milk less than in the year before, the number of working days of the factories being the same for each year. The 2,761 pounds of milk, which represents the average yield of a cow in 1886, made 269 pounds of cheese, and at least a proportionate cheese product might be expected from the 2,719 pounds of the cow of 1887, which would be 264.9 pounds. But the average product of cheese per cow is only 258.5 pounds, thus showing that not only has the milk given by each cow decreased in quantity but also that there has been a deterioration of the cheese-producing qualities of the milk itself. Both results may reasonably be attributed to the long continued drouth of last summer. The advance in the price of cheese was fortunately more than sufficient to make up for the decreased quantity and poorer quality of the milk, and we find that the value of the product for each cow is larger by \$2.33 than in 1886, and by \$4.99 than in 1885, although not quite so great as in 1883 and 1884, when higher prices ruled in the market. The average return to each patron was \$6.25 better than in 1886.

The averages given in the foregoing tables are for the province as a whole, but there are many points of interest in the statistics for the counties of the principal cheese-making districts, as will be seen from the following table :

Western.	No. of days worked.	No. of cows.	Milk used.	Yield of milk per cow per—		Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
				Season.	Day.		
			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$ c.
Elgin	176	4,876	14,826,070	3,041	17.3	1,376,566	144,969 02
Norfolk	148	3,609	8,887,737	2,463	16.6	838,446	85,125 40
Lambton	150	3,796	10,477,259	2,760	18.4	973,109	98,877 07
Huron	144	4,706	12,983,460	2,759	19.2	1,210,418	128,382 52
Bruce	137	5,285	13,529,775	2,560	18.7	1,260,177	130,662 90
Middlesex	169	14,277	42,806,271	2,998	17.7	3,976,860	416,158 57
Oxford	180	15,882	51,319,832	3,231	18.0	4,813,465	504,699 85
Perth	154	8,539	22,275,364	2,609	16.9	2,088,692	222,595 46
Wellington	133	4,550	11,821,903	2,598	19.5	1,110,174	113,346 79
Totals and averages.	161	65,520	188,927,671	2,884	17.9	17,647,907	1,844,817 58
Eastern.							
Northumberland...	156	5,545	15,761,715	2,843	18.2	1,501,227	161,566 34
Prince Edward	142	3,643	8,723,132	2,394	16.9	838,283	86,714 88
Len. & Addington.	159	5,948	15,581,528	2,620	16.5	1,483,229	153,043 82
Frontenac	148	5,644	13,599,275	2,410	16.3	1,301,372	134,828 17
Leeds & Grenville .	160	26,990	72,695,525	2,693	16.8	7,041,005	753,434 37
Lanark	143	4,431	10,592,411	2,391	16.7	1,034,654	109,890 93
Peterborough	151	2,519	7,494,331	2,975	19.7	706,503	77,115 53
Hastings	161	12,575	36,694,438	2,918	18.1	3,626,261	391,218 07
Totals and averages	157	67,295	181,142,355	2,692	17.1	17,532,534	1,867,812 11

The county of Peterborough shows the highest average daily yield of milk per cow, being 19.7 pounds, Wellington and Huron coming next with 19.5 and 19.2 pounds respectively. These, it will be observed, are the only counties in which the quantity reaches 19 pounds. In the county of Frontenac it falls as low as 16.3 pounds, and the total averages for both east and west are lower than in previous years. The number of cows in the 204 eastern factories exceeds that in the 135 western by 1,775, but the total amount of milk used in the latter district is greater by 7,785,316 pounds. Of this 4,693,855 pounds is to be accounted for by the fact that the working season was four days longer in the west than in the east. The larger quantity of milk and longer milking season is not, however, accompanied by a correspondingly large cheese product, it being greater by only 115,373 pounds, thus showing that the milk of the eastern cow is still better for cheese-making purposes ; and further, while the 17,647,907 pounds of western counties cheese is valued at only \$1,844,817.58, the 17,532,534 pounds of eastern cheese is valued at \$1,867,812.11. Doubtless the higher price would not have been obtained had not the product been of superior quality. The eastern dairymen employed several experienced men during last season for the purpose of visiting the various factories and giving practical instruction in the art of cheese-making, and they cannot fail to be well pleased with the successful result as shown by the prices realised.

It may be worth while to introduce here a table which shows the comparative results in the western and eastern districts during the past five years. The districts mentioned

include only those counties enumerated in the preceding table, and the figures for 1887 are based on the complete returns of 135 factories in the west and 204 in the east.

Year.		No. of factories.		Average per factory of—						Yield of milk per cow per—		Product of cheese per cow per—		Value of product per cow per—		Av. No. of days world.
		In operation.	Complete returns.	Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Season.	Day.	Season.	Day.	Season.	Day.		
				lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	¢	cts.		
1887..	{ Western	213	135	1,399,464	130,725	13,665	86	485	2,884	17.9	269.4	1.67	28	16	17.5	161
	{ Eastern.	302	204	887,953	85,944	9,156	49	330	2,692	17.1	260.5	1.66	27	76	17.7	157
1886..	{ Western	218	127	1,298,550	123,877	11,946	73	442	2,938	18.0	280.3	1.72	27	03	16.6	163
	{ Eastern.	319	184	863,055	85,828	7,585	46	311	2,772	17.8	275.7	1.77	24	36	15.6	156
1885..	{ Western	227	138	1,276,794	121,995	10,193	76	424	3,009	18.6	287.5	1.78	24	02	14.9	162
	{ Eastern.	283	176	970,565	96,084	7,553	53	348	2,786	17.4	275.8	1.72	21	68	13.6	160
1884..	{ Western	233	143	1,221,198	116,609	12,631	72	416	2,934	17.9	280.1	1.71	30	34	18.5	164
	{ Eastern.	277	171	964,416	96,422	9,852	47	350	2,752	17.3	275.2	1.73	23	11	17.7	159
1883..	{ Western	223	126	1,118,022	108,328	11,562	69	385	2,905	18.3	281.4	1.77	30	04	18.9	159
	{ Eastern.	234	146	800,167	81,591	8,292	43	297	2,694	17.3	274.7	1.76	27	92	17.9	156
Average																
1883-7	{ Western	223	134	1,263,909	120,389	12,005	75	431	2,933	18.1	279.3	1.72	27	85	17.2	162
	{ Eastern.	283	176	899,550	89,258	8,500	48	328	2,742	17.4	272.1	1.72	25	91	16.4	158

While the number of factories in operation in the west is considerably less than in the east, still the individual factories are obviously larger, as is seen by the statistics. The average daily product of cheese per cow for 1887 is very nearly equal for the two districts, the western having a slight advantage over the eastern, but it makes nearly 9 lb. for the season. The value of the product of the western cow per day has always been greater than that of the eastern until the past year, and this change, as already intimated, is doubtless brought about by the influence of the recent instruction given to eastern manufacturers. The western cow returned 40 cents more to its owner in the whole season, but this was due to the greater number of working days.

The comparison may be carried further by looking at the amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese and the value of the cheese per pound in the two districts during the several years, as in the following table :

Year.	Milk used to make 1 lb. of cheese.			Value of cheese per lb.			Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.		
	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.	Western.	Eastern.	Per cent. ratio of East to West.
	lb.	lb.		cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.	
1887.....	10.7054	10.3318	96.5	10.4535	10.6534	101.9	97.65	103.11	105.6
1886.....	10.4828	10.0556	95.9	9.6433	8.8370	91.6	91.99	87.88	95.5
1885.....	10.4660	10.1012	96.5	8.3550	7.8610	94.1	79.83	77.82	97.5
1884.....	10.4732	10.0020	95.5	10.8317	10.2173	94.3	103.42	102.15	98.8
1883.....	10.3207	9.8077	95.0	10.6728	10.1632	95.2	103.41	103.63	100.2
1883-7...	10.4985	10.0781	96.0	9.9721	9.5224	95.5	94.99	94.49	99.5

In the eastern district the value of the product of 100 pounds of milk has risen from 87.88 cents in 1886 to 103.11 cents in 1887, a difference of 15.23 cents, while in the west

it rose only 5.66 cents. The per cent. ratio of east to west is now 105.6, being much higher even than in 1883. The eastern factories have always been able to make a pound of cheese from less milk than those in the west, and at last they have succeeded in getting a higher price for their product. For the whole five years the average price obtained per hundred pounds is half a cent greater in favor of the western cheese, whereas for the last year it is nearly five and one-half cents in favor of the eastern article.

BUTTER.—There has been a net decrease of five in the number of creameries, leaving a total of 42 in operation. Of these 35 have reported, but only 25 have made complete returns of all items in the schedule, and two of these are returned as manufacturing cheese as well as butter. The average number of patrons per creamery last year was 109 against 82 in 1886, and the number of patrons to each establishment making both butter and cheese has risen from 48 to 51. The milk of 10,758 cows was supplied to the 23 creameries which reported in full, giving an average of 468 cows per creamery as compared with 379 in 1886. It must of course be remembered that these figures are to be regarded as giving only an approximate estimate, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to strike an absolutely correct average owing to the fact that the number of patrons and cows to each creamery must necessarily vary to a considerable extent at different times of the season; still as the reports have been fairly representative and have been compiled with great care, the estimate made cannot fail to be very nearly correct. The amount of butter made at the creameries in 1887 was 857,218 pounds, against 616,054 pounds in the preceding year—an increase of 241,164 pounds. The value of the product per cow for the season was greater than in any previous year with the exception of 1883. The number of working days was the same as in 1886, and the average price received was higher by nearly one cent per pound.

In the following table is given the statistics for the last five years, compiled from the returns of creameries giving in full the information asked for by the Bureau:

Butter making.	No. of returns.	Av. No. of—		Quantity of—		Value of pro- duct.	Value of pro- duct per cow per—		Av. date of—		Av. No. of days worked.	
		Patrons.	Cows.	Butter made.	Cheese made.		Season.	Day.	Opening	Closing.		
				lb.	lb.	\$	\$	c.	cts.			
1887.....	23	2,510	10,758	857,218	.....	173,951	16	17	12.65	May 16	Oct. 15	128
1886.....	20	1,642	7,580	616,054	.....	120,466	15	89	12.41	" 19	" 16	128
1885.....	8	671	3,490	272,972	.....	54,011	15	48	11.16	" 14	" 25	139
1884.....	5	335	1,591	118,288	.....	25,717	16	16	13.71	June 3	" 20	118
1883.....	5	281	1,140	94,883	.....	19,619	17	21	14.50	May 21	" 9	119
Av. per creamery 1883-7.....	....	89	403	32,122	.....	6,455	16	03	12.49	May 18	Oct. 17	128
Butter and cheese making.												
1887.....	2	102	606	31,645	92,812	15,383	25	38	17.27	May 9	Oct. 25	147
1886.....	2	95	525	31,242	96,156	11,832	22	54	14.54	" 1	" 31	155
1885.....	2	101	606	27,873	126,591	13,402	22	11	14.36	" 3	" 26	154
1884.....	3	205	1,000	29,636	259,688	37,156	27	16	17.84	" 7	" 26	152
1883.....	3	95	803	56,930	134,446	23,609	29	40	18.50	" 1	Nov. 1	159
Av. per creamery 1883-7.....	....	50	295	14,777	59,141	7,615	25	81	16.81	May 4	Oct. 28	154

In the two combination creameries which reported in full, the amount of butter made was somewhat greater than in 1886, but less of cheese, the total value of the product in

1887 being \$15,383 against \$11, 832 the year before. The combined industries are also able to point to an increased number of patrons and of cows supplying milk, and the value of the product per cow for the season has been bettered to the amount of \$2.73. The season on the average lasted 147 days, and was thus shorter than usual.

Contrary to the usual custom of gathering the cream alone, we have reported five creameries which collect the whole milk, 2,455,702 lb. being used to produce 97,810 lb. of butter worth \$20,356. This gives an average of 25.1 lb. of milk to a pound of butter and the butter product of 100 lb. of milk as worth 82.9 cents. In two combination creameries 1,241,097 lb. of milk was collected, the product of which was 24,516 lb. of butter valued at \$5,238, and 93,915 lb. of cheese valued at \$7,617. By this method 100 lb. of milk realised 103.6 cents, an increase over the creamery result of about two cents a gallon, an approximate value for the skim milk. The product of 100 lb. of milk by the cheese factories was shown to be 100 cents, being 3.6 cents less than by the combined butter and cheese method. The returns from the latter are so meagre, however, that the comparison cannot be considered complete.

In table xiii will be found the statistics for all the creameries, showing by county municipalities the quantity and value of butter made. The average price of butter realised in 1887 was nearly three-quarters of a cent per pound more than in 1886.

THE FAVORITE MILCH COW.—The question put to correspondents upon this point was: "What breeds or grades of milch cows are in greatest favor or give the best results?" The replies were sufficiently varied to indicate that the Canadian farmer has not yet settled the question in favor of any particular breed or grade, although there appears to be a steady tendency towards breeds or crosses of the better milking strains, such as Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires. Durhams and their grades are by far the most popular at present, a number of correspondents pointing to the fact that not only have Shorthorns and their grades good milking qualities, but that the animals are also valuable for beef when their milking days are over. Several correspondents plainly state their preference for the common Canadian cow, or the "native" with a dash of the Durham in her, as she is hardy, is a fair milker and does not require the careful treatment and feeding of the fancy breeds of dairy cows. Nevertheless, the fact appears that as a section makes a specialty of dairying in either butter or cheese, an improvement of the stock is at once sought by the introduction of some of the better milking strains. While in western Ontario the Durhams and their grades are most popular on account of their milking qualities and their fitness for fattening for the cattle market, in the counties along the St. Lawrence, noted for cheese-making, the Ayrshire has been steadily making her way as a favorite, and is giving such satisfaction that a majority of our correspondents from that portion of Ontario appear to prefer the Ayrshire and its grades to any other for the dairy. Holsteins are being introduced both in the east and in the west, but their introduction is so recent that a sufficient time has not elapsed for Canadians to pronounce upon them as suited to the average Canadian dairy farm. Jerseys are highly spoken of by correspondents as milkers, but the Jersey cow is preferred for butter rather than cheese-making on account of the richness of the milk and cream. Herefords, Galloways, Devons and Polled Angus are named by some, but their milking and other qualities do not appear to be of such a character as to render them popular in the dairying counties of the province. The popularity of the Shorthorn will not be decreased by the result of recent public tests in the counties of Peterborough and Hastings. In a test under the auspices of Peterborough Central Fair, held in the town of Peterborough, the judges awarded the prize to Shorthorn grades as against pure-bred Holsteins; and at the Quinte fair, held in the city of Belleville, a Shorthorn carried off the prize for the best milker.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : There are no cheese factories or creameries in this township, but a large quantity is made by farmers. Grades of all the breeds are about equally represented. I think the Ayrshires gives the best results. A few prefer the Galloways.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex : The state of the dairy industry is very unsatisfactory, especially butter. In the first place very few farmers have the necessary conveniences for setting milk and keeping butter during the hot season. What we really need is that if we dairy at all we should have good appliances, make a first class article, and keep until we can get a good price. There is no reason why a dairy say of 10 to 12 cows, well managed, should not be able to hold its own with any creamery. The creamery would have some advantages in its favor, while the dairy would also have certain advantages. Then butter would be sought after.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : The dairy industry received a severe blow from the extreme dry and hot weather. There are two cheese factories and one creamery in the township, and so far the former have been the favorites with the people. The most popular cow for milk here is the grade having a mixture of Durham and Devon.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin : The dairy is a very profitable branch of farming in this township. Cheese-making is the principal branch, as the butter is made chiefly for home consumption. We have not many thoroughbred cattle in the township. Durhams are mostly preferred.

Dugald Campbell, Norwich, Elgin : The state of the dairying interest at present is reasonably good. Taking the township all over the production of butter and cheese is pretty equally divided. We prefer the old Canadian cow. I am aware of the fact that breeders of high stock will scoff at this, but the fact stands the same for butter or cheese. Use her well, and you will have nothing that will excel the old Canadian.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : We are all cheese in this township, except that butter is made for local wants. The make of cheese has been about half the usual output, say about 150,000 lb. of cheese. I consider the Durham best for milk. There are some Holsteins here, but not many ; they are considered by some as superior to the Durhams.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand : The dairy production has been below an average on account of the drouth. About two-thirds of the milk of the township is made into cheese, and about one-third into butter. Durhams and Durham grades are, I think, in greatest favor for general purposes ; but for purely dairying purposes Holsteins are perhaps in greatest favor and give the best results.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland : Butter-making is not carried on very extensively in this township as compared with cheese. Holsteins and Jerseys are being introduced, but the principal breed at present is the grade Durham.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton : The butter industry has been good this summer, but there was not much of it owing to the want of pasture. I think cheese pays better than butter only for one thing : You cannot raise such good stock if you send your milk to the factory. Durham grades are in most favor.

Alex. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton : The summer has been pretty tough on the dairy industry. Cows dried up early on account of no pasture and a scarcity of water. What fools farmers are when they don't plant a little fodder corn to keep up the flow of milk during the dry months. Butter factories have run the cheese factories down to a very small thing, and we must certainly go into the butter business if we want to do anything in the stock line. The cream gathering system takes the lead in this part, and to try and give satisfaction under any other system is useless. The common Canadian cow is the best.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Our cheese factory and the Wallaceburg cheese factory are both well patronized. There is no creamery. Butter has ranged from 14c. in spring to 25c. at the height of the drouth, and to 18c. now in October. August milk at the factory gave 85c. per cwt. net cash, which is considerably ahead of butter traded out at the groceries. The run of cows are scrubs with a strain of Durham, and the more the Durham blood prevails as a rule there is the less milk. Grade bulls are generally used, selected from the best milking cows. We have only a few thoroughbred Durham bulls. There is a Jersey bull and a Holstein calf in this vicinity.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron : The dairy industry is gaining in this township. There are a number of butter factories around here, and the price this year is better than it has been for some time, which is stimulating the factory business. Cheese factories are doing well and have many patrons. The cheese will realize the most money for a given quantity of milk, but many prefer the butter factory as the milk is kept for home use.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron : Farmers here are just beginning to make more of a specialty of the dairy industry. Cheese has kept the lead, although our creamery was very well patronized during the past summer. Every year less milk is being manufactured into butter on the farm. High grade Durhams have been taking the lead, but many think a Holstein cross would improve their milking qualities.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Considering the dry summer the creamerymen have done well, and prices have and are ruling high. Butter production appears to be running ahead of cheese. Several cheese factories have been converted into butter factories of late. The grade Durham is the cow of this township, and on the whole gives satisfaction ; but well selected cows of the old Canadian breed will beat them every time. Jerseys and Ayrshires are being introduced and promise well. The cross of Jersey on the old Canadian cow is very good for rich milk and butter.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Cheese seems to be most generally taken hold of, and the creamery is also popular, for although there is only one creamery in the township there are two on the border. Shorthorn grades are commonly in use, not so much because they are considered best for the dairy, but they are best for general purposes, being fair both for milk and beef.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: We have two cheese and two butter factories here, and all have been well patronized. As far as I can learn cheese has been most in favor, but good prices have been realized all around. Durhams are in greatest favor. Indeed, there is not a bull of any other pure breed that I know of in the township.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: The manager of the Teeswater creamery says that this is the best season he has ever had, having made 84,000 lbs. of butter, part of which he sends to British Columbia and part to London, England. This make brings the highest price in the English market. Durham grades are the best cows we have in this section.

Alex. Garvie, Derby, Grey: There are two creameries and one cheese factory convenient to the township, and the creameries seem to be the most favored. Our cows are the common Canadian and Durham grades. Some Ayrshires and Jerseys are being introduced.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Owing to low prices for grain dairying is becoming more popular every year. The creamery or butter factory is most patronized, as it leaves the milk on the farm for calves and hogs. Shorthorn grades are preferred by our farmers.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Less butter has been made than usual, and very little has been packed in firkins this month. The cows have failed in milk and the milk will not return. Nearly all the cheese factories closed from two to three weeks earlier than usual for want of milk. The most popular breed seems to be the common Canadian cow to a Shorthorn bull.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: There are no cheese factories in this township although there are two bordering on it, and therefore the largest product of milk here is butter. Dry weather and the short pasture have made butter scarcer than in other years. Durhams and grades of that breed are about all that are raised in this township.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: Butter is scarce. Pastures were badly burnt during August and September. Cheese being a big price induced farmers to sell their milk to the cheese factory, hence the scarcity of butter. Shorthorn grades are chiefly used for dairy purposes.

Samuel Frazer, Tay, Simcoe: The dairy industry is in a very primitive state. Butter is made for local consumption only. Little of it would bear inspection, but the stores take it all and manage to sell it again—good, bad and indifferent. Cheese is not made here. Our milch cows are a nondescript class, but some farmers are going in for Durhams, which are most in favor.

John Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex: I believe making butter and feeding milk to pigs and calves is the best industry. Unfortunately the factories are sometimes a couple of months in arrears paying patrons, who are put to some inconvenience for the want of a little ready cash. Durhams are the best breeds.

C. A. O'Malley, Mosa, Middlesex: The condition of the dairy industry has been very fair, owing to the high prices prevailing all the season. Cheese is the most favored industry; the several factories are well patronised and make a splendid quality of cheese for export. There are no creameries except the old domestic! Grade Durhams are preferred. Ayrshires, Galloways and polled Angus are not satisfactory.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The dairy has been very successful as regards prices, but the make will be short. Cheese receives more attention than butter. The milk testing business must be wisely handled or it will be a bad rock ahead for co-operative dairying. Ayrshire grades or common Canadian cows give the largest returns in quantity, but I do not think that large milkers give the best milk.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: Most of the milk is sent to the cheese factories. There has been hardly enough butter made for local consumption, consequently it has been high all summer, and is now worth 28 cents. Nearly all our cows are native or Shorthorn grades, and seem to give satisfaction.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: No butter is made here except for home use—all cheese. There are seven cheese factories in this township. It is hard to say what breeds give the best results. The usual practice is to raise the heifer calves from the best milch cows. Most of the cows in the township are Durham grades. A few are going into Holsteins.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries S., Brant: Butter takes the lead, but it is a small product on account of the severe drouth. The Shorthorns and their grades still hold the fort.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: The cheese industry opened out in the spring very timidly, but as the season advanced prices rose from the drouth. The cheese industry is largely patronised here, almost every farmer going into it. So little butter is made as not to satisfy the wants of Listowel, the nearest town. A grade cow is generally preferred for the cheese industry by farmers. It is not so much the breed of the cow as the quantity and quality of the feed the cow get that fills the milk pail.

John Campbell, Blanchard, Perth: The dairy industry has been a success this season so far as prices are concerned, but the quantity of milk was short owing to the dry pastures. There are both cheese and butter factories here, both well patronized. Shorthorns and their grades are the favorites here.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: As the cheese factories are still running, the farmers have not begun to make their supply of butter for winter. Cheese was a good price this season, and although the supply of milk was not as great as last year still the farmers will realize more money, owing to the advanced price of the cheese. Shorthorns and Ayrshires are the favorite breeds.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: Both butter and cheese are scarce, but the butter production will exceed that of cheese, of which very little has been made for sale. Durham grades appear to be in greatest favor, and give the best result.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The dairy industry has been good, the principal produce being cheese, which is manufactured very extensively during the summer months. The cows kept in this township are principally grades of the Durham and the Canadian cow, there being only a few of special milking breeds.

John Snyder, Wilmot, Waterloo: This was a good dairy year. The cheese factory takes the lead over creameries as a paying business. Our cows are mostly shorthorns grades, but to find out the best results of different breeds we need some scientific experiments.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo: Nearly everyone sends milk to a factory. There is only one butter factory in this quarter, and I think that any one of the cheese factories will do a third more business than it. Shorthorn grades are in greatest favor.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin: The dairy industry has all gone to butter, as our cheese factory did not run this season, and by the use of creamers this section has got a good name in the market. Durham grades are in greatest favor.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Owing to the poor pastures cows are nearly dry, consequently butter is very scarce and dear. Cheese is more controlled by the foreign market than butter is. Grade Durhams are chiefly raised in this township.

Melvin Moyer, Clinton, Lincoln: Farmers are paying more and more attention to dairying. Two large factories in this township are well patronized by farmers. Shorthorns were previously favorites, but Holsteins and Jerseys are rapidly gaining in favor.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The yield of the dairy, like all other farm products, has not been very profitable this season, as the drouth affected it very materially. Butter paid better than cheese this summer. Shorthorn grades are principally used, but Holsteins are beginning to attract attention.

John Weylie, sr., Glanford, Wentworth: The low price of grains is causing people to turn their attention more to dairying. There is more butter than cheese made here. The breed most in favor is the Durham grade, as there is the great advantage in raising steers for fat cattle.

W. C. Ingelhart, Trafalgar, Halton: A great deal of the milk produced in this township is sent to Toronto for consumption, and consequently butter is scarce and dear, ranging in price from 25c. to 30c. per lb. But very little cheese is made. Grade Durhams are chiefly raised.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: The Eden Mills Creamery Co. gathered cream in this section in the early part of the season, but stopped about the 1st of August as they could not get enough to make it pay on account of the dry weather. There is no cheese factory here. Shorthorn grades are generally preferred.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: There is considerable interest taken in supplying the market with a better quality of butter than formerly, and farmers generally are feeding better with a view of producing more butter and of a better quality. There is but little cheese made, and that chiefly for home use. There were two cheese factories in this township but they have been closed for two or three years. Durhams were the favorites while beef was the object, but of late the price of beeves being low there has been more attention paid to good milking cows—native with one or two crosses. There are a few Jerseys with an increasing demand for them. I believe that the best results are from the native cattle with a cross of the Durham, but if the butter interest develops a little more a cross with the Jersey would, I am satisfied, be better in result.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Butter chiefly is made in this section. There is only one cheese factory in the section. The breed in general use is the Durham, but some few have gone into Jerseys with a great blow about their butter-making qualities. One man claims that he has sold \$1,200 worth of butter in ten months from eighteen Jersey cows.

A. Foster, Markham, York: Butter is scarce. Prices were medium until lately, but now they are much higher. Cheese has commanded a good price all the season. A good many send their milk and cream to Toronto. We prefer grade Durhams for milk or cheese, and Jerseys or their grades for cream and butter.

James H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario: The dairy interest is improving every year as farmers are finding there is more money in it than in grain. Butter has commanded a much better price than usual. Cheese factories closed earlier than ordinarily from a lack of milk. We have but one cheese factory in this section, and there are very few in the county. Shorthorn grades are all that are in the county now, but we will have to change our breeds.

Wm. James Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Very little cheese is made in comparison with butter. There is a butter factory in the eastern part of the township. The milk cows here are chiefly Durhams.

Edward F. Sutton, Cavan, Durham : Cheese factories have been tried here again and again, but they have all signally failed. I do not know of one cheese factory in the township. Butter is made in private dairies. The favorite breeds here appear to be Shorthorn grades and natives.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : There are several cheese factories in the township but not one butter factory, although private dairies furnish some butter for export. Grade Durhams are most in use for cheese factories and for supplying milk by the quart, but grade Jerseys are greatly sought for and bring high prices for family use and private dairies.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Our farmers this year will make their only profit from cheese. Nearly all in the township are within reach of factories. Very little butter is made except for home use. The high price of cheese, notwithstanding the dry pasturage, will make it an average year to the farmers in dairying. The Holsteins are just now in favor with us, but do not surpass the milking strains of Durhams when crossed with native cows.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : It has been a year of good results in dairying. The creamery had a fair season but is now closed. Cheese and butter will about equal one another this year. Grade cows prevail, but a few herds of Durhams, Jerseys and Holsteins are here. The Jerseys lead in butter making.

Ira B. Hudgins, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : The cheese industry is far ahead of butter. Everybody in reach of cheese factories patronizes them. There are no butter factories in the county, only some private dairies. The cows preferred for the dairy are Shorthorns crossed with native cattle.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : The dairy industry is just booming. There are ten cheese factories in this township but no butter factories. The cows are principally Ayrshire grades, which are thought the best.

J. L. Laycock, Kingston, Frontenac : Butter making is carried on to a limited extent by the old system, as we have no creameries. Cheese is the principal product of the dairy. We prefer Holstein and Ayrshire grades for cheese, Jersey grades for butter and Durham grades for beef.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville : There is not much butter raised for the market—nearly all cheese. A large number of Holsteins are being raised here but none are yet milking. Durhams crossed with Ayrshires are my choice, and are as yet I believe in greatest favor.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds : Cheese is our principal product ; the only butter made is after the 1st November. Our township is noted for the large amount of cheese manufactured. The breeds of cows are principally Ayrshire grades and the native cattle. Ayrshire and Ayrshire grades give the best results.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Farmers have realized good prices for dairy produce. Very few farmers are making butter. There is only one creamery in the township while there are eleven cheese factories. Cheese has paid much better than butter this year, and most of it has been contracted for at 12½ and 12¾ cents per lb. for the last two months. Ayrshire crossed with Holsteins give the best results.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : In this township there are ten cheese and but one butter factory, though there is still a good deal of butter made in private dairies. Probably two-thirds of the milk product is made into cheese. Ayrshire and Holsteins are in most favor with dairymen. Grade Durhams are numerous. Ayrshires have so far given the best results, but the Holsteins have only been recently introduced. The Durham is not as a rule equal to the old native cow for dairying.]

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont : Very few farmers make butter, as the cheese factories take most of the milk. There are not many cattle except the common Canadian cows. A few have pure Holstein bulls and some have Ayrshires, and they appear to be in high favor with the owners. There are also a few Durhams.

Robert Wilson, Lancaster, Glengarry : Butter in the meantime is in good demand as the gain in butter over cheese is about three cents a day per cow. Shorthorn grades seem to be the favorites in this section, but I think the Ayrshire grades give the best results in the dairying section.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : As cheese factories are so convenient to all parts of this township the milk is sent to them, as cheese pays best. We have no creamery, and therefore all our butter is home-made.

James Wylie, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : There is very little butter made as there are thirteen cheese factories working in this township. Good butter has commanded 22 cents this fall.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Cheese is the principal dairy industry in this township, but butter pays nearly as well as cheese, because there is a good demand at from 20 to 24 cents per lb. Almost all our cows are the Canadian. We have some Ayrshires and a few Durhams.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell : Butter is not very plentiful here, and cheese has become almost the whole business this year. The old Canadian grade cow is the best animal for this cold climate. If you get the right kind and care for them as the fancy breeds are cared for you will have the best results.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Since the middle of August there has been a great falling off in the supply of milk. The two cheese factories at Manotick had to close the first week of October, the supply of milk was so small. Butter at 20 cents per lb. pays better than cheese if a man has help without hiring. There are some of all breeds of cattle. The result depends more upon the feed and care than on the breed.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourne, Carleton : Butter is more largely produced than cheese, as there are only two cheese factories in this township. The farmers here are not very particular as to breeds of cattle—not so much so as they should be. Since the cheese factories have been in operation the Holsteins seems to be more in favor and are being introduced.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew : There is only one cheese factory in this riding. Butter is scarce and a great quantity of it was bad on account of the excessive heat. Shorthorn grades predominate, but Holsteins are gaining in favor.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark : The majority of the farmers patronize cheese industries. Cheese sold so well this year that the probability is that more will send their milk to the factories next year. Cheese sold at 12½ cents for the past three months. Durham grades prevail here.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark : The state of dairying this year has been good both for butter and cheese, better than it has been for some years past. As for the breed of cows, I think that the Ayrshire cow is a very good one for milk, butter and cheese.

William Maxwell, Laxton, Victoria : Butter was scarce in consequence of the dry weather. Durhams and Jerseys are in highest favor, but some prefer the common grade cows as they require less care than the others.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : The dairy industry is about equally divided between butter and cheese, but the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured is about 25 per cent. below the average, owing to bad pasturage. Durham grades are mostly in favor for their good quality of milk and also for their beefing qualities when past usefulness for milk.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Everyone engaged in dairying is delighted with the season's return, and are unanimous in a hope that it may continue, getting neither better nor worse. This township may be said to be in the cheese business completely. Our cows are chiefly of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire grades, and we have some natives. The recent test under the auspices of the Peterboro' Central Fair, held in the town of Peterboro', gave the prize to Shorthorn grades as against thoroughbred Holsteins.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : The production of milk this season was not more than one half of the usual quantity, owing to drouth. There is no cheese made here, but lots of butter. The common grade cow is used here, and in my opinion is the most suitable and most profitable, being easier fed.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Cheese is the principal production, as there are no creameries. It is hard to say what breed is the favorite. Holsteins, Jerseys and Shorthorns are admired by many. A Shorthorn carried off the prize at the Quinte fair, recently held in the city of Belleville, for the best milker.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Good butter is scarce and sells readily at 20 cents per lb. There is no cheese factory nearer than Huntsville. Durhams are preferred, as they are good both for milk and beef.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound : Butter is the only dairy industry here yet, and that is scarcely enough for home consumption. The Canadian cow if well fed, will do better in this district than any other breed, as our cows have to forage for a living in the summer.

W. T. Hubbert, Campbell, Algoma : Dairying is not so good now on account of the drouth, but as a general thing it is above the average. The country is new, and the milch cows are common stock.

THE APIARY.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association a committee was appointed to prepare a list of enquiries relating to apiculture, to be sent to beekeepers throughout the province by the Bureau of Industries in order to procure statistics of the honey and wax product of Ontario. In a circular issued by the Bureau on February 8th, 1888, the above fact was stated, and accompanying the circular was the committee's schedule, which consisted of the following points of enquiry :

1. No. of Colonies put into winter quarters in Fall of 1886.
2. No. of Colonies with which season of 1887 commenced.
3. No. of increase of Colonies in 1887.
4. No. of Colonies put into Winter quarters in Fall of 1887.
5. Pounds of comb Honey taken in 1887.
6. Pounds of extracted Honey taken in 1887.
7. Pounds of Wax taken in 1887.
8. Value of Honey and Wax produce of season of 1887.

Three thousand schedules were sent out to names furnished chiefly by the Association, and of the replies 651 were sufficiently complete to admit of their being used for tabulation purposes. A number of answers were also received from persons who had either given up beekeeping or had left the province. Table xiv. shows the number of colonies and the product and value of the honey and wax by counties, and a summary by county groups is given below :

Districts.	No. of Returns.	No. of Colonies—				Produce of Season.			Value of Honey and Wax Produce.	
		Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1886.	With which season of 1887 opened.	Increase in 1887.	Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1887.	Comb Honey.	Extracted Honey.	Wax.		
						lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	c.
Lake Erie.....	agg. 91	2,463	1,886	1,471	3,094	17,961	45,660	879	7,498	02
	av.	27.1	20.7	16.2	34.0	197	502	9.7	82	40
Lake Huron....	agg. 95	2,023	1,613	1,479	2,850	9,208	71,205	664	7,903	27
	av.	21.3	17.0	15.6	30.0	97	750	7.0	83	19
Georgian Bay...	agg. 58	1,454	1,055	1,017	1,958	7,163	49,262	659	6,062	36
	av.	25.1	18.2	17.5	33.8	124	849	11.4	104	52
West Midland...	agg. 157	4,882	3,874	2,437	5,921	20,458	125,999	1,280	15,709	03
	av.	31.1	24.7	15.5	37.7	130	803	8.2	100	06
Lake Ontario...	agg. 133	4,443	3,435	2,264	5,396	37,217	121,741	1,533	17,968	22
	av.	33.4	25.8	17.0	40.6	280	915	11.5	135	10
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	agg. 76	2,565	1,916	1,590	3,275	16,085	51,057	1,160	7,961	61
	av.	33.8	25.2	20.9	43.1	212	672	15.3	104	76
East Midland...	agg. 28	987	644	457	1,046	3,682	27,249	429	2,958	06
	av.	35.3	23.0	16.3	37.4	132	973	15.3	105	65
Northern Districts....	agg. 13	199	190	148	288	503	6,920	82	1,176	55
	av.	15.3	14.6	11.4	22.2	39	532	6.3	90	50
The Province...	agg. 651	19,015	14,613	10,863	23,828	112,277	499,093	6,686	67,237	12
	av.	29.2	22.4	16.7	36.6	172	767	10.3	103	28

The 651 apiarists reporting put 19,015 hives into winter quarters in 1886, and began the spring of 1887 with but 14,613, or 4,402 hives less. The greater part of that decrease represents the colonies that died in the winter; a number of colonies were also bought or sold to trim up the apiary in the spring. By the fall of 1887, however, the total number of colonies ready for winter quarters had grown to 23,828, a clear increase of 9,215 in the season and 4,813 more than in the previous fall. The increase from new colonies in 1887 would have made the total for wintering larger but for the fact that "dwindling" and the drouth had weakened many of the hives to such an extent as to make doubling up a necessity in many cases. The average number of hives per apiary placed in winter quarters in 1886 was 29.2, while in 1887 it had increased to 36.6.

The total yield of honey reported for 1887 was 611,370 lb., of which 112,277 lb., or about 18.3 per cent. was disposed of in the comb. The average per apiary was 939 lb., or nearly 26 lb. per hive, which is considered to be not more than half of the usual yield. The product of wax aggregated 6,686 lb., or an average of 10.3 per beekeeper. Wax is too valuable for foundation comb to be readily parted with by the apiarist, and the various ingenious methods for straining honey enable the beekeeper to hold back the wax unless honey in the comb is specially desired. The average value of the honey and wax for each apiary was \$103.28, the amount over the \$100 representing the value of the wax.

The largest number of returns came from the West Midland group, and the next largest from the Lake Ontario counties. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the

average number of hives per apiary is higher than that of any other group, being 43.1, and the Lake Ontario counties follow with an average of 40.6 colonies. The value of the product of honey and wax in the Lake Ontario group was \$17,968.22, or fully double that of any of the groups except the West Midland, where it reached \$15,709.03. In the Lake Erie group the provincial average value of \$103.28 per hive fell to \$82.40, while in the Lake Ontario counties it was \$135.10.

The season of 1887 was one that apiarists will be likely to remember on account of the extraordinary effect of the drouth upon the yield of honey. The bees came through the winter in good condition generally, anything like severe winter-killing being reported from but two or three counties. The season opened early and swarming was unusually vigorous—"early and often" was the favorite description of correspondents. A few cases of foul brood were reported, but on the whole the condition of the bees was healthy. The hives were quickly stored with honey, but the drouth cut the season short. The white clover and linden blooms were soon over, and the bees were early without a foraging ground for nectar. As the season of buckwheat blossom was also shortened by the drouth the bees ceased making honey and began to draw upon their stores in the latter part of July. This enforced idleness from lack of opportunity to get sweets for honey kept alive many old bees that otherwise would have died from hard work or exposure, though there will probably be a heavy falling off in the spring. But to meet this, the queen, who ceased laying early, will after her long rest be likely to start laying earlier than usual in the spring, and will soon make up for any loss among the old bees. Experienced beekeepers place the average net yield per colony, spring count, at 25 lb.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. W. Cohoe, Rochester, Essex: The increase of bees was good, and they gathered some honey from white clover and basswood, but none since, and many colonies are now in a starving condition and will be lost unless fed at once.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Bees did well in the spring; they swarmed early and often, but the dry weather has about starved them to death, and set them to robbing.

M. Payne, Southwold and Yarmouth, Elgin: This is a very poor honey year. The bees swarmed all right, but the dry, hot weather seems to have cut off the supply. Bees are generally in good health.

A. N. Simmons, Middleton, Norfolk: They have increased well during the swarming season, but the yield of honey will not be more than one-third of last season.

William Kindree, Cayuga N., Haldimand: Bees are strong at present, although there have not been many swarms. It has been too dry, and honey will not be half a crop. White clover did not give much honey. Alsike did well and so did basswood, but only for a short time.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The surplus up to the present time is about 25 lb. a colony. Our apiary consists of 30 colonies, increased by swarming to 53. We do not notice anything that would indicate the presence of disease. The bees are seemingly healthy, but I have noticed what I consider an unusual quantity of dead brood. In reference to the production: The season opened very favorably, the colonies increasing very fast in bees, and during the fruit blossoms working most industriously, making a nice surplus; but the drouth that followed shortened our principal honey supply, viz., white clover and basswood. The showers of last night and to-day (Aug. 11) will help the buckwheat bloom, and although we do not expect a surplus from this, it will stimulate breeding and prepare the bees better for winter quarters.

G. A. Deadman, Morris and Grey, Huron: I give below a statement for the townships of Morris and Grey: Morris—There are about 500 colonies, spring count; increase by swarming, 300. The yield of surplus honey will be about 25 lb. per colony, spring count, and is not up to the average. White clover failed to yield much nectar, probably due to cold nights. Basswood bloomed well, and yielded nicely for a few days, but the bloom was soon over, owing to the hot weather. We are getting no honey from fall flowers, and the bees have been drawing upon their supplies since August 1st. The Jones hive is principally used in this township. Grey.—Probably 200 colonies, spring count; increased 100 per cent. Yield of honey about 20 lb. of surplus per colony, spring count. A large proportion of bee-keepers in this township use box-hives; the remainder, Jones and Thomas hives. There is no disease of bees in either township that I am aware of. There are not good prospects of wintering well, as breeding has ceased early. The above reports include the village of Brussels, which has 250 colonies on the Morris side and about 50 on the Grey side.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: A good many bees were lost in the spring by foul brood. They swarmed early and often. The product of honey has been good, and the prospect has been altogether favorable.

R. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey: Bees are in good health. They swarmed well and made honey early, but did not make much after the dry weather commenced. Bees were killing drones in July.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: A great many died in winter, and they have done very poorly in the way of swarming, and the yield of honey will be very poor as there was scarcely any white clover. I also fear buckwheat will be a failure, and hence but little honey.

M. & W. Schell, Oxford E., Oxford : Bees were in splendid condition when the honey flow usually comes, but white clover did not yield the usual amount of nectar. The product will be light ; not more than 30 lb. from colonies that did not swarm. The bees did not swarm as much as usual.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln : This has been a very bad year for bees. There was a great commotion among them during the swarming season ; there is not much honey.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth : Bees are generally in good health. There have been splendid swarms, but poor honey product.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Bees did exceedingly well in the fore part of the season. They swarmed well and made a lot of honey, but since the 15th of July they have done nothing but live.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Bees swarmed very often, but their health is good. The honey product is very good and of good quality. There is every prospect of good wintering.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario : The health of bees is good. My increase was from 50 to 75 (that is 25 new colonies), and my neighbor from 39 old has over 100 in all. I put on surplus arrangements early and fed the swarming bees. My greatest yield from one colony was 110 sections ; the least, nothing. The season is too dry, and honey will be a light crop.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland : Bees were affected a good deal by the drouth, which seemed to dry the flowers prematurely. There was about half as much swarming as usual, and the yield of honey will be small in consequence.

George N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Bees appear to be healthy and have done considerable swarming, but are not making much honey.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Bees have done very well in swarming and are generally in good condition, but the honey flow was light. The dry weather has been the cause.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac : My bees have done well this season both in swarming and cup honey. I commenced with seven hives and have eighteen strong stocks. I join the weaker swarms.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville : It has been an average season for bees. Many swarms died last winter, and those that lived were weak. The supply of honey is entirely in excess of the demand, so that many are careless about raising bees.

WIMP. Gareau, Plantagenet N., Prescott : Bees have wintered well and are healthy ; they swarmed fairly well. The honey product was good during the first part of the summer, but has failed considerably, and a profitable fall is not expected.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell : The bees were never known to do better. We have as high as four swarms from a hive. All the hives are filled, and the bush seems to be filled with swarms this year.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : Bees came out of their winter quarters in the best of condition. The genial spring weather enabled them to build up rapidly, and to commence swarming from ten to twelve days earlier than usual. The honey product for the month of June was excellent, both as to quantity and quality. Linden was a failure for honey.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : Bees died largely last winter, and the drouth and heat are telling on the product. They swarmed well, however.

Thos. Beall, Ops, Victoria : Most of the bees here were winter-killed, but those that came through all right did well in the early honey season. The season was unusually short, occasioned by the dry weather. One apiary will have from six to eight tons of honey surplus, which I think is more than all others put together in this section.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : Bees appear to have done remarkably well. There was an unusually large basswood blossom, which is the "pure gold" for bees.

Wm. J. Casselman, Brunel, Muskoka : Bees have not done well. I put out 34 colonies last spring and have now 61. I got about 950 lb. of honey, and expect to feed back about 600 lb. for winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : Bees have made but very little honey this season. A good many will have to be fed to get them through the winter.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : Bees have been healthy, but on account of the drouth honey is very scarce. Some expect to need all their crop for wintering over.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Bees will have scarcely enough honey to winter on, the product is so short.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk : Bees are thriving as well as could be expected. The honey product was small this year, on account of the drouth, and several have been feeding.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand : The honey supply is below an average this year on account of the dry weather. Bees appear to be in a fair condition this fall, but they require a good deal of feeding to make them so.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Bees did not do well in many parts of our township, as there was no second clover crop.

G. A. Deadman, Morris, Huron : Colonies are stronger in bees than I supposed they would at this date (Oct. 20), as the queen ceased laying early owing to the absence of nectar from fall flowers. The bees have therefore been drawing upon their supplies since the beginning of August. The large number of bees is no doubt due to this cessation of activity on their part, there being no incentive to work, so that many that would have otherwise died from hard work and exposure still live. It may reasonably be supposed that there will be a great falling away in the spring, but this will likely be counter-balanced by the queen after so long a rest starting to lay her eggs earlier, thereby supplying the colonies with young bees to take the place of the dead and the dying. This year it will be prudent to winter bees in the cellar or other protected repositories, as the old bees will hardly have the vitality to withstand the cold and exposure of an average winter. Apiarists would do well to make sure of the amount of honey their colonies have in the hive, as the bees have already consumed an unusual amount of that in store. The yield per colony, spring count, is much below the average, about 25 lb.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : The honey crop was quite a disappointment. Great hopes were formed from the favorable spring which were not realized when the honey season arrived. Clover, although plentiful, did not appear to yield honey in any quantity, and basswood was of no account.

Robert Gillies, Sullivan, Grey : It has been the poorest season for honey I have experienced in 27 years. If not fed and well cared for there will be very few next spring.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Bees have had a poor season. The produce of honey will be small, and the increase by swarming will give a poor showing.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Bees are on the increase, but have not done well this year. Many beekeepers got little or no honey. The best I have heard of is 50 lbs. per colony, and that by one man only. Had 80 colonies.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth : I fear many of the colonies are short of supplies, as the honey season was cut short by drouth, and many of them will not winter.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : It has been a poor year for bees, as it was too dry. They have hardly doubled in stock, and while some have yielded as high as 45 or 50 lb. the average has been about 25 lbs. of honey to a hive.

Wm. M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin : Bees did well while the honey season lasted, but it was very short, there being only about eleven days of honey harvest. The bees have been consuming winter supplies since June 23rd, and must be fed largely for winter or heavy loss will result.

Frank Wyatt, Grantham, Lincoln : It has been a very poor season for gathering honey, and many bees will starve this winter.

Adam Alexander, Nassagaweya, Halton : Last winter was a hard one on bees, and most of the beekeepers tried more to increase their stock of bees than to make honey. There is little, if any, local honey for sale.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Honey is not a large crop on account of the short season. There was a good food the fore part of the season, but it dropped very soon on account of dry weather. There is about 40 lb. per hive, with hives light without feeding up. Bees have been healthy this season, and there have been a good number of swarms.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : Bees are in a fair condition for the winter, but the honey crop is short, as the white clover blossom failed early.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Bees will have to be fed through the winter or they will starve. The honey product is very light.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland : Bees have had a poor year. The drouth and heat dried up the flowers prematurely and cut the bees short.

W. N. Dollar, Fredericksburg N., Lennox and Addington : Bees did not swarm as well or make the same amount of honey as in 1886.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac : Bees did well till about the first or second week of July, but since that time they have not done anything. I have three or four early swarms that are very heavy, while those that were a week or ten days later have not honey enough to keep them alive through the winter.

Donald P. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Bees did very well in the first part of the season, but late colonies are too weak to stand the winter.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : There is only one large apiary in the township, consisting of 150 or 200 hives. Several farmers also raise a few swarms for their own use. The production has been fair and the quality is excellent.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell : Bees did well in the first part of the season, but they have had to live on what they gathered for the past two months, and that has wasted their store.

Wm. Hawkins, jr., Stafford, Renfrew : Bees did well early in the year, but I am afraid a good many of the swarms will not see spring.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria : The bees seem very healthy, but they made no honey in the latter part of the season. If they are not fed I believe there will be a great loss of bees this winter.

John Moloney, Dour, Peterborough : The honey product will be short this year as there was no blossom worth anything except basswood. Bees will go with small supplies into winter quarters.

FROM THE FEBRUARY RETURNS (Feb. 8, 1888).

Arthur B. Castell, Howard, Kent : White clover was a total failure in 1887 in this locality, but bass wood honey was plentiful and of choice quality.

Wm. Morris, Aldborough, Elgin : I put my bees out early in the spring of 1887, and they dwindled down, and I had to buy bees by the pound. After taking the bees out of the cellar I did not keep them sufficiently warm. One beeman tells me he lost 20 skips the same way.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland : Honey was almost a complete failure here owing to the drouth. The bees swarmed well until the drouth set in. A great many of my young swarms flew out in the fall, having consumed all of their stores, and perished on trees and on the sides of other hives, the other colonies not allowing them to enter.

John V. Battram, Moore, Lambton : I used all my wax, and bought about 120 lbs. of foundation. I sold about half the honey at 12c. The bees are in good condition at present. Last season proved a poor honey harvest, but the quality was good.

J. Langstroth, Tuckersmith, Huron : The season of 1887 was too dry for the honey to secrete in large quantities.

J. B. Ritchie, Brant, Bruce : The honey yield was poor in this locality last year. Fears are entertained of great losses of bees this spring, on account of very little late breeding. Most of the beekeepers around here had to feed artificially.

Wm. Rowand, Brant, Bruce : I am trying the cellar for the first time. Up to date one colony (a small one) is gone, but the rest are doing well. The temperature has ranged from 38° to 41° for about two months, but previous to that it ranged from 42° to 46° from the middle of October. I put half of the colonies in at that time. The other half I left to the last week of December, and they are all alive yet, with no appearance of dysentery. The cellar is dry, as the smoke flue of the furnace passes through it.

Thos. Boland, Artemesia, Grey : My bees made no more than will winter them. Last season was the worst here for many years ; the drouth checked the honey flow.

Charles A. Smith, London, Middlesex : My cellar being too damp and cold, the bees got diarrhoea, and all died but one ; and it was so weak it dwindled away in the spring. It was the worst winter I ever had since I started beekeeping.

C. R. Patience, Oxford W., Oxford : I had to feed back about 25 per cent. of honey in the fall. The season was too dry for honey, or an increase in this section. Some apiaries are not even getting enough to winter.

J. B. Hall, Blandford, Oxford : I fed back to my bees sugar syrup costing \$16.80, while the value of honey and wax was but \$12. The increase, therefore, was \$4.80 less than nothing !

W. J. Robinson, Mono, Dufferin : It was a poor season on account of drouth. My bees are all living at this date (Feb. 20.) They are in the cellar.

C. W. Hellems, St. Catharines, Lincoln : The year 1887 had the shortest honey season of any year I have ever known in forty years, on account of drouth.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : My bees wintered badly in 1886-7, and also in what some beekeepers call "springing" or dwindling away after setting out in the spring ; consequently it was a disastrous season with me, and I think with most of the beekeepers in Ontario. I believe the returns for 1887 will not show a fair yearly average.

John Nichol, Whitby, Ontario : The season of 1887 was a total failure as far as honey making was concerned. Many old swarms did not make an ounce beyond keeping themselves alive.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox : Owing to the severe and protracted drouth the winter was an exceptionally poor one for honey production. My bee culture has always been in connection with farming, of which I consider it a legitimate part.

John W. Calder, Lancaster, Glengarry : The past season was a poor one in this locality. The bees did well at first, but the great drouth soon stopped the honey flow. I have kept bees in large numbers for the last fourteen years, and I found 1887 about as bad a year as we have had.

Edmond Anderson, Lanark, Lanark : The season of 1887 has been the poorest in fourteen years, the average yield per colony being only a little over 33 lb. The average yield per colony for the past nine years was 64½ lb., and the largest average yield of any single year of the nine was in 1881, when 115½ lb. per colony were realized.

George Garlick, Dummer, Peterborough : In the fall of 1882 I had 150 stocks, but in the spring of 1883 I had but four left. I bought some and increased to 46 in 1885, but in the spring of 1886 all died out, and I have quit the business. I kept bees successfully for 25 years, selling from 2,700 to 3,000 lb. of honey per annum, and in 1881 3,500 lb.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings : I find I am in the immediate vicinity of that terror to beekeepers, foul brood. There are two apiaries almost destroyed in the past year by this loathsome disease. I would not have my bees get a drop of the infected honey for \$500. I wish the Government would take up the matter and stamp out the disease.

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES IN ONTARIO.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1887, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH FACTORY.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX :			
Mersea	Blytheswood	C. W. Hind.....Prop.	Blytheswood.
KENT :			
Camden	Dawn Mills	William E. Kelly.....	Dawn Mills.
	Thamesville	Daniel Jolliffe.....	Thamesville.
Chatham	Chatham Centre	John Johnston	Eberts.
	Chatham Gore	D. McArthur	Tupperville.
	Sydenham Valley	John Tassie	Wallaceburg.
	Wallaceburg	John Skinner	do
Harwich	Blenheim	George M. Baird	Blenheim.
	Creek Road	J. W. Buller	Harwich.
Howard	Botany	N. P. Weeks	Botany.
	Ridgetown	D. G. Willson	Ridgetown.
	Howard	James Buller	Selton.
Orford	Orford Cheese Co.	S. McDonald	Muirkirk.
Tilbury, E.	Valetta	George Hope	Valetta.
ELGIN :			
Aldborough	Crinan	W. H. McLean	Crinan.
	Rodney	Wm. Morris	Rodney.
	Rosedale*	Edwin Terry	Aldborough.
Bayham	Bayham	E. T. Martin	Griffin's Corners.
	Bayham Branch	James Elliott	Tilsonburg.
	Bayham and Malahide ..	Isaac Brown	Corinth.
	Nova Scotia Street	James E. Chute	Lakeview.
	Talbot Street	G. W. Marshall'	Guyssboro'.
	Vienna	Wm. Watt	Vienna.
Dorchester, S.	Avon	Richard Jolliffe	Avon.
	Lyons	Thomas Wilkinson	Lyons.
	Springfield	John Chunas	Springfield.
Dunwich	Dutton*	W. S. Jackson	Dutton.
	Wallacetown	Donald Campbell	Wallacetown.
Malahide	Malahide	Robert Abell	Seville.
	Northwood	J. W. Hutchinson	Aylmer.
Southwold	Iona	John McNeil	Iona Station.
	West Magdala	R. R. Cranston	West Magdala.
Yarmouth	Elgin	John W. Scott	Sparta.
	Yarmouth Centre	James Brown	Yarmouth Centre.
	Mapleton	E. Culver	Mapleton.
NORFOLK :			
Charlotteville	St. Williams	G. W. Newman	St. Williams.
	Vittoria	John Pow	Vittoria.
	Walsh	Chas. Turvey	Walsh.
Houghton	Houghton Centre	S. T. Jackson	Houghton.
	Houghton & Walsingham	T. E. Brown	Clear Creek.
	Clear Creek	Jonathan Williams	do
Middleton	Delhi	Jacob Sovereign	Delhi.
	Middleton and Bayham ..	O. E. Twiss	Courtland.
Townsend	Bloomsburg	J. H. Lingwood	Bloomsburg.
	Boston	Andrew Edy	Boston.
	Rockford*	William R. Shearer	Villa Nova.
	Villa Nova*		
	Waterford	L. N. Colver	Waterford.
Walsingham	Carholme	James Knowles	Carholme.
	Langton	John Brayley	Langton.
	Lynedoch	C. A. Ostrander	Lynedoch.
Windham	Bookton*	H. J. Middaugh	Bookton.
	Ranelagh	G. A. Carter	Ranelagh.
	Vanessa	W. J. Reavely	Vanessa.
	Black Creek	W. C. Parsons	Jarvis.
Woodhouse	Excelsior	W. H. Olds	Simcoe.
	Norfolk	Edmund Ford	Lynn Valley.

* No return received from factory.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
HALDIMAND :			
Canborough	Canborough	Wm. H. M. Birdsall..... Prop.	Canborough.
Cayuga, N.	Kohler	Clark McCombs	Kohler.
Cayuga, S.	South Cayuga	Francis Splatt.....	Dunnville.
Dunn	Lake View	J. T. Park	Hagersville.
Oneida	Hagersville.....	James N. Paget	Tyneside.
Seneca	Tyneside	Wm. Shirton..... Sec.	Attercliffe Station.
Moulton	Attercliffe Station	Arch. McDonald	Stromness.
	Stromness	R. A. Walter	Cheapside.
Walpole.....	Cheapside *	W. C. Parsons	Jarvis.
	Jarvis, West	Wm. Parkinson..... Prop.	do
	* Walpole.....	John H. Best.....	Balmoral.
WELLAND :			
Bertie	Bertie	E. O. Disher	Ridgeway.
	Lee's	E. N. Lee	do
	Willowdale	Solomon N. Beam	Black Creek.*
Pelham	North Pelham*	A. E. Moore	Pelham Union.
Wainfleet	Marshville *	Wm. Gifford	Marshville.
	Wellandport*	Hamilton Johnson	Wellandport.
LAMETON :			
Bosanquet.....	Ridge Tree	George Sutherland..... Sec.	Thedford.
Brooke	Aberfeldy	John J. Risk	Aberfeldy.
	Brooke	John D. Carroll	Watford.
	Brooke & Warwick Union	Alex. Cowan	Watford.
Euphemia	Annett's	George Annett	Sutherland's Corn's.
	Florence	W. E. Norton	Florence.
	Euphemia	Arch. McKellar	Alvinston.
Moore	Brown's *	J. Jarvis	Colinville.
	Colinville	Clement White	do
	St. Clair	John Leach	Sarnia.
Plympton	Gala Bank	Wm. Symington..... Sec.	Camlachie.
	Uttoxeter	Edward Archer	Warwick W.
	South Plympton.....	A. Y. Anderson	Wyoming.
Sarnia	Cole's	Wm. Cole	Cole's Corners.
	Vyner	Wm. Carrick	Mandaumin.
Sombra	Sombra Ch. Company	W. S. Howell	Sombra.
Warwick	Forest*	Robert McFarland	Forest.
	Maple Grove	Wm. Thompson	Arkona.
	Thompson's	Robert Herbert	Warwick.
	Warwick		
HURON :			
Ashfield.....	Kintail*	John Long	Kintail.
Grey	Grey and Morris	Daniel Stewart	Brussels.
	Ethel	Levi Pannabaker	Cranbrook.
	Molesworth	Henry Coghlin	Molesworth.
	Walton	R. H. Ferguson	Walton.
Howick	Fordwich	David Shuh	Kurtzville.
	People's	Wm. McKercher	Wroxeter.
	Springbank	Geo. Padfield	Gorrie.
Hullett	Constance*	J. R. Murray	Constance.
McKillop	Winthrop	John C. Morrison	Winthrop.
Stanley	Blake	Andrew Park	Blake.
Stephen	Crediton	Charles Brown	Crediton.
Tuckersmith	Rodgersville	James Murray	Rodgersville.
Turnberry	Bluevale	John Burgess	Bluevale.
Wawanosh, E.	Belgrave	George Hood	Sunshine.
BRUCE :			
Arran	Allenford	D. C. Mackinnon..... Sec.	Allenford.
	Tara	G. G. Mitchell	Tara.
Brant	Brant Ch. and B.	Daniel Sullivan	Malcolm.
	Dunkeld	Louis Kaufman	Dunkeld.
Bruce	Climax	John McKellar	Tiverton.
	Underwood	Amos Hilker	Underwood.
	Gresham	John Johnston	Gresham.
Carrick	Belmore	D. N. McDonald	Belmore.
	Otter Creek	Louis Braun	Walkerton.
Greenock	Pinkerton	David Pinkerton	Pinkerton.
Huron	Huron	James Harrison..... Pres.	Kincardine.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
BRUCE.—Continued.			
Huron.....	Pine River.....	John Thompson.....Pres.	Pine River.
Kincardine.....	Millarton*.....	G. C. Ross.....	Kincardine.
	Bervie, Thorntail.....	H. O. Foster.....	Tiverton.
Kinloss.....	Holyrood.....	George McIntosh.....Sec.	Holyrood.
	Lucknow.....	J. A. Denning.....Sec.	Lucknow.
Saugeen.....	Burgoyne*.....	E. D. Baker.....	Tiverton.
	Star.....	George S. Webb.....Sec.	North Bruce.
GREY:			
Artemesia.....	Flesherton.....	James Brodie.....Sec.	Vandeleur.
Normanby.....	Mt. Forest.....	Joseph Tuck.....Treas.	Mt. Forest.
	Wherry.....	Robert Wherry.....	Varney.
Osprey.....	Wareham*.....	John M. Burk.....Pres.	Wareham.
Proton.....	Dundalk.....	Robert Cornett.....	Dundalk.
	Edgerton.....	John Abbott.....Sec.	do
	Enniskillen.....	J. J. Duncan.....Sec.	do
	Victoria.....	Wm. Hames.....Sec.	Inistioge.
St. Vincent.....	St. Vincent.....	T. A. Pearsall.....Sec.	Meaford.
SIMCOE:			
Gwillimbury, W.....	Gilford.....	James A. Blain.....	Gilford.
Oro.....	Crown Hill.....	John Darby.....Sec.	Crown Hill.
	Edgar*.....	E. A. Bond.....	Edgar.
Nottawasaga.....	Lavender.....	Samuel Flach.....Mgr.	Lavender.
Tecumseth.....	Cookstown.....	W. F. Moore.....Sec.	Cookstown.
MIDDLESEX:			
Adelaide.....	Adelaide.....	Russell Smith.....	Keyser.
	Kerwood.....	Jas. Beckett.....	Kerwood.
	Mud Creek.....	R. J. Coulton.....	Springbank.
	Victoria.....	John L. Fuller.....	Watford.
Biddulph.....	Cedar Vale.....	Michael Blake.....Sec.	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex.....	George W. Fox.....Sec.	Lucan.
Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	W. E. Sawyer.....Sec.	Mt. Brydges.
	Mt. Carmel.....	D. Leitch.....	Strathroy.
	Muncey Road.....	Samuel Price.....Sec.	Muncey.
Delaware.....	Delaware.....	Wm. Field.....Sec.	Delaware.
Dorchester, N.....	Burnside.....	S. Barr.....Sec.	Mossley.
	Dorchester Sta.....	Tobias Eckhardt.....	Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone.....	J. B. Lane.....Treas.	do
	Gore.....	James Smith.....	Crampton.
	Harrietsville.....	Francis Kunz.....Sec.	Harrietsville.
	Thames.....	J. A. James.....Cheesemaker.	Nilestown.
Ekfrid.....	Appin.....	James McFie.....Treas.	Appin.
	Mayfair.....	James G. Begg.....	Melbourne.
London.....	Devises Union.....	R. Elliott.....Cheesemaker.	Plover Mills.
	Geary.....	John Geary.....Prop.	London.
	Melrose.....	David Sells.....	Ferguson.
	North Branch.....	A. J. Kernohan.....Sec.	The Grove.
	Proof Line*.....	John B. Muir.....Sec.	Arva.
	Union Hill.....	R. H. Harding.....Sec.	Thorndale.
Metcalfe.....	Napier.....	John Hutton.....Sec.	Napier.
	Sifton's.....	Wm. Sifton.....	Strathroy.
	Wilson's.....	Francis Wilson.....	do
Mosa.....	Glencoe.....	Hector McFarlane.....Sec.	Glencoe.
	Wardsville.....	W. Atkinson.....Sec.	Wardsville.
Nissouri, W.....	Nissouri and Blanshard.....	Fergus McMaster.....Sec.	St. Mary's.
	Cherry Hill.....	Hope Webster.....	Thamesford.
	Nissouri West.....	Wm. Lee.....Sec.	Thorndale.
Westminster.....	Belmont.....	George McKellar.....Sec.	Belmont.
	Belmont Branch*.....	Henry Shoff.....	do
	Glanworth.....	Sidney A. Smith.....Prop.	Glanworth.
	North Street.....	Wm. Burch.....	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills.....	John McDougall.....Sec.	Pond Mills.
	White Oak.....	John H. Burnard.....Sec.	White Oak.
Williams, W.....	Rob Roy.....	Wm. Dickson.....Sec.	Parkhill.
OXFORD:			
Blandford.....	Bright.....	John Riesberry.....Pres.	Bright.
	Eastwood.....	W. E. Hopkins.....Sec.	Eastwood.
	Farmer's Home.....	Jonathan Graham.....	Drumbo.
Blenheim.....	Soho.....	Wm. McArthur.....Sec.	Princeton.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
OXFORD.—Con.			
Dereham	Brownsville, Culloden..	Benjamin Hopkins. Sec.	Brownsville.
	Culloden Branch.....		
	Campbellton		
	Deer Creek*	J. H. W. Benson	Verschoyle.
	Dereham and Norwich ..	Wm. Jones	Mt. Elgin.
	Dereham and Oxford, W.	Wm. Wilson	Ingersoll.
	Lawson's	J. P. Harris	Holbrook.
	Mt. Elgin*	J. V. Bodwell	Mt. Elgin.
	Prouse's	Thomas Prouse	do
	Salford	J. P. Harris	Holbrook.
	Verschoyle	James Hunter	Verschoyle.
Nissouri, E	E. Nissouri	W. I. Chisholm	Thamesford.
	East Branch	Thomas W. Alderson	Kintore.
	Kintore	D. R. Calder	do
	Lakeside	Robert Marshall	Lakeside.
	Thamesford	David Lawrence	Thamesford.
Norwich, N	Burgessville*, Pioneer *	J. L. Farrington	Norwich.
	Ontario*	H. S. Losee	do
	Smith's	John Duncan	do
Norwich, S	Somerville	Wm. Morris	Otterville.
	Springford*	John R. Johnson	Springford.
Oxford, E	Diamond	James McConnell	Vandecar.
	Oxford, E. and W	M. S. Schell	Woodstock.
Oxford, N	Maple Leaf	Thos. Caddey	Ingersoll.
	North Oxford	W. H. Sutherland	do
Oxford, W	Harris St.	T. L. Newton	Salford.
	Oxford, W	W. G. Francis	Ingersoll.
Zorra, E	Blandford and E. Zorra..	Thos. Lockhart	Walmer.
	Germain Union	Otto Pressprich	New Hamburg.
	Honey Grove	Robert Morton	Cassel.
	Olive Leaf	David Malcolm	Innerkip.
	Spring Creek	H. C. Facey	Woodstock.
	Strathallan	Absalom Glaves	Hickson.
	Zorra E. Central	James Anderson	Strathallan.
Zorra, W	Brooksdale	R. G. Murray	Fairview.
	Cold Springs	Hugh Matheson	Youngsville.
	W. Zorra	Samuel Elliott	Ingersoll.
BRANT :			
Brantford	Paris Road	George Hill	Brantford.
Burford	New Durham	James Paterson	New Durham.
	Kelvin	Joseph McCombs	Kelvin.
Oakland	Oakland*	Amasa Beebe	Oakland.
PERTH :			
Downie	Avonbank	Wm. Tier	Motherwell.
	Black Creek	Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P ..	Stratford.
	Downie	S. J. Kilpatrick	Avonton.
	Gore of Downie	John Dempsey	Fairview.
	Kastnerville	George Barthell	Stratford.
Easthope, N	Avondale	Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P ..	do
Easthope, S	Tavistock	Ballantyne & Gillard	Tavistock.
Elma	Briton	William Stevenson	Briton.
	Donegal	Samuel McAllister	Donegal.
	Elma	William Lochhead	Listowel.
	Elmbank	Robert Cleland	Listowel.
	Gotham	Joseph Freeman	Briton.
	Monkton	A. Erskine	Monkton.
	Newry	John Morrison	Newry.
	Rosedale	George Robertson	Monkton.
	Woodside	James Danbrook	Listowel.
Fullarton	Cold Creek	F. J. Coleman	Fullarton.
Logan	Willow Grove	William Squire	Bornholm.
Mornington	Carthage	Samuel Watson	Carthage.
	Milverton	Donald McGillivray	Milverton.
	Newton	Hugh Jack	Newton.
Wallace	Cedar Grove	George V. Poole	Wallace.
	Wallace	John Stewart	Listowel.
WELLINGTON :			
Arthur	Conn	James McLuhan	Conn.
	Kenilworth	George Cushing	Kenilworth.

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County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address
WELLINGTON—Con.			
Luther, W.	Luther, W., and Arthur	John McNab Sec.	Arthur.
Maryborough.....	Maryborough.....	William Wilson..... Sec.	Rothsay.
	Riverbank.....	William Rafter..... Sec.	Riverbank.
	Wyandotte.....	William Patterson..... Sec.	Moorefield.
Minto.	Harriston.....	William McLellan..... Sec.	Harriston.
	Minto and Arthur.....	J. R. Suddaby..... Sec.	Harriston.
	Palmerston.....	Richard Andrew..... Sec.	Palmerston.
Peel.....	Goldstone.....	William T. Whale.....	Goldstone.
	Peel.....	James White..... Pres.	Winfield.
WATERLOO:			
Dumfries, N.	Roseville.....	John Wilson..... Sec.	Galt.
Wellesley.....	Bamberg.....	Ferdinand Walter..... Sec.	Bamberg.
	Honey Grove.....	J. W. Chalmers.....	Poole.
	Linwood.....	Benjamin Sanderson.....	Linwood.
Wilmot.....	Nith Valley..(Creamery)	Henry D. Tye..... Sec.	Haysville.
	Oak Grove, Philipsburg..	Otto Pressprich..... Sec.	New Hamburg.
Woolwich.....		Eli H. Bauman.....	St. Jacobs.
DUFFERIN:			
Amaranth.....	Laurel.....	Jonathan Varcoe..... Sec.	Laurel.
Luther, E.....	Luther, E*.....	Hugh McDougall..... Sec.	Tarbert.
Melancthon.....	Shelburne.....	Robert Cornett..... Sec.	Dundalk.
Mono.....	Orangeville.....	J. S. Leighton.....	Orangeville.
LINCOLN:			
Caistor.....	Caistorville.....	Adam Spears.....	Caistorville.
Clinton.....	Campden.....	Melvin Moyer.....	Campden.
Gainsborough.....	Gainsborough.....	Michael Ginther..... Sec.	Bismarck.
	St. Ann's.....	Charles L. Snyder.....	St. Ann's.
Grimsby, S.....	Fernside.....	Nathan Field.....	Smithville.
WENTWORTH:			
Ancaster.....	Renforth.....	William Mayhew....Salesman.	Renforth.
Beverley.....	Maple Grove.....	David Patterson.....	Dundas.
	Sheffield.....	C. W. Laing & Co.....	Sheffield.
PEEL:			
Chinguacousy.....	Norval.....	Robert Groat..... Sec.	Georgetown.
YORK:			
King.....	King*.....	Charles Norman.....	King.
Markham.....	Cedar Grove.....	Mrs. J. N. Raymer.....	Box Grove.
	Ringwood.....	A. B. Grove.....	Ringwood.
ONTARIO:			
Pickering.....	Pickering*.....	James V. Richardson.....	Pickering.
Reach.....	Reach.....	William Spence.....	Manchester.
Uxbridge.....	Uxbridge.....	Ira Chapman..... Prop.	Uxbridge.
	Goodwood.....	J. F. Todd.....	Goodwood.
Whitby, E.....	Geneva.....	James Burns.....	Columbus.
DURHAM:—			
Clarke.....	Newtonville.....	W. W. Dickey..... Sec.	Clarke.
	Orono.....	G. M. Long..... Sec.	Orono.
Darlington.....	Darlington.....	J. H. Allin..... Sec.	Courtice.
	Hampton.....	F. L. Ellis..... Sec.	Hampton.
Hope.....	Hope.....	William Henwood..... Pres.	Welcome.
	Perrytown.....	Fred. Currelley..... Sec.	Canton.
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Brighton.....	Brighton.....	C. Richmond..... Sec.	Hilton.
	Brighton and Murray.....	J. C. Dunn..... Sec.	Wooler.
	Codrington.....	J. Darling..... Sec.	Codrington.
	Strong & Co.....	Hugh Strong & Co..... Props.	Hilton.
Cramahe.....	Castleton.....	A. W. Huyck..... Sec.	Castleton.
	Knight's.....	W. M. Knight.....	Dundonald.
	Morganston.....	W. B. Huyck..... Sec.	Morganston.
Haldimand.....	Haldimand*.....	John Grimison.....	Colborne.
	Spring Valley.....	Alex. G. McDonald.....	Burnley.
Hamilton.....	Baltimore.....	Samuel Philp.....	Baltimore.
	Crown.....	Richard Cullis..... Sec.	Camborne.
	North Star.....	John C. Rosevear..... Sec.	Cold Springs.
Murray.....	Fountain.....	Orton Moran..... Pres.	Frankford.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
NORTHUMBERLAND—			
<i>Continued.</i>			
Murray	Maple Leaf, B.	T. S. Irvine	do
Percy	Queen's *	W. A. Hendrick	Stockdale.
	Brickley *	Felix Convey	Brickley.
	Pine Grove*	Patrick Collins	Campbellford.
	Roseneath.	Dennis Keogan	Hastings.
Seymour	Warkworth	W. T. Wiggins	Warkworth.
	Brae	Gilbert Bedford	Campbellford.
	Crow Bay	Wm. Petherick, jr.	Crow Bay.
	Forest	Alex. Rannie	Menie.
	I. X. L.	John Govan	Campbellford.
	Menie*	James Stewart	Menie.
	Meyersburg *	George McGrath	Campbellford.
	Royal.	Robert Cock	do
	Rylstone	David Allan	Rylstone.
	Seymour West.	Wm. West	Campbellford.
	Stanwood	J. B. Peoples	Freneveau.
	Trent Bridge.	John Lee	Trent Bridge.
	Valley	John Clark	Campbellford.
	Woodlands	Fred Macoun	do
PRINCE EDWARD:			
Ameliaburg	Lake (Creamery)	John Sprague	Ameliaburg.
	Mountain View	John Potter	Mountain View.
Athol	Victoria*	Wm. Smith	Consecon.
	Cherry Valley	Luther Platt	Cherry Valley.
Hallowell	Allisonville	James Calnan	Allisonville.
	Bloomfield	David S. Hubbs	Bloomfield.
Hillier	Hillier	James E. Noxon	Hillier.
Marysburg, N.	Lake View	G. N. Rose	Waupoos.
	Union	Robert Davison	Picton.
Marysburg, S.	Black Creek	Albert Love	Milford.
	Point Traverse	Joseph Hartgrove	South Bay.
Sophiasburg	Royal Street	W. H. Sloan	Milford.
	Big Island	Ryerson Rankin	Demorestville.
	Elm Brook*	Richard Benson	Picton.
	Grape Vale*	J. Roblin	Northport.
	Maple Leaf	Alfred Foster	Fish Lake.
	Quinté	D. B. Solmes	Solmesville.
	Switzer's.	Thomas Wright	Gilbert's Mills.
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:			
Adolphustown	Adolphustown	B. & P. Platt	Adolphustown.
Amherst Island	Stella	Wm. H. Montray	Stella.
Camden East.	Camden, East.	Edward Hinch	Camden East.
	Centreville	Wm. Whelan	Centreville.
Moscow	Enterprise *	Thomas Clancey	Enterprise.
	Newburgh	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
Ernesttown	Empey	J. B. Aylesworth	Newburgh.
	Odessa	P. E. R. Miller	Switzerville.
Fredericksburg, N. .	Union, Bath.	James C. Fraser	Odessa.
	Wilton	W. R. Gordanier	Morven.
Fredericksburg, S. .	Napanee	Robert Metzler	Odessa.
	Phenix	W. N. Dollar	Napanee.
Richmond	Conway	W. J. Mellow	Gretna.
	Sillsville	Wm. Phippen	Conway.
Sheffield	Forest Mills	Wm. H. Rikely	Hayburn.
	Selby	Elijah Storr	Leinster.
Frontenac:	Selby	Ira B. Hudgins	Selby.
	Sheffield	Daniel E. Rose	Tamworth.
FRONTENAC:			
Bedford	Salem, Fermoy	Daniel P. Alguire	Westport.
Clarendon and Miller *	Iron Junction, Parham ..	Dawson & Wood	Plevna.
Hinchinbrooke	Argan *	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
Kingston	Collins Bay	James Dowling	Mt. Chesney.
	Glenburnie	Allen Smith	Westbrook.
	Glenvale	Robert Vair	Glenburnie.
	Lake Shore	Joseph Cramer	Glenvale.
	Maple Grove	Phillip E. Ward	Kingston.
		F. P. Grass	do

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
FRONTENAC.—Con.			
Kingston.....	Pious Hollow *	Joseph Fowler	Mt. Chesney.
	Union	Joshua Knight	Elginburg.
Loughborough.....	Forest *	John Moreland	Sydenham.
	Live and Let Live.....	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Perth Road	Wm. Guthrie	Perth Road.
Pittsburg.....	Ellerslie.....	Hugh Cowan	Gananoque.
	Morning Star.....	Daniel McLean	Kingston.
	Pine Grove.....	John Dillon	Brewer's Mills.
	Rose Hill	James R. Barnes	Dufferin.
Portland.....	Bradshaw	Robert McLean	Harrowsmith.
	Hartington	Thomas Leonard	Hartington.
Storrington.....	Verona.....	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Battersea.....		
	Cold Spring	C. W. Langwith.	do
	Lake Shore*	Enoch Ferris	Inverary.
	Lake View	Wm. Barr	do
	Sand Hill	George Sands	Sunbury.
	Storrington*	L. W. Murphy	Brewer's Mills.
	Sunbury	John M. Hodgson	Sunbury.
	Washburn	Henry McBroom	Washburn.
	Duff's	Alex. Ritchie	Inverary.
Wolfe Island.....	Elm Grove	R. J. Spoor	Wolfe Island.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:			
Augusta.....	Central Augusta.....	James Connell & Co.....	Algonquin.
	Charleville, Domville.....	J. W. Place	Maynard.
	Victory No. 1	J. S. Ralph	North Augusta.
	Maple Grove	C. H. Bissell	Algonquin.
	Roebuck	James Keating	Roebuck.
	St. Lawrence Star	John McLean	Maitland.
	South Branch	Thomas E. Meech	North Augusta.
	Throoptown	E. J. McMahon	Throoptown.
	Willow	Andrew McNish	Brockville.
	Bresee's*	M. F. Bresee	Philipsville.
Bastard & Burgess, S.	Farmer's Own	James Barlow	Delta.
	People's Mutual	T. G. Morris	Forfar.
	Plum Hollow No. 1.....	Ambrose Derbyshire	Plum Hollow.
	Plum Hollow No. 2*	Samuel Jackson	do
	Poole's	M. J. DeWolfe	Freeland.
	Roger's	Alex. Rogers	Newboyne.
	Sheldon's	Elijah Bowser	Delta.
	Smith's Valley	James Smith	Harlem.
	Philipsville.....	R. J. Whaley	Philipsville.
	Portland	G. S. Austin	Portland.
Crosby, N.....	Ardmore, Westport.....	D. P. Alguire	Westport.
	Clear Lake Union	Thomas Leggratt	Elgin.
Crosby, S.....	Dominion	E. V. Halladay	do
	Elgin Union	B. L. Halladay	do
	Maple Grove	Sidney M. Halladay	do
	Rockdale.....	J. R. Dargavel	do
	Singleton.....	John Mustard	Newboro.
	Cherry Ridge	Julia Knowlton	do
	Morton	Robert H. Somerville	Morton.
Edwardsburg.....	Armstrong, Spencerville	Thomas J. Bennett	Spencerville.
	Thompson's Nos. 1, 4 & 5.	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
	Lorne, Millar	Millar & Ferguson	Spencerville.
	Spencerville		
	Glensmail, Johnstown..	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Mainsville, Shanley		
Elizabethtown.....	Anvern*	A. C. Johns	Fairfield East.
	Barlow	Chas. L. McBrady	Addison.
	Excelsior	J. H. Davidson	Brockville.
	Kilborn Springs	W. E. Kilborn	do
	Maple Grange	M. F. Hughes	Lyn.
	Orchard Valley	James White	Lutherville.
	Royal Dominion.....	T. W. Horton	New Dublin.
	Star	C. M. Taylor	Lyn.
	Victor	Chas. W. deCarle	Brockville.
	*	C. J. Gilroy	Glenbuell.
	*	Thomas Smith	Greenbush.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE—			
<i>Continued.</i>			
Elmsley, S	Golden Creamery*	E. R. Moorehouse	Smith's Falls.
	Maple Leaf	Michael O'Mara	Lombardy.
Escott, F	Escott Union*	W. H. Warren	Rockfield.
	Holland Union	H. C. Lynch	Escott.
	Junetown B.	James Herbison	Caintown.
	Junetown, A†	Francis Fortune	do
	Springfield Union	James B. Moxley	Escott.
	Thousand Island	C. Cornwall	Rockport.
Gower, S.	Heckton	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Kitley	Newbliss	Abram Coad	Toledo.
	Robinson	Alex. Cameron	Smith's Falls.
	Silver Creek	George S. Stratton	Toledo.
Leeds & Lansdowne, F	Bruce	J. S. Landon	Lansdowne.
	Deer Lake *	John Cowan	do
	Dulcemain*	Herbert Horton	Warburton.
	Fairfax	D. R. Latimer	Lansdowne.
	Gananoque Junction*	W. F. Chapman	Gananoque.
	Lorne	George Cliffe	do
	Morton	Robert Wilson	Wilstead.
	People's*	Henry McCalpin	South Lake.
	Rapid Valley*	S. J. Johnston	Lansdowne.
	St. Lawrence	Peter M. Wood	Ivy Lea.
	Silver Springs	Wm. Richardson	Gananoque.
	South Lake	James Birmingham	do
	Tilley	James W. Grier	Lansdowne.
	Warburton	John Cook	Warburton.
	Thompson's No. 10	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
Leeds & Lansdowne, R	Beech Grove	F. B. Sheffield	Lyndhurst.
	Cold Glen	John Willoughby	Ellisville.
	Washburn	J. E. Johnson	Soperton.
	Lyndhurst	John C. Stafford	Lansdowne.
	Oak Leaf*	Ormond Green	Oak Leaf.
	Seeley's Bay	Robert Gardiner	Seeley's Bay.
	Springvale*	Wm. W. Hicock	Sweet's Corners.
Oxford	Bishop's Mills*	Alexander Bros.	Bishop's Mills.
	Brown's Bridge	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	Burritt's Rapids	Andrew Carson	Burritt's Rapids.
	Kemptville*	Orlando Bush	Kemptville.
	Oxford Mills	Thos. E. Meech	North Augusta.
	Anderson	James Anderson	Oxford Mills.
Wolford	Old Fairfield	Rufus Bissell	Easton's Corners.
	Victory No. 2	J. S. Ralph	North Augusta.
Yonge, F	Lillie Springs	R. W. Littlejohn	Lyn.
	Mallory's	A. W. Mallory	Mallorytown.
	Leeds County	Chas. S. Snider	Lyn.
	Leeds Union	A. H. McLean	do
Yonge, R	Elbe	Cyrenus Stowell	Addison.
	Farmersville*	S. B. Williams	Farmersville.
	Golden Spring	Albert Morris	do
DUNDAS:			
Matilda	Lord Dufferin*	M. Hunt	Lyn.
	Lady Dufferin*		
	Dundela*	C. W. Smith	Dundela.
	Farmer's	G. I. Carman	Iroquois.
	Morrisburg	Thomas Moorehouse	Morrisburg.
	Rowena	R. M. Bouck	Irena.
	Iroquois*	W. M. Doran	Iroquois.
	*	Alex. Strader	Brinston's Corners.
	Thompson's No. 2, 3 & 6	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
	Thompson's No. 9		
Mountain	Hallville	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
	South Mountain		
Williamsburg	Archer	G. C. Tracy	Archer.
	Elma *	John N. Logan	Elma.
	Hoasic *	Alonzo McNairn	Hoasic.
	Jackson Hussey	Isaiah Barkley	Dunbar.
	Kendrick & Carlyle	Wm. R. Allison	do

† Received too late for tabulation.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
DUNDAS.— <i>Con.</i>			
Williamsburg	Armstrong's Bridge.....	Wm. Eager.....	South Mountain.
	Caughnawaga		
	Maple Ridge		
Winchester.....	Riverside.....	do	do
	Ormond		
	West Winchester		
	Pioneer No. 1.....	W. H. Byers	Morewood.
STORMONT:			
Cornwall	Eamer's Corners	H. R. Kirk.....	Cornwall.
	Black River	P. N. Tait	Mille Roches.
	Mille Roches		
	St. Andrews		
	Roxborough	Hugh Leitch	Eamer's Corners.
	Grant's Shop		
	Cornwall Centre		
Finch	Moulinette	James L. Groves	Cornwall Centre.
	Silmser,* North Branch*.	Henry Harrison	Moulinette.
	Tayside Nos. 3 & 4.....	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
Osnabruck	Berwick	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
	Pioneer No. 2.....	James Small	Berwick.
	Aultsville	W. H. Byers	Morewood.
	Dickenson's Landing*.....	Alex. Summers	Aultsville.
	Dixon	George Shaver.....	Wales.
	Farran's Point.....	James L. Hawn	Dixon.
	Logan & Carr	Robert Vallance	Osnabruck Centre.
	Lunenburg	Eli Robinson	Grantley.
	North Osnabruck	H. McEwen	Lunenburg.
Roxborough	White Clover	Edgar Alguire	North Valley.
	Tayside No. 6	George H. Jackson	Gallingertown.
	Tayside Nos. 1 & 2	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
	Avonmore*	D. M. Macpherson.....	Lancaster.
	Roxborough, 1st* & 4th* ..		
GLENGARRY:			
Charlottenburg	Fraser's Point	D. A. Fraser.....	South Lancaster.
	Spring Run	A. B. McLennan	Lancaster.
	Craig, Ferguson	D. M. Macpherson	do
	Fraserfield, Martintown ..		
	Glen Roy, South Branch ..		
Kenyon	Summerstown, Glen	do	do
	Dominionville		
	Kennedy, 3rd Kenyon..		
Lancaster	Loch Garry, Maxville..	do	do
	St. Elmo, Town Hall ..		
	Bridge End		
	Experimental.....	do	do
	Glen Norman, Home..		
	3rd & 5th Lancaster (2).)		
Lochiel	Thistle, No. 1.....	Sangster & McCuaig.....	Bainsville.
	Cameron, Laggan.....	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	Lorne, McCrimmon.....		
	Maple Grove, Nos. 1 & 3..	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	Alfred	Fred. Langrell	Alfred.
Hawkesbury, E.....	E. Hawkesbury, Nos. 1 & 2.	James Hurley	Barb.
	Maple Leaf, Nos. 1 & 2 ..	J. B. A. Mongenais.....	Rigand, Que.
	Monolea, Nos. 1 & 4	Thomas Ross & Son.....	Little Rideau.
	Golden Hill*	Samuel Stephens	Vankleek Hill.
	Maple Grove, No. 2.....	James Irvine	Dalkeith.
	*	D. B. Wyman	Chute à Blondeau.
Hawkesbury, W....	Three factories*	M. McCuaig	Vankleek Hill.
	Two factories*		
	Hawkesbury*		
	Spring Grove	D. M. Macpherson	Lancaster.
	*	S. N. Morrison	Henry.
		D. McLeod	Vankleek Hill.
Longueuil	Cassburn	James Cross	Cassburn.
Plantagenet, N.	Treadwell	Gideon, Senecal	Treadwell.
Plantagenet, S.....	Prescott Star*	D. Sabourin	St. Isidore.
	Riceville*	Alex. McLean	Riceville.
	Tayside No. 5*	Moffatt & Bennett	Athole.
	*	Stephen Surch	Fournier.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
RUSSELL :			
Cambridge	St. Albert.....	Damase Meilleur	St. Albert.
Clarence	Clarence		Ashton.
Cumberland	Tayside, Nos. 7, 8 & 9....		Athole.
Russell	Bolton		South Mountain.
CARLETON :			
Goulbourn	Ottawa Valley	Adam Abbott	Hazledean.
	Golden	Lewis Morton	Ashton.
Gower, N.	North Gower	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
	Wellington	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Huntley	Carp	Edward Kidd	North Gower.
Nepean	Twin Elm	Wm. Eager	South Mountain.
Osgoode	Kenmore, Marvelville ..		North Gower.
	Kidd's		Metcalfe.
	Osgoode No. 10		Manotick.
	Pooles	A. Lindsay	
RENFREW :			
Horton	Maple Home	Robert McLaren	Renfrew.
Ross	Forester's Falls	Wm. Grant	Forester's Falls.
Westmeath	Eureka	Alex. Elliott	Beachburg.
Stafford	Micksburg	John L. Smith	Micksburg.
LANARK :			
Bathurst	Bathurst Mutual	James Patterson	Manion.
	Fallbrook Mutual	W. G. Cameron	Fallbrook.
	Harper	A. B. Campbell	Harper.
	Scotch Line*	Samuel Wilson	Allan's Mills.
Beckwith	Valley Queen	Peter McEwen	Franktown.
	Black's Corners	John McDonald	Carleton Place.
Dalhousie	Elphin	D. A. McDougall	Elphin.
Drummond	Balderson*	Andrew Allan	Balderson.
	Dextert	Thomas Hands	Perth.
Elmsley, N.	Drummond Centre	Adam Armstrong	McGarry.
Lanark	Mississippi, Riverside ..	C. A. Matheson	Perth.
	Lone Star	R. A. Brown	Port Elmsley.
	Boyd's	Alf. Hammond	Innisville.
	Fairplay	Thomas Jackson	do
Montague	Hopetown*	Duncan Stewart	Hopetown.
	Rideau Valley	John Kerr	Merrickville.
	Roseville	Hugh Clark	Montague.
	Thompson's, No. 7.	W. H. Thompson	Pittston.
Ramsay	Mississippi Pride	James Robertson	Almonte.
	Clayton	John Dunlop	Clayton.
Sherbrooke, S.	Lakeview	D. P. Alguire	Westport.
	Maberly	Henry Rigney	Maberly.
VICTORIA :			
Emily	Downeyville	Eugene Shine	Downeyville.
Mariposa	Mariposa	David Rogers	Linden Valley.
	Little Britain	Samuel Allin	Toronto.
Ops	Reaboro' *	John Holbert	Reaboro.
	North Ops	J. F. Currins	Lindsay.
	West Ops	Thomas Fleury	do
Verulam	Star	Morgan Johns	Bobcaygeon.
	Bobcaygeon	J. L. Read	do
PETERBOROUGH :			
Asphodel	Norwood	Hugh Spence	Norwood.
	Westwood	John Lancaster	Westwood.
Belmont & Methuen.	Belmont	J. B. Peoples	Preneveau.
	Blairton	E. D. Boyd	Blairton.
	Melrose Abbey	Samuel Elliott	Norwood.
Douro	Central	M. D. Sullivan	South Douro.
	Glenthorn	W. Garbutt	Peterborough.
	Pine Grove	E. J. Abbott	Lakefield.
	Lakefield	J. W. Moore	do
Dummer	South Dummer	S. S. Spence	South Dummer.
	Warminster	S. R. Payne	Warsaw.
	Warsaw	Alex. Smith	do
Ennismore	Myrtle	Thos. Galvin	Ennismore.
Otonabee	Keene	D. P. McFarlane	Keene.
	Shearer	John Miller	Lang.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

County and Township.	Name of Factory.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
PETERBOROUGH—Con.			
Otonabee.....	Otonabee Union.....	George Stewart.....	Peterborough.
Smith.....	Cherry Grove.....	J. G. Armstrong.....	do
	Lily Lake.....	James Middleton, jr.....	do
	Normanhurst*.....	Andrew Young.....	do
	North Smith.....	M. E. Sanderson.....	Selwyn.
	Trewern.....	B. Davies.....	Lakefield.
HASTINGS:			
Dungannon.....	L'Amable.....	J. R. Tait.....	L'Amable.
Elzevir.....	Elzevir.....	Wm. Wiggins.....	Queensboro.
	Bridgewater.....	Dennis Kehoe.....	Bridgewater.
Herschel.....	Maynooth.....	J. B. Cleak.....	Maynooth.
Hungerford.....	Bogart, Kervine.....	P. Murphy.....	Stoco.
	Cedar*.....	Andrew Kirk.....	Chapman.
	Hungerford.....	Thomas Graham.....	Tweed.
	Roblin*.....	W. A. Adams.....	Chapman.
	Thomasburg*.....	M. Robinson.....	Thomasburg.
	Victoria*.....	Robert Gordon.....	Tweed.
	Marlbank.....	Wm. Burley.....	Marlbank.
Huntingdon.....	Ivanhoe.....	John B. Fox.....	Ivanhoe.
	Moirat.....	J. G. Foster.....	Moir.
	Glen, West Huntingdon.....	James Haggerty.....	West Huntingdon.
	White Lake.....	Hector Wood.....	Ivanhoe.
	Allen Settlement*.....	Wm. J. Allen.....	Cooper.
Madoc.....	Alexandria.....	John Caskey.....	Madoc.
	Brook Valley.....	Richard Farrell.....	do
	Cold Spring.....	A. M. Ketcheson.....	do
	Golden.....	James English.....	do
	Spring Creek.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Remington.
	Spring Hill.....	Donald McKenzie.....	Madoc.
	Cook's*.....	Ira J. Cook.....	Marmora.
Marmora and Lake.....	Marmora.....	Wm. Hilton.....	do
	Diamond.....	Hiram Conley.....	Stirling.
Rawdon.....	Enterprise.....	Jas. Baker.....	Sine.
	Evergreen.....	Wm. Rogers.....	Stirling.
	Harold*.....	S. S. Vandervoort.....	Harold.
	Maple Leaf.....	James McComb.....	Big Springs.
	Plum Grove.....	Wilmot Vandervoort.....	Wellman's Corners.
	Springbrook*.....	Thomas J. Thompson.....	Springbrook.
	Stirling.....	Joseph Doak.....	Stirling.
Sidney.....	Eclipse*.....	James Bird.....	Foxboro.
	Frankford.....	James Jordan.....	Frankford.
	Front of Sidney*.....	Hon. Robert Reid.....	Belleville.
	Grove*.....	Charles Chesebro.....	Frankford.
	Johnstown.....	W. King Mabey.....	Glen Miller.
	Sidney.....	J. R. Brower.....	Belleville.
	Sidney Town Hall.....	S. T. Wilmot.....	Wallbridge.
	Springfield.....	John Steele.....	Trenton.
Thurlow.....	Ashley.....	F. W. Brenton.....	Foxboro.
	Bronk.....	Jas. Boldrick.....	Canifton.
	East Hastings.....	W. A. Chapman.....	Roslin.
	Halloway.....	P. R. Daly.....	Halloway.
	Thurlow.....	Harford Ashley.....	Belleville.
	Union.....	F. Brenton.....	Corbyville.
Tyendinaga.....	Albert*.....	Michael Corrigan.....	Albert.
	Empey Hill*.....	Peter Gould.....	Napanee.
	Melrose.....	Chas. Anderson.....	Melrose.
	Milltown, Mountain.....	R. L. Lazier.....	Shannonville.
	Read.....	Alex. Coulter.....	Myrehall.
MUSKOKA:			
Chaffey.....	Huntsville.....	J. D. Reid.....	Huntsville.

CREAMERIES IN OPERATION IN ONTARIO DURING 1887, WITH NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF EACH CREAMERY.

County and Township.	Name of Creamery.	Name of Secretary or other Officer.	Post Office Address.
ESSEX :			
Colchester, N. *		Sinclair & Clarke..... Props.	Essex Centre.
KENT :			
Raleigh	Cedar Springs	Taylor & Williamson	Cedar Springs.
LAMBTON :			
Plympton	Wanstead	Archibald Wark.....	Wanstead.
	Wyoming	John Hartley.....	Wyoming.
HURON :			
Goderich	*	Wm. Herbison	Clinton.
Hullett	Londesborough	John Hannah	Seaforth.
McKillop	Seaforth		
Stanley	Brucefield	Hugh McCartney.....	Brucefield.
BRUCE :			
Brant	Elmwood.....	Menno Kaufman	Elmwood.
	Walkerton	G. J. Brill	Walkerton.
Carrick	Deemerton	Peter Lafrance	Deemerton.
Culross	Formosa	Ambrose Zettel	Formosa.
	Teeswater	S. R. Brill	Teeswater.
Huron	Ripley	Wm. Brown	Ripley.
Kincardine	Armow	S. Avery	Armow.
Kinloss	Whitechurch	H. D. Henderson	Whitechurch.
GREY :			
Egremont	Dromore	John Philp	Dromore.
	Egremont	David Allan	Holstein.
Sydenham & Derby.	Pleasant View	James Struthers	Owen Sound.
Normanby	Ayton	Isaac Wenger	Ayton.
Sullivan	Maple Leaf	John Critchley	Chatsworth.
Derby	Rock Spring	J. F. Agnew	Owen Sound.
SIMCOE :			
Tiny	*	John Campbell	Penetanguishene.
MIDDLESEX :			
Williams, W.	Fairview	Erastus Miller	Parkhill.
PERTH :			
Blanshard	Kirkton	John Hannah	Seaforth.
Easthope, N.	Silver Creek	Geo. Wettlaufer.....	Amulree.
Ellice	Kinkora	Chas. Stock	Stratford.
WELLINGTON :			
Guelph	Agricultural College	President of College	Guelph.
WATERLOO :			
Waterloo	*	R. O. Dobbin	Breslau.
Wilmot	Nith Valley (cheese)	Henry D. Tye	Haysville.
Wellesley	Crosshill	Aaron Good	Blair.
Woolwich	St. Jacobs.....	W. H. Bauman	Waterloo.
HALTON :			
Nassagaweya	Eden Mills	John Ramsey	Eden Mills.
DURHAM :			
Manvers	Union	W. R. Parker	Bethany.
PRINCE EDWARD :			
Ameliasburg	Willow Glen	L. V. Bowerman.....	Bloomfield.
Hallowell	Sprague (cheese)	John Sprague	Ameliasburg.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE :			
Edwardsburg	Ventnor	John McAuley	Ventnor.
DUNDAS :			
Matilda	Rutherford's*	W. D. Rutherford	Iroquois.
Winchester	Cassbridge	D. Halliday	Cassbridge.
GLENGARRY :			
Charlottenburg	Gore	D. F. McLennan	Camerontown.
RUSSELL :			
Cambridge	*	Varrance Landry	St. Albert.
Russell	*	L. Dupuis	Embrun.

NOTE.—No private dairies are included in this list.

STATISTICS OF
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Working Horses, Breeding Mares and Unbroken Horses in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7

Counties.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	6,750	2,895	3,789	13,434	14,368	14,112	14,385	14,362
Kent.....	8,770	4,038	5,640	18,448	18,464	17,184	15,949	17,329
Elgin.....	7,518	2,712	3,875	14,105	13,849	13,675	13,266	13,904
Norfolk.....	6,004	2,369	3,680	12,053	11,610	11,491	11,540	12,110
Haldimand.....	5,405	2,161	3,059	10,625	10,786	10,394	10,841	9,787
Welland.....	4,995	1,565	2,314	8,874	8,872	8,552	8,135	8,432
Totals.....	39,442	15,740	22,357	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116	75,924
Lambton.....	6,713	2,583	4,092	13,388	13,482	13,127	13,726	12,493
Huron.....	12,399	6,191	8,365	26,955	26,848	26,478	25,460	26,831
Bruce.....	9,642	3,934	6,017	19,593	19,549	18,584	17,228	19,100
Totals.....	28,754	12,708	18,474	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414	58,424
Grey.....	12,171	4,790	7,615	24,576	23,803	23,402	21,758	23,292
Simcoe.....	12,047	4,439	6,712	23,198	23,025	22,652	21,558	22,585
Totals.....	24,218	9,229	14,327	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316	45,877
Middlesex.....	13,200	5,417	8,169	26,786	26,275	26,651	25,066	25,649
Oxford.....	9,092	3,285	4,693	17,070	17,227	17,149	16,151	17,721
Brant.....	5,100	1,882	2,759	9,741	9,375	8,824	8,860	8,838
Perth.....	9,194	4,127	5,529	18,850	17,799	17,906	17,420	18,535
Wellington.....	10,945	4,604	6,166	21,715	20,828	20,273	19,351	20,848
Waterloo.....	7,131	2,216	2,835	12,182	12,101	12,066	11,742	12,177
Dufferin.....	4,399	1,646	2,140	8,185	7,845	8,402	7,734	7,846
Totals.....	59,061	23,177	32,291	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324	111,614
Lincoln.....	5,006	1,387	2,354	8,747	9,195	8,304	8,509	8,639
Wentworth.....	6,696	2,082	3,227	12,005	11,961	11,698	11,561	11,698
Halton.....	4,493	1,340	2,160	7,993	8,742	8,125	8,152	7,943
Peel.....	6,145	2,620	3,355	12,120	11,860	11,378	10,983	11,256
York.....	11,519	5,265	7,318	24,102	24,069	24,259	22,424	23,621
Ontario.....	8,946	4,047	5,543	18,536	18,021	18,148	17,791	18,789
Durham.....	7,873	2,513	4,276	14,662	15,153	14,154	13,916	14,013
Northumberland.....	9,216	2,758	4,773	16,747	16,684	15,911	15,425	15,069
Prince Edward.....	5,536	2,253	3,012	10,801	10,520	10,101	9,224	9,917
Totals.....	65,430	24,265	36,018	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985	120,945
Lennox and Addington.....	5,728	1,617	3,059	10,404	10,136	9,870	9,244	9,519
Frontenac.....	4,686	1,676	2,837	9,199	9,659	8,791	8,155	8,768
Leeds and Grenville.....	9,871	3,031	6,032	18,934	18,396	17,340	16,518	17,713
Dundas.....	3,865	1,332	2,302	7,499	7,648	7,691	6,976	7,711
Stormont.....	3,106	1,274	1,831	6,211	6,665	6,609	5,808	6,392
Glengarry.....	3,880	2,034	2,768	8,682	8,263	8,293	7,882	8,709
Prescott.....	3,078	1,619	2,250	6,947	6,532	7,039	6,211	7,128
Russell.....	2,076	1,031	1,448	4,555	4,351	4,539	4,404	5,402
Carleton.....	7,253	2,239	3,460	12,952	13,330	12,802	12,819	12,875
Renfrew.....	6,026	1,823	2,668	10,517	10,438	10,120	9,721	9,848
Lanark.....	5,735	1,628	2,637	10,000	9,810	9,844	9,151	9,803
Totals.....	55,304	19,804	31,292	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889	103,868
Victoria.....	6,668	2,053	3,474	12,195	11,787	12,249	11,184	13,173
Peterborough.....	5,766	1,688	2,897	10,351	9,630	10,307	9,015	9,170
Haliburton.....	593	192	225	1,010	807	876	793	851
Hastings.....	9,154	2,703	4,525	16,382	15,842	15,616	16,420	16,569
Totals.....	22,181	6,636	11,121	39,938	38,066	39,048	37,412	39,763
Muskoka.....	1,135	466	540	2,141	1,983	1,893	1,725	1,644
Parry Sound.....	372	158	235	765	888	863	981	887
Algoma.....	607	224	295	1,126	1,220	1,067	791	1,187
Totals.....	2,114	848	1,070	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497	3,718
The Province.....	1887.. 296,504	111,907	166,950	575,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1886.. 300,682	107,000	161,967	.....	569,649	.....	.....	.....
.....	1885.. 311,587	95,963	151,259	.....	.....	558,809	.....	.....
.....	1884.. 303,474	93,910	138,569	.....	.....	.....	535,953	.....
.....	1883.. 349,552	87,380	123,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	560,133

CATTLE.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Oxen, Milch Cows, Store Cattle and young and other Cattle in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	301	12,433	6,604	15,037	34,375	35,344	33,859	33,626	30,247
Kent	45	18,514	12,913	24,738	56,210	59,821	56,699	54,511	53,504
Elgin	255	17,626	11,209	20,682	49,772	50,695	48,744	48,423	48,021
Norfolk	573	15,281	5,783	13,336	34,973	35,686	36,666	34,725	33,742
Haldimand	141	13,114	6,003	14,864	34,122	35,614	32,626	31,121	27,959
Welland	264	9,086	3,696	9,836	22,882	22,023	21,548	19,610	19,586
Totals	1,579	86,054	46,208	98,493	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016	213,059
Lambton	80	17,189	13,790	25,915	56,974	57,807	55,626	61,236	52,637
Huron	386	29,895	27,984	47,285	105,550	107,815	107,070	104,649	100,888
Bruce	791	26,028	16,351	39,267	82,437	85,009	81,604	80,870	78,822
Totals	1,257	73,112	58,125	112,467	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755	232,347
Grey	1,693	31,357	21,978	46,636	101,664	105,979	105,615	105,762	97,797
Simcoe	693	23,171	15,701	28,928	68,493	72,317	73,458	70,702	66,464
Totals	2,386	54,528	37,679	75,564	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464	164,261
Middlesex	47	34,435	30,303	42,623	107,408	117,397	113,183	113,868	104,803
Oxford	178	31,672	12,828	25,129	69,807	73,528	71,871	70,388	69,872
Brant	47	9,749	4,763	11,966	26,525	28,918	27,307	25,529	23,845
Perth	156	26,077	17,306	36,077	79,616	78,482	79,491	76,413	73,411
Wellington	464	25,862	15,778	36,934	79,038	80,476	78,555	78,100	72,987
Waterloo	69	13,429	3,825	17,388	36,711	38,320	36,992	36,655	34,789
Dufferin	249	9,422	7,299	13,281	30,251	30,808	31,408	30,932	28,042
Totals	1,210	150,646	94,102	183,398	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885	407,749
Lincoln	144	8,785	3,533	9,480	21,942	21,451	21,194	19,319	19,479
Wentworth	171	13,933	5,155	13,475	32,734	34,127	32,748	31,362	29,493
Halton	349	10,235	6,151	10,913	27,648	29,374	29,488	27,070	24,379
Peel	14	11,778	8,268	12,586	32,646	33,723	31,328	30,351	26,681
York	177	20,567	9,868	17,340	47,952	50,825	51,029	47,425	45,662
Ontario	118	16,031	11,829	23,193	51,171	51,984	50,007	50,911	47,911
Durham	170	12,198	7,926	15,168	35,462	39,344	36,574	37,264	34,173
Northum'land	295	19,047	8,766	15,604	43,712	44,368	44,893	42,638	40,109
Prince Edw'd.	81	9,930	2,027	7,178	19,216	21,555	19,041	17,335	16,326
Totals	1,519	122,504	63,523	124,937	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675	284,213
Lennox & Ad.	449	15,045	6,516	13,420	35,430	35,137	32,290	29,256	25,747
Frontenac	444	15,293	5,372	11,580	32,689	36,847	30,682	31,177	30,687
Leeds & Gren.	166	42,087	10,260	22,579	75,092	78,899	75,989	74,680	70,973
Dundas	29	16,516	3,037	8,735	28,317	29,288	28,460	26,512	26,265
Stormont .....	.....	14,698	2,034	6,814	23,546	25,028	26,659	22,842	23,157
Glengarry .....	.....	16,887	2,913	9,126	28,926	30,764	32,525	30,912	29,744
Prescott	43	11,015	3,428	6,611	21,097	23,273	23,893	20,819	19,434
Russell .....	.....	6,593	2,780	5,444	14,817	15,955	16,764	15,627	16,347
Carleton	20	20,380	9,118	18,031	47,549	48,817	45,176	45,133	43,468
Renfrew	169	16,227	7,489	17,360	41,245	43,045	44,665	42,468	44,383
Lanark	95	18,944	10,596	16,887	46,522	45,123	43,983	44,789	41,377
Totals	1,415	193,685	63,543	136,587	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215	371,582
Victoria	210	12,925	9,864	16,340	39,339	37,411	40,710	37,014	34,631
Peterborough	487	12,737	7,536	13,576	34,336	33,716	36,640	32,735	31,145
Haliburton	458	2,121	1,049	2,913	6,541	6,301	6,499	6,246	5,711
Hastings	1,137	31,909	6,688	19,027	58,761	60,563	56,089	59,052	59,967
Totals	2,292	59,692	25,137	51,856	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047	131,454
Muskoka	1,142	4,665	2,360	5,550	13,717	12,854	13,651	13,437	11,032
Parry Sound	408	1,426	843	2,002	4,679	5,113	6,131	6,435	6,761
Algoma	555	2,009	1,060	2,746	6,370	7,249	7,050	5,741	6,155
Totals	2,105	8,100	4,263	10,298	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613	23,948
The Province. (1887	13,763	748,321	392,580	793,600	1,948,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... (1886	14,414	746,897	418,079	838,783	.....	2,018,173	.....	.....	.....
..... (1885	15,302	750,005	473,856	837,317	.....	.....	1,976,480	.....	.....
..... (1884	16,793	710,519	384,453	813,905	.....	.....	.....	1,925,670	.....
..... (1883	17,071	690,437	321,471	799,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,828,613

SHEEP.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Coarse and Fine Woolled Sheep in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Coarse Woolled.		Fine Woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	10,487	6,393	3,327	2,365	22,572	27,526	25,879	24,074	22,587
Kent	10,898	7,268	4,074	2,993	25,233	32,469	36,706	37,428	40,875
Elgin	14,952	10,704	3,560	2,650	31,866	30,068	34,854	46,753	44,957
Norfolk ...	9,577	6,702	3,865	3,157	23,301	27,177	28,875	32,997	34,397
Haldimand ..	12,440	9,026	3,764	2,475	27,705	29,945	32,809	38,545	35,797
Welland ...	8,421	4,453	5,071	4,228	22,173	24,053	27,595	25,735	23,769
Totals	66,775	44,546	23,661	17,868	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,532	202,382
Lambton ...	14,623	9,815	3,270	2,510	30,218	36,344	41,316	55,462	49,751
Huron	32,848	24,021	7,303	5,304	69,476	79,323	85,677	97,356	98,200
Bruce	36,633	22,880	6,525	3,727	69,765	76,109	83,190	86,176	86,538
Totals	84,104	56,716	17,098	11,541	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,994	234,489
Grey	51,893	33,958	9,127	6,577	101,555	111,734	122,431	130,775	119,132
Simcoe	31,082	17,082	10,782	7,091	66,037	77,621	84,882	82,709	73,758
Totals	82,975	51,040	19,909	13,668	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,484	192,890
Middlesex ..	21,343	16,428	4,613	3,621	46,005	52,192	61,468	72,194	81,563
Oxford	10,584	6,934	4,814	3,695	26,027	28,923	34,145	40,333	44,461
Brant	8,554	5,603	2,639	3,140	19,936	23,146	26,763	27,352	29,447
Perth	22,172	15,587	4,553	3,186	45,498	54,409	56,217	63,599	68,271
Wellington ..	32,496	20,871	7,886	5,735	66,938	73,999	87,412	94,515	88,367
Waterloo ...	12,012	7,390	6,920	4,040	30,362	35,674	40,722	40,601	42,204
Dufferin ...	12,253	7,643	2,814	1,114	23,824	29,806	36,282	35,204	30,526
Totals	119,414	80,456	34,189	24,531	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,798	384,839
Lincoln	4,581	3,526	3,224	2,465	13,796	18,919	18,241	19,304	20,273
Wentworth ...	9,054	7,092	2,889	2,180	21,215	24,987	25,648	28,605	30,435
Hastou	7,999	5,880	2,014	1,483	17,376	18,857	21,099	22,795	21,470
Peel	11,212	6,622	3,006	1,933	22,773	27,849	26,676	29,412	27,937
York	15,022	8,179	8,283	5,455	36,939	47,063	51,871	49,438	52,031
Ontario	14,233	7,419	6,703	4,632	32,987	44,775	45,788	50,394	49,966
Durham	15,828	8,367	2,582	1,613	28,390	33,443	34,338	40,159	36,948
N'rtlumb'd ..	16,888	9,433	3,163	2,036	31,470	32,587	38,785	39,738	36,217
Prince Ed ...	5,453	3,591	1,844	706	11,504	15,091	15,529	17,638	19,727
Totals	100,220	60,019	33,708	22,503	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,483	295,004
Len & Ad	10,606	5,937	3,618	2,852	23,013	29,038	27,070	27,732	29,577
Frontenac ...	11,355	6,849	4,482	2,894	25,580	32,222	34,180	33,051	36,229
Leeds & G	24,017	12,546	6,595	4,046	47,204	62,925	66,677	75,681	76,498
Dundas	6,504	3,053	2,743	1,501	13,801	18,818	20,104	20,691	25,239
Stormont ...	7,095	3,496	1,942	1,086	13,619	15,071	16,464	15,501	18,506
Glengarry ...	9,721	4,711	3,565	2,183	20,180	22,333	25,716	25,117	27,970
Prescott	7,474	4,947	2,156	944	15,521	18,113	21,840	21,039	20,046
Russell	5,380	2,621	1,572	970	10,543	15,055	14,094	15,655	15,839
Carleton ...	20,807	12,506	4,513	3,266	41,092	46,737	44,035	56,018	53,160
Renfrew	29,741	14,393	5,846	3,635	53,615	55,379	57,427	67,827	59,480
Lanark	20,412	17,164	2,688	1,698	50,962	54,160	60,078	63,160	61,473
Totals	162,112	88,223	39,720	25,075	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,472	424,017
Victoria	17,156	9,438	4,847	3,190	34,631	34,358	38,624	40,313	36,596
Peterboro' ...	12,442	6,727	1,618	1,579	22,366	24,325	31,881	32,378	30,565
Hastiburton ..	2,066	1,036	536	297	3,935	4,122	7,262	5,636	4,830
Hastings	18,590	10,110	5,212	3,021	36,873	42,859	45,851	43,775	47,441
Totals	50,194	27,311	12,213	8,087	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,102	119,432
Muskoka ...	4,579	3,132	1,376	874	9,961	9,914	10,314	10,500	8,960
Parry Sound ..	1,171	763	570	462	2,966	3,193	3,952	3,557	2,659
Algoma	2,391	1,569	1,034	364	5,358	6,188	4,838	3,811	4,112
Totals	8,141	5,464	2,980	1,700	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,868	15,731
The Pro- vince { 1887 673,935 413,775 183,478 124,973 1,396,161	1886 790,652 476,970 206,371 136,956	1885 908,762 547,952 176,248 122,643	1884 994,608 595,996 176,341 123,788	1883 1,043,080 580,095 150,281 95,328	1,610,949	1,755,605	1,890,733	1,868,784	

HOGS.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Hogs (over and under 1 year) in Ontario in 1887; also the totals for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.				
			1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	9,531	33,475	43,006	47,424	44,061	43,069	43,328
Kent	10,177	44,346	54,523	50,712	42,515	40,687	44,485
Elgin	6,401	29,423	35,824	32,832	26,450	26,839	32,752
Norfolk	5,167	21,946	27,113	23,003	22,381	23,851	24,404
Haldimand	2,958	13,112	16,070	18,584	16,858	17,736	16,653
Welland	1,404	7,903	9,307	10,803	10,737	11,269	11,498
Totals	35,638	150,205	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451	173,120
Lambton	3,706	13,716	17,422	19,259	16,944	20,251	18,548
Huron	6,499	22,132	28,631	27,717	28,675	37,151	34,264
Bruce	5,439	18,208	23,647	22,966	24,090	30,119	29,012
Totals	15,644	54,056	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521	81,824
Grey	8,525	24,502	33,027	36,447	35,275	44,594	40,279
Simcoe	9,932	28,056	37,988	39,746	42,488	47,117	42,553
Totals	18,457	52,558	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711	82,832
Middlesex	6,338	32,219	38,557	39,874	35,147	39,395	42,941
Oxford	4,594	25,665	30,259	29,580	25,858	27,121	31,320
Brant	2,262	11,970	14,232	12,877	13,223	15,946	13,930
Perth	4,913	17,640	22,553	23,505	21,133	25,201	25,509
Wellington	6,929	23,965	30,894	30,550	29,947	35,532	32,515
Waterloo	2,941	11,234	14,175	15,536	15,507	18,681	16,232
Dufferin	2,634	9,297	11,931	14,080	14,952	16,879	14,603
Totals	30,611	131,990	162,601	166,002	155,767	178,755	177,050
Lincoln	2,393	8,832	11,225	14,135	13,179	12,850	13,088
Wentworth	2,463	11,950	14,413	16,816	15,908	18,388	19,529
Halton	1,511	3,327	9,838	11,027	11,603	12,711	11,315
Peel	3,973	15,147	19,120	20,801	19,866	20,456	19,007
York	7,005	27,186	34,191	38,567	34,850	38,002	35,856
Ontario	6,464	16,743	23,207	26,303	24,894	26,631	27,034
Durham	4,926	12,526	17,452	16,847	17,596	23,116	18,813
Northumberland	6,880	10,795	17,675	18,019	19,106	20,992	20,377
Prince Edward	2,155	5,402	7,557	7,499	6,931	8,372	7,719
Totals	37,770	116,908	154,678	170,014	163,933	181,518	172,738
Lennox and Addington	2,817	5,351	8,168	8,255	8,715	10,179	9,476
Frontenac	2,603	5,625	8,228	8,734	8,229	9,396	9,868
Leeds and Grenville	8,376	12,385	20,761	22,342	20,686	23,085	25,260
Dundas	2,720	5,757	8,477	10,142	9,600	10,332	11,960
Stormont	2,475	4,203	6,678	8,941	7,217	7,829	8,897
Glengarry	3,189	4,669	7,858	9,112	9,484	9,145	10,136
Prescott	3,942	4,676	8,618	10,165	10,130	8,942	10,578
Russell	2,558	3,265	5,823	6,917	7,363	8,015	7,531
Carleton	5,829	12,861	18,690	22,771	19,843	22,071	20,614
Renfrew	8,417	10,422	18,839	15,707	17,077	16,954	17,448
Lanark	4,587	9,334	13,921	14,177	13,810	14,217	14,777
Totals	47,513	78,548	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165	146,455
Victoria	7,309	12,252	19,561	16,447	17,235	19,044	19,415
Peterborough	4,350	9,191	13,541	13,613	14,449	17,259	15,148
Haliburton	425	1,232	1,657	1,837	1,504	1,716	1,952
Hastings	7,784	14,256	22,040	18,430	18,230	22,824	25,721
Totals	19,868	36,931	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843	62,236
Muskoka	688	2,052	2,740	2,419	3,052	4,236	3,415
Parry Sound	322	1,102	1,424	1,837	1,808	3,505	3,180
Algoma	433	1,523	1,956	2,770	3,656	4,453	3,877
Totals	1,443	4,677	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194	10,472
The Province...	1887 ..	206,944	625,873	832,817	.....	.....	.....
	1886 ..	207,487	652,688	.....	860,125	.....	.....
	1885 ..	225,512	596,750	.....	.....	822,262	.....
	1884 ..	257,711	658,447	.....	.....	916,158	.....
	1883 ..	245,996	660,731	.....	.....	.....	906,727

POULTRY.

TABLE No V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Turkeys Geese and other Fowls in Ontario in 1887 ; also the totals of Poultry for the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other Fowls.	Totals.				
				1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Essex	14,330	15,347	153,178	182,855	197,515	205,417	161,895	158,295
Kent	14,412	11,744	176,055	202,211	220,571	214,911	168,862	184,731
Elgin	11,977	6,580	158,817	177,374	188,167	157,556	137,544	140,703
Norfolk	11,253	6,974	130,261	148,488	147,204	143,150	137,773	133,465
Haldimand	10,872	8,698	108,982	128,552	135,883	118,227	114,894	94,868
Welland	7,521	5,298	90,342	103,161	118,625	103,616	104,009	88,377
Totals	70,365	54,641	817,635	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977	800,799
Lambton	9,365	8,613	137,014	154,992	176,338	138,032	149,575	123,542
Huron	11,374	22,782	293,515	327,671	337,030	314,705	307,845	289,144
Bruce	7,078	16,244	197,864	221,186	226,689	202,718	213,713	204,013
Totals	27,817	47,639	628,393	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133	616,699
Grey	15,430	23,519	249,268	288,217	300,057	272,483	269,909	250,741
Simcoe	18,021	25,382	218,269	261,672	279,622	251,944	255,635	225,232
Totals	33,451	48,901	467,537	549,889	579,679	524,427	525,544	475,973
Middlesex	25,692	17,606	276,097	319,395	355,322	322,300	277,276	269,904
Oxford	7,811	7,140	166,069	181,020	199,916	187,528	169,649	176,102
Brant	7,443	3,557	83,758	94,758	97,752	88,487	90,254	82,276
Perth	7,050	16,259	202,323	225,632	237,419	230,743	240,553	213,370
Wellington	11,853	20,209	209,493	241,555	237,418	226,363	229,880	214,898
Waterloo	4,710	4,326	121,842	130,878	139,754	126,247	120,684	114,951
Dufferin	6,761	10,186	81,900	98,847	109,508	102,369	104,562	85,474
Totals	71,320	79,283	1,141,482	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858	1,156,975
Lincoln	6,830	3,893	75,885	86,608	93,790	95,762	82,295	80,449
Wentworth	6,973	5,642	101,985	114,600	123,278	109,908	105,890	108,881
Halton	7,711	6,527	74,680	88,918	98,925	84,716	88,247	78,328
Peel	13,612	13,210	116,899	143,721	147,705	144,392	154,423	123,957
York	16,167	17,099	193,629	226,895	254,970	225,005	213,763	203,281
Ontario	10,320	12,952	160,179	183,451	186,048	173,517	181,040	163,474
Durham	11,554	14,897	127,933	154,384	183,128	149,397	149,598	135,829
Northumberland	7,622	8,920	139,760	156,302	170,013	155,942	162,941	146,323
Prince Edward	4,162	3,671	97,942	105,775	107,840	95,951	95,982	91,550
Totals	84,951	86,811	1,088,892	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179	1,132,072
Lennox & Addington	3,470	3,913	92,379	99,762	96,573	88,994	90,848	84,848
Frontenac	6,294	5,338	71,606	83,238	105,232	86,289	92,698	80,301
Leeds & Grenville	20,995	12,583	166,055	199,633	248,587	224,576	237,399	222,636
Dundas	5,171	5,345	100,353	110,869	122,663	119,231	113,029	113,253
Stormont	2,155	3,626	72,646	78,427	97,777	83,332	78,906	86,023
Glengarry	1,436	4,904	83,756	90,096	94,807	85,150	87,214	82,294
Prescott	2,823	2,487	52,489	57,799	68,174	66,981	62,073	63,989
Russell	4,970	2,996	42,660	50,635	55,892	54,361	52,584	52,869
Carleton	22,620	12,715	119,141	154,476	228,579	182,810	195,894	163,655
Renfrew	11,979	10,067	91,829	113,875	119,136	103,005	105,805	108,638
Lanark	14,956	9,804	119,147	143,907	156,581	153,172	149,764	134,849
Totals	96,878	73,778	1,012,061	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214	1,193,355
Victoria	9,599	12,561	119,259	141,419	129,479	114,436	127,845	112,245
Peterborough	6,446	8,839	112,239	127,524	124,645	119,991	118,209	105,148
Haliburton	741	655	13,305	14,701	13,554	13,199	12,747	12,326
Hastings	5,026	10,971	145,121	161,118	166,112	142,646	154,462	132,777
Totals	21,812	33,026	389,924	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263	412,496
Muskoka	2,008	1,723	29,730	33,461	32,175	24,344	32,244	23,556
Parry Sound	492	268	9,204	9,964	12,429	11,666	19,370	17,843
Algoma	504	1,985	15,850	18,339	20,033	21,236	17,824	17,576
Totals	3,004	3,976	54,784	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438	58,975
The Province { 1887 409,598 428,055 5,600,708 6,438,361	409,598	428,055	5,600,708	6,438,361	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344
1886 522,714 493,756 5,952,445	522,714	493,756	5,952,445	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344	
1885 428,233 476,942 5,431,630	428,233	476,942	5,431,630	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344	
1884 445,532 540,130 5,251,944	445,532	540,130	5,251,944	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344	
1883 355,635 491,093 5,000,616	355,635	491,093	5,000,616	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606	5,847,344	

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887 per 1,000 acres of cleared land ; also the values of Live Stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land in the year 1887, with the annual average of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.		Value of Live Stock.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1882-7.
Essex	72.2	78.1	184.7	192.2	121.3	149.7	231.1	257.8	982.6	1073.9	\$ 11,370	\$ 11,325
Kent	65.3	67.5	198.9	218.6	89.3	118.7	192.9	185.3	715.6	806.1	10,635	10,706
Elgin	54.2	52.9	191.4	193.6	122.6	114.8	137.8	125.4	672.2	718.5	9,925	10,018
Norfolk	53.0	51.9	153.7	159.7	102.4	121.6	119.1	102.9	652.4	658.7	8,297	8,169
Haldimand	53.7	54.5	172.4	179.9	140.0	151.3	81.2	93.9	649.7	686.5	9,283	8,958
Welland	55.7	56.9	143.7	141.1	139.3	154.1	58.5	69.2	647.9	760.2	8,970	8,518
Group	59.0	60.1	176.9	184.4	116.4	132.0	141.5	141.4	717.7	777.2	9,788	9,710
Lambton	52.8	53.5	224.7	229.3	119.2	144.1	68.7	76.4	611.3	699.4	10,635	10,906
Huron	51.3	51.4	200.7	206.5	132.1	152.0	54.4	53.1	623.0	645.6	10,270	10,403
Bruce	45.7	46.3	192.4	201.3	162.9	180.2	55.2	54.4	516.3	536.8	9,305	9,243
Group	49.6	50.0	202.8	209.5	140.3	160.3	57.8	58.5	582.7	618.5	10,004	10,104
Grey	45.8	45.6	189.5	203.2	189.3	214.3	61.6	69.9	537.2	575.3	8,969	8,900
Simcoe	51.1	52.4	150.9	164.7	145.5	176.7	83.7	90.5	576.6	636.7	8,900	9,030
Group	48.2	48.7	171.8	185.6	169.2	197.2	71.7	79.3	555.2	603.4	8,937	8,959
Middlesex	52.1	52.4	208.7	234.3	89.4	104.2	74.9	79.6	620.7	709.1	11,550	11,880
Oxford	51.1	51.5	209.0	220.0	77.9	86.5	90.6	88.5	541.9	598.1	10,526	10,799
Brant	57.8	55.8	157.5	172.1	118.4	137.7	84.5	76.6	562.6	581.7	10,170	9,600
Perth	53.2	50.8	224.8	224.1	128.5	155.3	63.7	67.1	637.1	677.8	10,980	10,956
Wellington	50.2	48.7	182.9	188.2	154.9	177.7	71.5	71.4	558.9	555.2	9,898	9,873
Waterloo	52.3	52.2	157.5	165.2	130.2	153.8	60.8	67.0	561.4	602.5	9,485	9,466
Dufferin	45.7	44.2	168.9	173.5	133.0	167.8	66.6	79.3	551.8	616.6	7,858	8,433
Group	51.7	50.9	193.8	204.5	116.7	137.0	73.4	75.8	583.2	628.6	10,362	10,470
Lincoln	58.9	61.6	147.8	143.7	92.9	126.8	75.6	94.7	583.2	668.6	9,399	9,191
Wentworth	58.3	58.9	158.9	168.1	103.0	123.1	70.0	82.8	556.3	607.3	11,219	10,029
Halton	48.1	52.7	166.3	177.0	104.5	113.6	59.2	66.4	534.8	596.1	9,339	9,449
Peel	51.8	51.4	139.6	146.1	97.4	120.7	81.8	90.1	614.7	639.9	9,585	9,039
York	58.2	59.6	115.9	125.9	89.3	116.6	82.6	95.5	548.3	631.6	9,419	9,704
Ontario	55.9	55.0	154.4	158.6	99.5	136.6	70.0	80.3	553.5	567.6	10,572	10,240
Durham	54.0	56.0	130.7	145.4	104.6	123.6	64.3	62.3	563.8	676.7	8,602	8,658
Northumberland	53.7	54.0	140.0	143.6	100.8	105.5	56.6	58.3	500.8	550.3	8,233	7,859
Prince Edward	59.0	58.1	105.1	119.1	62.9	83.4	41.3	41.4	578.3	595.7	7,742	7,137
Group	55.5	56.3	137.9	145.8	95.5	117.6	68.3	75.9	556.2	612.1	9,365	9,111
Lennox & Add	52.3	50.7	178.0	175.6	115.6	145.1	41.0	41.3	501.3	482.6	8,079	7,291
Frontenac	45.3	48.6	161.1	185.5	126.1	162.2	40.6	44.0	410.3	529.8	7,877	7,239
Leeds and Gren	46.4	45.7	184.0	196.0	115.6	156.3	50.9	55.5	489.1	617.4	8,203	7,825
Dundas	54.4	56.9	205.5	218.0	100.1	140.1	61.5	75.5	804.7	913.0	9,787	9,369
Stormont	54.2	59.5	205.5	223.5	118.8	134.6	58.3	79.8	684.3	873.0	9,872	9,328
Glengarry	62.0	60.8	206.4	226.5	144.0	164.4	56.1	67.1	642.9	698.0	10,029	9,611
Prescott	54.0	52.4	164.0	186.9	120.7	145.4	67.0	81.6	449.3	547.4	8,434	8,297
Russell	59.4	58.6	193.2	214.9	137.5	202.8	75.9	93.2	660.3	752.8	9,516	9,602
Carleton	47.7	51.1	175.0	187.2	151.2	179.3	68.8	87.3	568.5	876.8	9,060	8,873
Renfrew	42.9	43.5	168.4	179.4	218.9	230.8	76.9	65.5	464.9	496.6	8,064	7,451
Lanark	35.2	35.0	163.6	161.2	179.2	193.4	49.0	50.6	506.1	559.2	7,037	6,515
Group	47.9	48.7	178.9	190.6	142.7	171.0	57.7	63.5	535.4	644.5	8,462	8,009
Victoria	52.1	50.7	168.1	160.9	147.9	147.8	83.6	70.8	604.1	557.0	8,912	8,488
Peterborough	48.3	45.5	160.3	159.4	104.4	115.0	63.2	64.3	595.4	589.2	8,069	7,657
Haliburton	36.1	32.0	233.6	249.7	140.5	163.4	59.2	72.8	524.9	537.2	8,353	8,075
Hastings	51.1	49.9	183.4	190.9	115.1	135.1	68.8	58.1	502.9	523.5	8,461	8,055
Group	50.1	48.4	174.4	175.4	122.8	134.3	71.3	64.0	558.3	551.5	8,484	8,077
Muskoka	42.0	39.3	269.1	254.5	195.4	196.3	53.8	47.9	656.5	637.0	10,152	10,054
Parry Sound	31.7	39.1	193.6	238.6	122.7	149.0	58.9	85.7	412.3	579.9	8,587	9,438
Algoma	33.0	39.2	187.1	233.2	157.2	199.0	57.4	89.1	537.9	644.4	7,606	10,415
Group	36.9	39.2	226.7	244.7	167.4	187.3	56.0	68.2	565.5	627.4	9,011	10,003
The Prov. { 1887	51.8	.....	175.4	.....	125.7	.....	75.0	.....	579.6	.....	9,399	.....
{ 1886	52.1	.....	184.5	.....	147.3	.....	78.6	.....	637.1	.....	9,501	.....
{ 1882-7	51.3	.....	175.3	.....	162.2	.....	80.6	.....	577.8	.....	9,263	.....

WOOL.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Coarse Wool in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	10,563	62,748	5.94	13,463	78,566	5.84	12,418	69,653	5.61
Kent	10,293	61,685	5.99	15,532	89,788	5.78	17,996	102,939	5.72
Elgin	14,821	85,834	5.79	14,215	77,296	5.44	20,576	115,662	5.62
Norfolk	9,548	52,882	5.54	11,582	63,356	5.47	14,302	76,832	5.37
Haldimand	12,539	78,563	6.27	14,087	91,462	6.49	16,425	100,393	6.11
Welland	8,655	46,381	5.36	8,924	47,013	5.27	10,592	56,040	5.29
Totals	66,419	388,093	5.84	77,803	447,481	5.75	92,309	521,519	5.65
Lambton	14,546	90,179	6.20	17,808	107,267	6.02	23,682	138,105	5.83
Huron	32,815	189,995	5.79	40,314	225,331	5.59	46,211	262,219	5.67
Bruce	34,898	201,972	5.79	41,611	235,775	5.67	42,788	242,121	5.66
Totals	82,259	482,146	5.86	99,733	568,373	5.70	112,681	642,445	5.70
Grey	50,593	288,992	5.71	60,454	330,631	5.47	63,315	347,716	5.49
Simcoe	29,633	169,833	5.73	38,570	220,216	5.71	39,511	218,863	5.54
Totals	80,226	458,825	5.72	99,024	550,847	5.56	102,826	566,579	5.51
Middlesex	21,079	132,234	6.27	27,119	167,361	6.17	36,422	215,642	5.92
Oxford	10,555	63,136	5.91	11,483	66,986	5.83	18,683	108,254	5.79
Brant	8,454	48,298	5.71	10,048	58,085	5.78	13,079	75,596	5.78
Perth	21,657	127,097	5.87	27,730	156,157	5.63	30,908	173,801	5.62
Wellington	31,686	186,066	5.87	38,045	222,131	5.84	43,324	248,813	5.74
Waterloo	11,833	64,686	5.47	15,675	84,180	5.37	19,045	104,849	5.51
Dufferin	11,932	69,807	5.85	15,856	86,063	5.43	16,652	93,207	5.60
Totals	117,196	691,324	5.80	145,956	840,963	5.76	178,113	1,020,162	5.73
Lincoln	4,814	25,700	5.34	7,914	41,914	5.30	8,237	43,123	5.24
Wentworth	9,182	56,090	6.11	12,364	71,174	5.76	13,690	77,624	5.71
Halton	8,155	51,839	6.36	9,962	62,434	6.27	11,149	70,342	6.31
Peel	10,793	76,944	7.13	13,936	91,842	6.59	14,890	99,434	6.68
York	14,851	94,287	6.35	19,720	126,051	6.39	23,699	145,603	6.14
Ontario	13,902	89,503	6.44	19,394	123,909	6.39	22,256	140,222	6.30
Durham	15,794	89,155	5.64	18,940	111,049	5.86	20,248	117,249	5.79
Northumberland	16,764	98,908	5.90	17,636	99,344	5.63	19,878	113,116	5.69
Prince Edward	5,284	27,532	5.21	6,180	33,129	5.36	7,795	41,917	5.38
Totals	99,539	609,958	6.13	126,046	760,846	6.04	141,742	848,630	5.99
Lennox and Addington	10,350	55,729	5.40	14,496	76,761	5.30	13,776	71,596	5.20
Frontenac	11,171	59,539	5.33	15,937	78,321	4.91	17,236	84,481	4.90
Leeds and Grenville	23,063	111,959	4.85	32,186	154,438	4.80	33,421	160,938	4.82
Dundas	6,389	33,176	5.19	9,114	45,929	5.04	9,977	49,473	4.96
Stormont	7,186	40,617	5.65	7,721	39,176	5.07	8,363	42,398	5.07
Glenarry	8,861	41,620	4.70	12,731	61,168	4.80	13,499	61,847	4.58
Prescott	6,170	30,314	4.91	9,672	46,658	4.82	9,073	42,699	4.71
Russell	4,811	23,707	4.93	8,370	39,384	4.71	7,118	33,379	4.69
Carleton	19,968	106,547	5.34	25,853	130,909	5.06	26,254	131,076	4.99
Renfrew	28,333	128,757	4.54	30,590	138,862	4.54	31,727	139,820	4.41
Lanark	28,373	137,141	4.83	30,168	146,954	4.87	32,898	156,708	4.76
Totals	154,675	769,106	4.97	196,838	958,560	4.87	203,342	974,415	4.79
Victoria	16,593	99,024	5.97	18,398	103,210	5.61	19,790	109,461	5.53
Peterborough	11,838	63,799	5.39	15,041	80,441	5.35	16,432	87,177	5.31
Haliburton	2,218	10,940	4.93	1,975	9,737	4.93	2,408	11,697	4.86
Hastings	17,525	86,226	4.92	22,758	110,800	4.87	22,299	108,931	4.89
Totals	48,174	259,989	5.40	58,172	304,188	5.23	60,929	317,266	5.21
Muskoka	4,542	25,171	5.54	4,686	24,996	5.33	4,521	24,499	5.42
Parry Sound	1,149	6,706	5.84	1,382	8,162	5.91	1,324	7,855	5.93
Algoma	2,309	14,336	6.21	2,810	16,507	5.87	2,159	12,953	6.00
Totals	8,000	46,213	5.78	8,878	49,665	5.59	8,004	45,307	5.66
The Province	656,488	3,705,654	5.64	812,450	4,480,923	5.52	899,946	4,936,323	5.49

WOOL.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Fine Wool in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	3,215	16,236	5.05	3,426	17,180	5.01	2,438	12,383	5.08
Kent	3,878	21,622	5.58	4,439	23,363	5.26	3,910	20,285	5.19
Elgin	3,421	19,897	5.82	3,829	19,400	5.07	3,548	18,975	5.35
Norfolk	3,963	19,540	4.93	5,134	24,064	4.69	4,298	20,569	4.79
Haldimand	3,694	18,268	4.95	3,714	18,401	4.95	3,705	18,181	4.91
Welland	5,330	25,566	4.80	6,068	27,718	4.57	4,679	21,394	4.57
Totals	23,501	121,129	5.15	26,610	130,126	4.89	22,578	111,787	4.95
Lambton	3,285	18,331	5.58	3,830	20,528	5.36	3,590	19,164	5.34
Huron	7,290	40,302	5.53	7,740	39,381	5.09	6,272	33,433	5.33
Bruce	6,513	34,850	5.35	6,602	34,632	5.25	6,615	35,652	5.39
Totals	17,088	93,483	5.47	18,172	94,541	5.20	16,477	88,249	5.36
Grey	9,483	49,732	5.24	10,697	54,292	5.08	9,172	47,641	5.19
Simcoe	10,368	52,138	5.03	11,030	53,725	4.87	8,120	41,432	5.10
Totals	19,851	101,870	5.13	21,727	108,017	4.97	17,292	89,073	5.15
Middlesex	4,655	26,544	5.70	5,608	31,277	5.58	5,080	28,364	5.58
Oxford	4,622	23,603	5.11	5,971	32,642	5.47	4,190	22,143	5.28
Brant	2,612	12,279	4.70	3,894	19,562	5.02	3,120	16,411	5.26
Perth	4,617	24,851	5.38	4,568	24,628	5.39	4,378	23,610	5.39
Wellington	7,830	39,052	4.99	9,549	49,497	5.18	7,713	39,655	5.14
Waterloo	7,010	36,224	5.17	6,929	36,321	5.24	5,238	26,117	4.99
Dufferin	3,142	16,981	5.40	2,863	16,003	5.59	2,465	13,462	4.46
Totals	34,488	179,534	5.21	39,382	209,930	5.33	32,184	169,762	5.27
Lincoln	3,528	17,896	5.07	3,328	17,118	5.14	3,046	15,092	4.95
Wentworth	2,643	13,755	5.20	3,327	16,872	5.07	2,894	14,579	5.04
Halton	1,965	11,322	5.76	1,815	9,627	5.30	1,768	9,719	5.50
Peel	3,076	17,360	5.64	3,521	19,714	5.60	2,128	11,728	5.51
York	8,177	43,463	5.32	10,740	55,644	5.18	6,902	37,020	5.36
Ontario	6,879	40,140	5.84	9,768	53,253	5.45	6,821	38,166	5.60
Durham	2,722	15,511	5.70	2,902	15,088	5.20	2,514	14,257	5.67
Northumberland	3,080	16,661	5.41	3,553	19,278	5.43	2,802	15,048	5.37
Prince Edward	1,845	9,666	5.24	4,087	21,015	5.14	2,875	14,508	5.05
Totals	33,915	185,774	5.48	43,041	227,609	5.29	31,750	170,117	5.36
Lennox and Addington	3,626	18,642	5.14	4,857	23,243	4.79	3,656	18,373	5.03
Frontenac	4,488	21,582	4.81	4,605	23,619	5.13	3,970	19,707	4.96
Leeds and Grenville	6,913	33,356	4.80	8,030	39,548	4.93	8,743	43,000	4.92
Dundas	2,578	13,141	5.10	2,641	12,836	4.86	2,741	13,274	4.84
Stormont	2,034	10,902	5.36	2,568	12,457	4.85	2,553	12,993	5.09
Glenngarry	3,692	17,879	4.84	3,718	16,953	4.56	3,978	18,828	4.73
Prescott	2,023	11,093	5.48	2,100	9,754	4.64	2,589	12,805	4.95
Russell	1,633	7,592	4.65	1,577	7,618	4.83	1,726	8,446	4.89
Carleton	4,252	21,814	5.13	6,144	29,091	4.73	5,296	26,148	4.94
Renfrew	5,217	26,051	4.99	7,103	30,682	4.32	6,120	27,364	4.47
Lanark	2,885	15,009	5.20	4,887	22,321	4.57	3,555	16,673	4.69
Totals	39,371	197,061	5.01	48,230	228,122	4.73	44,927	217,611	4.84
Victoria	4,480	24,445	5.46	3,560	17,302	4.86	3,696	20,281	5.49
Peterborough	1,490	6,733	4.52	1,709	7,299	4.27	2,060	9,847	4.78
Haliburton	516	2,630	5.10	680	3,063	4.50	1,111	4,708	4.24
Hastings	4,998	25,485	5.10	5,365	24,631	4.59	6,279	29,292	4.67
Totals	11,484	59,293	5.16	11,314	52,295	4.62	13,146	64,128	4.88
Muskoka	1,378	6,786	4.92	1,575	8,098	5.14	1,325	6,757	5.10
Parry Sound	554	3,026	5.46	836	3,709	4.44	597	3,125	5.23
Algoma	872	4,639	5.32	814	4,497	5.52	574	2,985	5.20
Totals	2,804	14,451	5.15	3,225	16,304	5.06	2,496	12,867	5.16
The Province	182,502	952,595	5.22	211,701	1,066,944	5.04	180,850	923,594	5.11

WOOL.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total Clip of Wool in Ontario in the six years 1882-7, with the yearly average for the six years.

Counties.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Fleeces.	Pounds.
Essex	78,984	95,746	85,558	87,551	79,258	65,120	14,856	82,036
Kent	83,307	113,151	134,948	127,534	149,459	130,945	21,906	123,224
Elgin	105,731	96,696	115,548	163,734	162,154	163,959	24,124	134,637
Norfolk	72,422	87,420	94,031	109,006	117,999	103,529	18,600	97,401
Haldimand	96,831	109,863	117,758	145,337	128,978	112,675	20,130	118,574
Weiland	71,947	74,731	87,606	84,198	78,385	67,735	15,271	77,434
Totals	509,222	577,607	635,449	717,360	716,233	643,963	114,887	633,306
Lambton	108,510	127,795	147,756	201,224	183,975	174,356	27,272	157,269
Huron	230,297	264,712	301,663	334,812	346,859	295,571	52,483	295,652
Bruce	236,822	270,407	294,646	305,715	309,938	249,109	49,403	277,773
Totals	575,629	662,914	744,065	841,751	840,772	719,036	129,158	730,694
Grey	338,724	384,923	436,381	445,835	413,773	352,510	72,487	395,357
Simcoe	221,971	273,941	313,686	292,498	269,319	190,354	47,631	260,295
Totals	560,695	658,864	750,067	738,333	683,092	542,864	120,118	655,652
Middlesex	158,778	198,638	223,630	267,475	313,559	301,953	41,502	244,006
Oxford	86,739	99,628	118,750	142,939	166,579	167,748	22,873	130,397
Brant	60,577	77,647	95,119	98,163	110,429	110,105	16,199	92,007
Perth	151,948	180,785	192,723	215,322	232,718	210,972	35,286	197,411
Wellington	225,118	271,628	308,846	339,207	328,514	257,494	51,037	288,468
Waterloo	100,910	120,501	138,478	144,760	141,082	140,064	24,283	130,966
Dufferin	86,788	102,066	120,581	122,155	112,282	96,146	19,117	106,669
Totals	870,858	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,330,021	1,405,163	1,284,482	210,297	1,189,924
Lincoln	43,596	59,032	58,398	61,256	65,715	61,294	11,283	58,215
Wentworth	69,845	8,046	89,092	101,877	109,327	95,030	16,484	92,203
Halton	63,161	72,061	82,384	91,559	87,700	83,501	12,917	80,061
Peel	94,304	111,556	108,831	120,066	115,490	116,724	17,018	111,162
York	137,750	181,695	199,834	182,368	203,530	190,562	30,601	182,623
Ontario	129,643	177,162	181,491	205,297	203,983	172,750	29,077	178,388
Durham	104,666	126,137	132,495	161,761	136,700	127,279	22,762	131,506
Northumberland	115,569	118,622	138,888	140,612	134,165	121,130	22,680	128,164
Prince Edward	37,198	54,144	53,113	57,840	64,484	71,773	10,670	56,425
Totals	795,732	988,455	1,044,526	1,122,636	1,121,094	1,040,043	173,492	1,018,747
Lennox and Ad.	74,371	100,004	87,790	92,985	96,828	87,837	17,432	89,969
Frontenac	81,121	101,940	108,356	99,604	119,563	114,544	21,206	104,188
Leeds and Gren.	145,315	193,986	211,051	226,558	240,986	205,730	42,164	203,938
Dundas	46,317	58,765	63,739	62,502	82,666	62,493	12,718	62,747
Stormont	51,519	51,633	55,362	53,767	64,945	55,116	10,916	55,391
Glengarry	59,499	78,121	84,447	79,512	92,810	89,660	17,477	80,675
Prescott	41,407	56,412	69,173	54,863	58,719	52,450	11,662	55,504
Russell	31,299	47,002	44,335	42,091	52,424	33,796	8,844	41,825
Carleton	128,361	160,000	143,288	179,495	174,527	157,677	31,550	157,224
Renfrew	154,808	169,544	168,906	191,129	184,777	133,942	37,847	167,184
Lanark	152,150	169,275	188,819	190,580	196,318	143,644	36,453	173,381
Totals	966,167	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,273,036	1,364,563	1,136,889	248,269	1,192,026
Victoria	123,469	120,512	135,490	145,383	142,735	110,861	23,486	129,742
Peterborough	70,532	87,740	111,826	112,680	108,474	90,888	18,492	97,024
Haliburton	13,570	12,800	23,312	18,704	15,799	14,248	3,519	16,405
Hastings	111,711	135,431	147,986	146,873	154,242	133,094	28,578	138,223
Totals	319,282	356,483	418,614	423,640	421,250	349,091	74,075	381,394
Muskoka	31,957	33,094	37,179	35,747	31,206	18,354	5,846	31,256
Parry Sound	9,732	11,871	14,883	13,850	10,320	5,224	1,921	10,980
Algoma	18,975	21,004	19,190	15,494	14,725	6,239	2,733	15,938
Totals	60,664	65,969	71,252	65,091	56,251	29,817	10,500	58,174
The Province	4,658,249	5,547,867	6,086,866	6,511,918	6,608,418	5,746,185	1,080,796	5,859,917

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 628 factories in Ontario in 1887, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	Factories.		No. making Return.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese made.	Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of—		
	No. in operation.			Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.	
	1886	1887									
				lb.	lb.	% c.	lb.	% c.			
Essex	1	1	1	1,130,297	112,013	12,704 02	10.09	11.34	May 1	Nov. 11	
Kent	12	13	13	9,397,655	881,923	91,771 75	10.66	10.41	" 16	" 1	
Elgin	23	21	19	22,675,470	2,073,898	217,459 71	10.93	10.49	April 23	" 11	
Norfolk	22	22	19	16,812,411	1,565,147	160,964 57	10.74	10.28	May 2	Oct. 29	
Haldimand.....	11	12	10	10,492,031	968,952	97,706 57	10.83	10.08	" 5	" 27	
Welland	8	6	3	719,539	65,938	6,636 98	10.91	10.07	" 11	" 23	
Totals.....	77	75	65	61,227,403	5,667,871	587,243 60	10.80	10.36	May 4	Nov. 2	
Lambton	20	20	18	17,556,506	1,634,217	166,216 01	10.74	10.17	May 14	Oct. 28	
Huron	17	15	13	16,877,297	1,568,281	165,821 42	10.76	10.57	" 13	" 25	
Bruce	17	19	17	18,134,778	1,686,080	173,223 76	10.76	10.27	" 18	" 19	
Totals.....	54	54	48	52,568,581	4,888,578	505,261 19	10.75	10.34	May 15	Oct. 24	
Grey	8	9	8	5,576,181	523,110	53,358 56	10.66	10.20	May 16	Oct. 15	
Simcoe	5	5	4	1,613,688	152,612	15,818 74	10.57	10.37	" 25	Sept. 25	
Totals.....	13	14	12	7,189,869	675,722	69,177 30	10.64	10.24	May 19	Oct. 9	
Middlesex	40	39	37	51,616,887	4,803,998	501,824 13	10.74	10.45	May 1	Nov. 8	
Oxford	43	43	37	65,076,459	6,093,970	638,640 86	10.68	10.48	April 20	" 12	
Brant	6	4	3	2,586,054	247,186	25,945 35	10.46	10.50	" 18	" 5	
Perth	25	23	23	32,036,991	2,999,100	321,757 67	10.68	10.70	May 2	" 2	
Wellington.....	11	11	11	14,230,570	1,340,981	137,930 83	10.65	10.29	" 15	Oct. 22	
Waterloo	8	7	7	5,526,013	500,820	51,689 99	11.03	10.32	" 16	" 22	
Dufferin	3	4	3	1,405,560	129,353	14,153 28	10.87	10.94	" 24	" 10	
Totals.....	136	131	121	172,528,534	16,115,408	1,691,942 11	10.70	10.50	April 30	Nov. 5	
Lincoln	5	5	5	3,325,675	306,037	30,480 99	10.87	9.96	May 4	Oct. 20	
Wentworth.....	3	3	3	3,191,296	298,040	30,865 40	10.71	10.36	" 6	Nov. 2	
Halton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	1	1	1	509,850	47,500	4,850 00	10.73	10.21	May 12	Oct. 1	
York	3	3	2	246,417	23,377	2,634 55	10.54	11.27	June 3	Sept. 20	
Ontario	4	5	4	936,981	87,990	9,313 23	10.65	10.58	May 16	" 21	
Durham	6	6	6	3,349,473	305,204	30,819 84	10.97	10.10	" 11	Oct. 13	
Northumberland	39	32	26	21,196,190	2,019,864	216,305 89	10.49	10.71	" 1	Nov. 1	
Prince Edward..	19	17	14	10,917,871	1,045,745	108,523 63	10.44	10.38	" 2	Oct. 6	
Totals.....	81	72	61	43,673,753	4,133,757	433,793 53	10.57	10.50	May 5	Oct. 19	
Lennox and Add	18	19	18	20,600,259	1,955,797	201,700 15	10.54	10.32	April 30	Oct. 24	
Frontenac	37	33	27	16,128,169	1,548,356	159,851 27	10.42	10.32	May 4	" 29	
Leeds and Gren.	113	103	85	77,379,342	7,495,603	802,182 58	10.32	10.70	April 26	" 20	
Dundas .....	.....	26	19	15,026,694	1,457,725	155,375 43	10.31	10.66	May 1	" 30	
Stormont .....	.....	28	22	16,084,676	1,557,228	163,707 72	10.33	10.51	" 5	" 19	
Glengarry	119	30	30	16,157,197	1,561,306	171,574 22	10.35	10.99	" 15	" 20	
Prescott .....	.....	24	11	5,981,916	594,758	61,452 71	10.06	10.33	" 5	" 27	
Russell	6	6	6	2,888,265	282,064	30,295 38	10.24	10.74	" 12	" 25	
Carleton	10	11	11	7,896,916	763,802	82,393 33	10.34	10.79	" 14	" 21	
Renfrew	3	4	4	1,756,787	173,100	18,822 16	10.15	10.87	" 25	" 11	
Lanark	22	23	19	14,270,829	1,391,860	148,468 78	10.25	10.67	" 8	" 19	
Totals.....	328	307	252	194,171,050	18,781,599	1,995,823 73	10.34	10.63	May 2	Oct. 28	
Victoria	10	8	7	3,880,403	320,955	35,053 51	10.53	10.92	May 14	Oct. 21	
Peterborough....	20	21	20	13,324,034	1,257,555	137,344 08	10.59	10.91	" 4	" 28	
Hastings.....	51	54	41	41,356,105	4,082,008	439,192 49	10.13	10.76	April 27	" 30	
Totals.....	81	83	68	58,060,542	5,660,518	611,590 08	10.26	10.80	May 1	Oct. 28	
Muskoka .....	.....	1	1	79,882	7,451	795 56	10.72	10.68	June 6	Aug. 13	
The Prov. { 1887 .....	.....	737	628	589,499,614	55,930,904	5,895,627 10	10.54	10.54	May 4	Oct. 27	
{ 1886 770 .....	.....	.....	626	532,265,234	51,804,850	4,791,597 64	10.27	9.25	" 7	" 29	
{ 1885 752 .....	.....	.....	536	522,769,107	50,755,871	4,120,834 46	10.30	8.12	" 4	" 29	
{ 1884 751 .....	.....	.....	567	517,899,803	50,838,932	5,284,124 48	10.25	10.46	" 3	" 30	
{ 1883 635 .....	.....	.....	440	373,962,719	37,079,896	3,872,927 52	10.09	10.44	" 3	" 30	

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average of days in operation, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and of value of product per cow for 459 factories in Ontario making complete returns in 1887.

Counties.	No. of returns.	Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Value of product per cow—			
			Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season	Per day.		
			lb.	lb.	\$	c.		\$	c.	cts.	
Essex	1	168	1,130,297	112,013	12,704	02	125	380	33	43	19.9
Kent	7	149	5,639,720	525,020	54,896	84	470	2,200	24	95	16.
Elgin	12	176	14,826,070	1,376,566	144,969	02	872	4,876	29	73	16.9
Norfolk	11	148	8,887,737	838,446	85,125	40	815	3,609	23	59	15.9
Haldimand	7	152	7,095,106	660,304	66,767	21	713	2,785	23	97	15.8
Welland	3	146	719,539	65,938	6,636	98	90	270	24	58	16.8
Totals	41	159	38,298,469	3,578,287	371,099	47	3,085	14,120	26	28	16.5
Lambton	11	150	10,477,259	973,109	98,877	07	825	3,796	26	05	17.4
Huron	10	144	12,983,460	1,210,418	128,382	52	1,068	4,706	27	28	18.9
Bruce	11	137	13,529,775	1,260,177	130,662	90	1,017	5,285	24	72	18.0
Totals	32	143	36,990,494	3,443,704	357,922	49	2,910	13,787	25	96	18.2
Grey	7	131	4,861,096	456,103	46,390	95	400	1,969	23	56	18.0
Simcoe	3	109	1,151,709	109,570	11,408	19	125	575	19	84	18.2
Totals	10	126	6,012,805	565,673	57,799	18	525	2,544	22	72	18.0
Middlesex	29	169	42,806,271	3,976,860	416,158	57	2,637	14,277	29	15	17.2
Oxford	27	180	51,319,832	4,813,465	504,699	85	1,998	15,882	31	78	17.7
Brant	3	171	2,586,054	247,186	25,945	35	156	862	30	10	17.6
Perth	15	154	22,275,364	2,088,692	222,595	46	1,464	8,539	26	07	16.9
Wellington	9	133	11,821,903	1,110,174	113,346	79	916	4,550	24	91	18.7
Waterloo	6	133	4,848,421	440,369	45,589	99	418	2,046	22	28	16.8
Dufferin	3	121	1,405,560	129,353	14,153	28	120	603	23	47	19.4
Totals	92	164	137,063,405	12,806,099	1,342,489	29	7,709	46,759	28	71	17.5
Lincoln	4	140	2,712,020	248,920	25,020	77	271	1,110	22	54	16.1
Wentworth	2	151	2,016,132	186,040	19,299	40	148	720	26	80	17.7
Halton	1	116	509,850	47,500	4,850	00	40	200	24	25	20.9
Peel	2	88	246,417	23,377	2,634	55	39	162	16	26	18.5
York	3	101	821,581	77,271	8,134	23	141	425	19	14	19.0
Ontario	4	133	2,107,338	194,507	19,681	13	228	800	24	60	18.5
Durham	19	156	15,761,715	1,501,227	161,566	34	1,028	5,545	29	14	18.7
Northumberland	10	142	8,723,132	838,283	86,714	88	894	3,643	23	80	16.8
Prince Edward	45	145	32,898,135	3,117,125	327,901	30	2,789	12,605	26	01	17.9
Totals	12	159	15,581,528	1,483,229	153,043	82	1,191	5,948	25	73	16.2
Lennox and Addington	23	148	13,599,275	1,301,372	134,828	17	802	5,644	23	89	16.1
Frontenac	79	160	72,695,525	7,041,005	753,434	37	3,211	26,990	27	92	17.5
Leeds and Grenville	18	157	13,619,362	1,319,470	140,491	93	675	5,470	25	68	16.4
Dundas	15	144	12,235,425	1,174,110	122,724	02	708	5,088	24	12	16.8
Stormont	5	146	2,233,942	217,832	23,752	54	149	992	23	94	16.4
Glenarry	8	149	4,066,715	408,052	42,102	77	223	1,704	24	71	16.6
Prescott	3	142	1,780,152	174,454	19,012	06	150	825	23	04	16.2
Russell	8	132	5,560,916	538,061	57,963	14	394	2,450	23	66	17.9
Carleton	3	122	1,313,787	128,900	14,181	16	108	577	24	58	20.1
Renfrew	14	143	10,592,411	1,034,654	109,890	93	665	4,431	24	80	17.3
Lanark	188	154	153,279,038	14,821,139	1,571,424	91	8,276	60,119	26	14	17.0
Totals	4	141	1,782,167	168,658	18,217	51	136	682	26	71	18.9
Victoria	11	151	7,494,331	706,503	77,115	53	436	2,519	30	61	20.3
Peterborough	36	161	36,694,438	3,626,261	391,218	07	1,813	12,575	31	11	19.3
Hastings	51	158	45,970,936	4,501,422	486,551	11	2,385	15,776	30	84	19.5
Totals	459	156	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,187	75	27,679	165,710	27	25	17.5
The Province..... { 1887	455	156	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,563	51	23,244	146,325	24	92	16.0
{ 1886											

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the yearly average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate of 2,177 factories making complete returns in the five years 1883-7.

Counties.	No. of days worked per season.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Yield of milk—		Value of product—				
							Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.			
		lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.	lb.	\$ c.	
Essex	136	453,369	44,499	4,781	49	189	2,399	17.6	25	30	18.6	10.19	10 74
Kent	148	759,032	72,035	7,087	73	285	2,663	18.0	24	87	16.8	10.54	9 84
Elgin	167	1,068,160	101,483	10,104	69	358	2,984	17.9	28	22	16.9	10.53	9 96
Norfolk	161	953,937	91,954	8,803	74	343	2,781	17.3	25	66	15.9	10.37	9 57
Haldimand	153	904,063	87,045	8,266	78	342	2,643	17.3	24	17	15.8	10.39	9 50
Welland	134	221,755	21,012	1,971	26	105	2,112	15.8	18	77	14.0	10.55	9 38
Group	159	869,767	83,188	8,111	68	312	2,788	17.5	26	00	16.4	10.46	9 75
Lambton	149	864,910	81,772	8,018	70	320	2,703	18.1	25	06	16.8	10.58	9 81
Huron	143	1,253,987	119,428	12,044	101	455	2,756	19.3	26	47	18.5	10.50	10 08
Bruce	138	987,370	94,561	9,284	79	378	2,612	18.9	24	56	17.8	10.44	9 82
Group	143	1,021,433	97,225	9,637	82	379	2,695	18.8	25	43	17.8	10.51	9 91
Grey	133	608,980	59,022	5,658	55	237	2,570	19.3	23	87	17.9	10.32	9 59
Simcoe	127	397,229	38,723	3,893	43	183	2,171	17.1	21	27	16.7	10.26	10 05
Group	131	521,518	50,637	4,929	50	215	2,426	18.5	22	93	17.5	10.30	9 73
Middlesex	169	1,276,623	120,775	12,094	72	416	3,069	18.2	29	07	17.2	10.57	10 01
Oxford	178	1,755,295	167,823	16,903	70	557	3,151	17.7	30	35	17.1	10.46	10 07
Brant	167	959,432	93,839	9,379	64	344	2,789	16.7	27	26	16.3	10.22	9 99
Perth	155	1,254,811	119,416	12,032	75	445	2,820	18.2	27	04	17.4	10.51	10 08
Wellington	144	1,331,504	126,646	12,432	91	478	2,786	19.3	26	01	18.1	10.51	9 82
Waterloo	139	850,118	79,809	8,024	65	321	2,648	19.1	25	00	18.0	10.65	10 05
Dufferin	127	617,207	58,443	5,657	53	255	2,420	19.1	22	18	17.5	10.56	9 68
Group	166	1,368,106	130,274	13,064	72	457	2,994	18.0	28	59	17.2	10.50	10 03
Lincoln	148	663,470	62,830	5,833	66	240	2,764	18.7	24	30	16.4	10.56	9 28
Wentworth	159	1,106,342	106,373	10,396	79	405	2,732	17.2	25	67	16.1	10.40	9 77
Halton	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,282	18.6	20	27	16.5	10.41	9 24
Peel	124	691,936	65,243	6,175	50	266	2,613	21.1	23	21	18.7	10.65	9 45
York	100	195,832	18,522	1,876	22	102	1,920	19.2	18	39	18.4	10.57	10 13
Ontario	120	277,506	26,325	2,583	35	120	2,313	19.3	21	53	17.9	10.54	9 81
Durham	143	741,061	70,526	6,571	73	277	2,675	18.7	23	72	16.6	10.51	9 32
Northumberland	158	822,475	80,755	7,657	51	282	2,917	18.5	27	15	17.2	10.18	9 48
Prince Edward	149	864,938	85,534	7,891	76	331	2,613	17.5	23	84	16.0	10.11	9 23
Group	151	753,212	73,434	6,927	57	274	2,749	18.2	25	28	16.7	10.26	9 43
Lennox and Add ...	154	1,270,741	124,586	11,741	95	491	2,588	16.8	23	91	15.5	10.20	9 42
Frontenac	148	575,479	56,250	5,272	32	226	2,546	17.2	23	33	15.8	10.23	9 37
Leeds and Grenville	162	963,205	95,619	9,244	40	349	2,789	17.2	26	49	16.4	10.07	9 67
Dundas	156	808,093	80,079	7,687	37	323	2,502	16.0	23	80	15.3	10.09	9 60
Stormont	149	813,260	79,991	7,445	44	332	2,450	16.4	22	42	15.0	10.17	9 31
Glengarry	155	592,764	57,935	5,932	34	258	2,298	14.8	22	99	14.8	10.23	10 24
Prescott	146	504,012	50,725	4,713	28	228	2,211	15.1	20	67	14.2	9.94	9 29
Russell	141	451,862	45,080	4,460	32	202	2,237	15.9	22	08	15.7	10.03	9 90
Carleton	136	640,316	63,206	6,032	40	285	2,247	16.5	21	16	15.6	10.13	9 54
Renfrew	127	435,097	43,212	4,196	36	215	2,024	15.9	19	52	15.4	10.07	9 71
Lanark	147	874,891	87,171	8,143	51	350	2,500	17.0	23	27	15.8	10.01	9 34
Group	155	806,261	79,721	7,656	42	315	2,560	16.5	24	30	15.7	10.11	9 60
Victoria	141	476,653	46,975	4,470	38	188	2,535	18.0	23	78	16.9	10.15	9 52
Peterborough	148	637,628	61,607	5,871	40	233	2,737	18.5	25	20	17.0	10.35	9 53
Hastings	163	1,004,198	101,336	9,654	48	349	2,877	17.7	27	66	17.0	9.91	9 53
Group	159	876,378	87,725	8,358	45	309	2,836	17.8	27	05	17.0	9.99	9 53
The Province	157	939,136	91,302	8,894	56	341	2,752	17.5	26	07	16.6	10.29	9 74

CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of butter made at 35 creameries in Ontario in 1887, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	Creameries.			No. of Patrons.	Butter made		Cheese made.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.	
	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.			Quantity.	Value.	Quan.	Value.		1887.	1886.
		Making butter only.	Making butter and cheese.								
					lb.	\$ c.	lb.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.
Essex	1										
Kent	1	1		47	12,984	2,907 25			2,907 25	22.39	22.00
Lambton	2	2		96	40,626	7,745 30			7,745 30	19.06	18.67
Huron.	4	3		500	165,975	33,803 00			33,803 00	20.37	19.90
Bruce	8	8		987	348,650	68,601 67			68,601 67	19.68	18.59
Grey	6	6		685	230,123	46,735 89			46,735 89	20.31	19.06
Simcoe ...	1										16.87
Middlesex	1	1		53	12,180	2,801 40			2,801 40	23.00	
Perth	3	2	1	211	68,630	14,369 60	37,392	4,000 00	18,369 60	20.94	18.33
Wellington	1	1		142	42,648	9,029 86			9,029 86	21.17	20.50
Waterloo.....	4	2	1	376	122,768	24,092 89	55,420	4,681 28	28,774 17	19.63	20.04
Halton	1	1		87	18,000	3,600 00			3,600 00	20.00	19.16
Durham	1	1		72	12,600	2,898 00			2,898 00	23.00	
Prince Edward .	2	1	1	62	8,867	2,069 01	38,495	2,935 73	5,004 74	23.33	20.91
Leeds & Grenville	1	1		20	12,282	2,702 04			2,702 04	22.00	19.77
Dundas.....	2	1		33	22,823	4,659 80			4,659 80	20.42	21.87
Glengarry.....	1	1		24	17,420	4,006 60			4,006 60	23.00	21.41
Russell.....	2										
The Province	1887..	42	32	3,395	1,136,576	230,022 31	131,307	11,617 01	241,639 32	20.24	
	1886..	47	27	2,368	823,853	160,797 78	96,156	5,529 34	166,327 12		19.52
	1885..	27	11	2	912	353,347	69,583 40	126,591	7,784 69	77,368 09	19.69
	1884..	23	5	3	540	147,924	32,087 76	259,688	20,785 86	52,873 62	21.69
	1883..	27	9	3	639	243,902	51,816 99	134,446	11,218 28	63,035 27	21.33

BEES AND HONEY.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties in Ontario, the number of colonies of bees, together with the quantity and value of the honey and wax produce as reported by 651 beekeepers for the season 1887.

Counties.	No. of returns.	No. of Colonies.				Produce of season.			Value of Honey and Wax produce.
		Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1886.	With which season 1887 commenced.	Increase in 1887.	Put into winter quarters in the fall of 1887.	Comb Honey.	Extracted Honey.	Wax.	
						lb.	lb.	lb.	\$ c.
Essex	5	103	70	71	136	750	1,250	51	224 30
Kent	23	673	551	453	879	5,562	14,331	218	2,333 40
Elgin	16	645	535	323	864	4,414	16,725	208	2,454 30
Norfolk	11	208	151	130	276	1,316	3,360	58	526 00
Haldimand	19	426	288	259	475	2,033	8,555	173	1,143 01
Welland	17	408	291	235	464	3,886	1,439	171	817 01
Totals	91	2,463	1,886	1,471	3,094	17,961	45,660	879	7,498 02
Lambton	20	502	388	471	748	3,806	12,110	200	1,606 65
Huron	42	867	759	510	1,214	4,262	32,805	294	3,563 82
Bruce	33	654	466	498	888	1,140	26,290	170	2,732 80
Totals	95	2,023	1,613	1,479	2,850	9,208	71,205	664	7,903 27
Grey	30	678	495	471	967	2,344	21,797	384	2,458 09
Simcoe	28	776	560	546	991	4,819	27,465	275	3,604 27
Totals	58	1,454	1,055	1,017	1,958	7,163	49,262	659	6,062 36
Middlesex	34	1,525	1,113	765	1,771	3,827	36,634	385	3,878 48
Oxford	32	1,385	1,072	373	1,398	6,570	13,882	178	2,491 70
Brant	14	146	110	126	261	954	4,135	60	561 71
Perth	26	562	475	385	771	1,362	30,449	261	3,205 61
Wellington	21	502	429	346	697	2,505	16,570	148	2,299 20
Waterloo	18	505	453	292	702	3,755	17,883	179	2,337 00
Dufferin	12	257	222	150	321	1,485	6,446	69	935 33
Totals	157	4,882	3,874	2,437	5,921	20,458	125,999	1,280	15,709 03
Lincoln	13	616	484	312	794	6,664	12,727	195	2,593 35
Wentworth	13	420	297	183	467	2,305	14,100	119	1,873 65
Halton	13	313	257	186	404	1,453	13,366	172	1,584 10
Peel	18	765	480	375	833	3,207	22,962	306	2,900 34
York	30	763	584	426	943	5,496	18,920	279	2,787 65
Ontario	13	421	326	288	522	4,880	11,763	117	1,986 61
Durham	12	187	159	133	265	1,499	6,424	122	976 27
Northumberland	15	641	552	246	759	9,411	13,454	160	2,308 32
Prince Edward	6	316	296	115	409	2,302	8,025	63	957 93
Totals	133	4,442	3,435	2,264	5,396	37,217	121,741	1,533	17,968 22
Lennox and Addington	9	370	308	206	488	2,059	9,623	267	1,295 85
Frontenac	5	138	118	94	186	1,150	3,510	64	536 00
Leeds and Grenville	21	635	483	367	788	3,805	11,125	186	1,727 75
Dundas	3	54	51	56	90	1,090	885	18	265 50
Stormont	4	109	100	121	195	1,100	2,700	80	497 55
Glengarry	5	161	132	108	214	996	4,725	112	638 60
Prescott	7	229	125	154	302	2,112	4,408	41	708 70
Russell	1	15	15	21	36	.....	300	.....	30 00
Carleton	6	188	99	93	188	255	2,825	112	372 40
Renfrew	3	76	49	56	105	345	1,400	44	316 70
Lanark	12	590	436	314	683	3,173	9,556	236	1,572 56
Totals	76	2,565	1,916	1,590	3,275	16,085	51,057	1,160	7,961 61
Victoria	13	640	387	276	620	1,600	15,540	125	1,442 57
Peterborough	4	63	49	45	93	767	980	24	280 49
Haliburton	4	35	17	18	35	400	104	130	112 00
Hastings	7	249	191	118	298	915	10,625	150	1,123 00
Totals	28	987	644	457	1,046	3,682	27,249	429	2,958 06
Muskoka	10	160	159	98	213	453	4,440	62	801 55
Algoma	3	39	31	50	75	50	2,480	20	375 00
Totals	13	199	190	148	288	503	6,920	82	1,176 55
The Province	651	19,015	14,613	10,863	23,828	112,277	499,093	6,686	67,237 12

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND CROPS.

Below will be found in tabular form the value of farm property by districts for the years 1886 and 1887, including Lands, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock, together with the averages for the six years 1882-7, and the totals for the whole province for each year since 1882:

Districts.	Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Totals.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Lake Erie.....	1887..	88,250,744	23,913,481	6,333,437	12,854,990	131,352,652
	1886..	89,070,639	24,248,743	6,521,784	13,424,970	133,266,136
	1882-7	88,853,083	22,751,257	6,044,227	12,277,411	129,925,978
Lake Huron.....	1887..	74,763,952	18,595,893	5,185,486	12,083,846	110,629,177
	1886..	76,295,546	18,071,900	5,169,464	12,467,529	112,004,439
	1882-7	76,177,243	16,769,142	4,826,039	11,592,943	109,365,367
Georgian Bay....	1887..	48,870,648	13,345,052	4,180,741	8,851,297	75,247,738
	1886..	49,497,503	13,223,108	4,215,214	8,991,612	75,927,437
	1882-7	49,368,033	12,338,311	3,862,919	8,551,749	74,121,012
West Midland....	1887..	140,581,814	40,786,680	10,162,982	22,957,570	214,489,046
	1886..	143,619,122	41,005,934	10,828,942	23,908,730	219,362,728
	1882-7	142,787,922	38,329,740	10,057,576	22,510,444	213,685,682
Lake Ontario....	1887..	136,086,496	42,922,112	10,884,220	21,223,001	211,115,829
	1886..	140,745,006	43,094,768	10,774,325	22,218,138	216,832,237
	1882-7	137,562,841	40,156,699	10,040,589	20,196,064	207,956,193
St. L. and Ottawa	1887..	102,827,722	32,634,723	8,948,219	18,692,471	163,103,135
	1886..	101,795,937	31,838,593	9,465,036	18,612,821	161,712,387
	1882-7	96,798,320	28,323,758	8,020,880	16,962,766	150,105,724
East Midland	1887..	40,900,266	11,436,589	3,204,864	6,759,268	62,300,987
	1886..	42,512,923	11,179,620	3,196,946	6,491,497	63,380,986
	1882-7	41,315,447	10,312,800	2,930,354	6,284,065	60,842,666
Northern districts	1887..	4,602,113	1,118,977	348,348	984,212	7,053,650
	1886..	4,473,152	1,085,546	359,225	1,093,638	7,011,561
	1882-7	4,458,751	1,036,426	339,418	963,823	6,798,418
The Province....	1887..	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	1882..	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610
	1882-7	637,321,640	170,018,133	46,122,002	99,339,265	952,801,040

On the whole the value of farm property is lower than in 1886, the amounts standing as \$975,292,214 to \$989,497,911—a difference of \$14,205,697. Farm lands, implements and live stock have each a share in causing the reduction, while buildings alone are estimated at a higher figure than in the preceding year. Although the area of occupied land was larger than in 1886 by 40,000 acres, and the area of cleared land larger by 170,000 acres, the total value of farm land has fallen from \$648,009,828 to \$636,883,755. This decrease is pretty evenly distributed over all the more settled parts of the province, but is greatest in the Lake Ontario counties, where it is \$4,658,510. In the newer districts a slight advance is to be noted, consequent upon the continued ingress of settlers and improvement of new farms; thus in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the value has been enhanced to the extent of \$1,031,785 and in the Northern districts by \$128,961. The amounts are, however, insufficient to make up for the depreciation in other parts, and the total value falls below the average for the six years. On the other hand farm buildings show an increase in total value over 1886 of \$1,005,295; but in the Lake Erie, West Midland and Lake Ontario counties there has been a decline. The highest relative increase is to be found in the Northern districts, where there has been an advance of over 3 per cent.; next to these must be placed the Lake Huron counties at nearly 3 per cent., and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Georgian Bay counties, though the value was slightly increased, the advance was less than one per cent. In farm implements, the Lake Huron, Lake Ontario and East Midland groups are the only ones which exhibit an increase in value; in each of the other districts there has been a considerable reduction, inasmuch that the total is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than in 1886. The aggregate value of live stock for the province amounts to \$104,406,655 against \$107,203,935 in the preceding year—a decrease occurring in every district except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups. The total value of farm property of all kinds, it will be observed, has fallen below that of 1886 in all the groups of counties with the one exception of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

A comparison of the totals for the last six years indicates a very variable course throughout in the value of farm lands. In 1883 the high figure of \$654,793,025 was reached, but in the next year it tumbled to \$625,478,706; again in 1886 the 650 millions was nearly attained only to drop back to \$636,883,775 in 1887. The values of the other classes of property present a greater uniformity during this period. A gradual increase since 1882 marks the value of farm buildings, and the figures for farm implements vary only within narrow limits. The several appraisements made for live stock have been fairly constant, and although in 1886 the value increased about seven millions, it was lowered again last year to the extent of nearly three million dollars.

The respective average values of the different classes of farm property per acre of occupied land for the last two years are presented in the following table, arranged by county groups. The totals for each district are also given as well as the averages for the entire province:

Districts.	Farm Land.		Buildings.		Implements.		Live Stock.		Totals.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie.....	37 71	37 98	10 22	10 34	2 70	2 78	5 49	5 73	56 12	56 83
Lake Huron.....	32 84	33 53	8 17	7 94	2 28	2 27	5 31	5 48	48 60	49 22
Georgian Bay	24 19	24 57	6 60	6 56	2 07	2 09	4 38	4 46	37 24	37 68
West Midland.....	43 17	44 14	12 52	12 60	3 12	3 33	7 05	7 35	65 86	67 42
Lake Ontario.....	44 58	46 15	14 06	14 13	3 57	3 53	6 95	7 29	69 16	71 10
St. Law. and Ottawa.	19 79	19 59	6 28	6 13	1 72	1 82	3 60	3 58	31 39	31 12
East Midland	15 64	16 37	4 37	4 31	1 23	1 23	2 58	2 50	23 82	24 41
Northern districts....	4 42	4 35	1 08	1 06	0 33	0 35	0 95	1 06	6 78	6 82
The Province.....	29 22	29 78	8 47	8 44	2 26	2 32	4 79	4 93	44 74	45 47

In the Lake Erie and West Midland districts the value of each class per acre is less than in 1886. In the Lake Huron counties a slight increase for buildings and implements is observed, but the decrease in value of other property preponderates, with consequent lowering of the total by 62 cents per acre. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties have the honour of being the only district in the province showing an increased total value per acre, and they can boast of only 27 cents advance. The totals for the Georgian Bay counties and Northern districts show little divergence from those of the preceding year.

Comparing the provincial averages for the two years an improvement is noticeable in one instance only, that of farm buildings, which show an advance of three cents per acre whereas all the other classes exhibit a monotonous decrease, and the total average value per acre of all kinds of farm property is quoted at \$44.74 against \$45.47 in 1886.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK PER 1,000 ACRES.—The following table shows the average value of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land for 1886 and 1887 with an average based upon the returns for the six years 1882-7. The figures are given for each district and for the province as a whole :

Districts.	1887.	1886.	1882-7.
	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie.....	9,788	10,351	9,710
Lake Huron.....	10,004	10,420	10,104
Georgian Bay	8,937	9,359	8,959
West Midland.....	10,362	10,913	10,470
Lake Ontario.....	9,365	9,914	9,111
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	8,462	8,605	8,009
East Midland	8,484	8,253	8,077
Northern districts	9,011	10,615	10,003
The Province.....	9,399	9,801	9,263

The above, like the two preceding tables, is characterized by a general depreciation in values. In the East Midland district, it is true, there is an advance of \$231, or nearly 3 per cent., but all the others show a decided decrease—the Lake Erie group of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Lake Huron group of 4 per cent., the Georgian Bay group of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the West Midland of 5 per cent., the Lake Ontario of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the St. Lawrence and Ottawa of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and the Northern districts of over 15 per cent. All this has resulted in the lowering of the provincial average from \$9,801 to \$9,399 ; the latter figure is still, however, somewhat higher than the average for the six years.

FARM RENTS.—The statistics regarding leased farms and rentals have been compiled from the schedules received by the Bureau, and are included in the following table. The

figures show the percentage of farm land leased, the average rent per acre and the per cent. ratio of the rental to the value of the property :

Districts.	Per cent. re- turned as leased.	Average area of leased farms.		Average value of leased farms.		Average yearly rental.	Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.	Rent per acre based on—				
		Acres occupied	Acres cleared.	Land.	Build- ings.			Acres occu- pied.		Acres cleared		
								1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	
				\$	\$	\$	%	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Lake Erie.....	16.6	106.9	76.7	4,613	1,254	221	3.77	2 07	2 13	2 88	3 05	
Lake Huron.....	12.5	107.8	76.4	4,013	1,084	209	4.10	1 94	2 03	2 74	2 86	
Georgian Bay	15.6	120.5	83.1	3,440	941	186	4.25	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 21	
West Midland....	14.5	117.5	89.0	5,106	1,417	272	4.17	2 32	2 28	3 06	3 06	
Lake Ontario.....	22.9	116.4	94.6	5,268	1,526	305	4.49	2 62	2 83	3 22	3 47	
St. L. and Ottawa..	11.6	134.9	81.4	3,377	1,112	180	4.01	1 33	1 43	2 21	2 34	
East Midland	12.2	138.4	86.4	3,933	1,049	216	4.34	1 56	1 59	2 50	2 66	
Northern districts ..	4.4	162.3	34.3	1,084	340	67	4.71	0 41	0 40	1 96	1 70	
The Province {	1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	4.17	2 02	2 83
	1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	4.15	2 10	2 97

There would appear to be very little difference in the number of farms leased compared with last year; the Lake Ontario counties still show the largest percentage, and the Northern districts the smallest. The depreciation in value of farm property the whole country over was accompanied by a correspondingly lower yearly rental; nevertheless the per cent. ratio of rental to value has been maintained and even slightly exceeded. In the Lake Erie counties, however, it fell from 4 to 3.77 per cent., and in the Northern districts with an average yearly rental of \$67 the per cent. ratio of rental to value rose from 4.34 to 4.71. Calculated for each acre of land occupied the rental shows 8 cents decrease, and 14 cents for each acre of cleared land. The average yearly rental per farm compared with 1886 was as \$239 to \$255.

MARKET PRICES.—The following table gives the average prices paid for agricultural produce in the principal markets of the province during the last six months of 1887. The data upon which the statement is based are the market reports appearing in the newspapers published in the various towns and cities named in the table. The figures given for wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, hay and wool represent the average prices paid for these articles as shown by the local market reports from July to December. In order to get the average of prices for corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips quotations were taken only for the last three months of the year, during which season the bulk of these crops are harvested and marketed. The average price paid for each kind of grain for the last six months of the past six years is also shown in the table, together with a general average

covering the same period, and the average price of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, wool and roots in 1887 1886, 1885 and the three years period 1885-7 :

Markets.		Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Pease, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Carrots, per bush.	Turnips, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	§ c.	cts.
Brantford		76.1	76.1	56.3	33.7	49.2	52.9	28.8	38.6	75.0	70.4	.....	.....	9 35	19.9
Brockville.....		78.2	78.2	47.5	37.1	47.5	61.0	....	44.8	95.0	47.6	....	36.2	12 21	20.0
Chatham		77.3	77.3	49.1	27.6	51.3	47.8	21.9	....	122.5	73.3	....	....	7 50	.....
Cobourg.....		80.1	80.1	65.5	37.3	48.8	57.8	....	....	....	49.8	....	....	10 43	19.0
Guelph.....		78.4	78.0	58.9	33.6	51.0	55.9	....	....	....	60.1	....	11.4	9 85	23.8
Kingston.....		78.2	78.6	60.1	35.0	52.5	57.9	32.8	51.0	....	61.4	48.3	47.8	11 10	19.7
Lindsay		76.0	78.0	63.2	30.3	50.0	51.5	....	....	....	47.1	....	....	9 22	23.0
London		76.0	75.0	49.6	32.9	51.9	52.4	29.0	45.5	....	70.5	22.5	25.7	10 69	22.5
Ottawa		82.7	84.2	52.3	33.6	39.0	55.4	31.8	....	....	54.4	47.5	36.0	10 76	19.5
Peterborough....		79.1	78.8	68.3	34.8	47.1	61.2	....	....	....	60.9	....	....	12 26	20.3
St. Thomas.....		77.4	77.4	48.3	31.5	....	48.0	26.6	..	....	66.5	....	30.0	8.95	22.6
Stratford		78.2	77.6	50.4	30.4	....	53.2	....	....	....	61.8	....	....	7 60	21.0
Toronto		80.2	79.2	61.5	37.5	56.0	59.5	....	....	....	62.4	30.3	30.6	13 80	23.3
The Pro- vince..	1887..	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.1
	1886..	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
	1885..	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
	1884..	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
	1883..	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
	1882..	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
1882-7		87.2	87.8	56.9	35.2	60.9	61.7	28.0	38.5	85.4	47.2	30.3	25.5	10 38	19.4

There has been an advance in nearly all the items over the prices paid in the previous year, rye and carrots being the only articles showing a lower average than in 1886. Compared with the annual average, however, an increase is observable only in corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, turnips, hay and wool. Barley comes within 2c. of the six years average, but all the other grains are decidedly below the figures for that period. The highest average market price for fall wheat was paid in Ottawa (not a large fall wheat market, however), where it reached 82.7c., Toronto being second at 80.2c. Ottawa also led as a spring wheat market, being 6.2c. above the average of the province. The best average price for barley was paid in Peterborough, Cobourg and Lindsay coming next in order. Toronto gave the highest average price for oats and rye, while Peterborough offered the best figure for pease, Brockville following close. The prices quoted for corn are reckoned on the value of corn in the ear, that being the basis upon which all estimates of this grain are made by the Bureau. Beans made a considerable advance in price, and the actual average price may be placed even higher than the figures given in the provincial average, as the bulk of the bean crop is grown in Kent, and the figures quoted for Chatham would represent the price paid for the greater part of the yield of the province. Potatoes, which average 62.8c. against 44.9c. in 1886, and 41.1c. in 1885, and 47.2c. for the three years 1885-7—the largest proportionate increase of any item in the table—averaged 73.3 in Chatham, 70.5 in London and 70.4 in Brantford. A very substantial increase is

also noted in hay, which advanced nearly \$2 a ton compared with the previous year, and shows an increase of \$1.24 per ton over the average of the three years period. The average price paid in Toronto for hay was \$13.80, and over \$12 was paid in Peterborough and Brockville. The value of wool is steadily increasing, the average price for 1887 being exactly 3c. per lb. more than the previous year, and 2.7c. higher than the average for the three years 1885-7. Guelph and Toronto paid the best prices for wool. The prices paid for carrots and turnips are presumably those paid market gardeners and other retailers of these roots.

VALUES OF CROPS.—The appended table gives the values of each of the field crops for the years, 1887, 1886, 1885, together with the value of the yield per acre, based upon the average market price for each article during the various years named. The values of the first six items are averaged for the six years 1882-7, but the values of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips are given only for the three years 1885-7:

Crops.	1887.		1886.		1885.		Average 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Fall Wheat ..	11,321,439	12 61	13,300,361	15 00	17,504,799	20 00	17,101,975	17 66
Spring Wheat	4,393,831	9 06	6,900,951	11 95	7,358,684	9 20	8,533,096	13 63
Barley	9,715,448	12 66	10,009,799	13 60	9,123,540	15 27	10,896,771	14 83
Oats	17,247,443	10 25	18,772,995	11 57	17,397,369	11 27	19,161,498	12 58
Rye	442,969	6 48	577,573	8 52	701,871	8 96	1,157,976	10 05
Pease	6,804,892	9 36	8,439,004	11 99	8,123,591	12 57	7,984,625	12 77
Corn	2,412,164	14 72	2,932,265	19 06	2,996,848	17 86	2,797,092	17 19
Buckwheat...	461,409	7 19	565,725	7 99	600,024	9 71	542,386	8 27
Beans	270,180	13 33	403,494	19 15	397,251	16 12	356,975	16 23
Hay	35,947,748	15 76	29,016,182	12 64	32,033,727	14 12	32,332,552	14 17
Potatoes	6,705,784	47 80	7,189,548	51 30	8,668,460	54 27	7,521,264	51 26
Carrots	589,592	64 72	1,029,710	111 12	1,125,254	124 70	914,852	100 16
Turnips	9,266,970	87 99	11,577,019	117 02	9,708,505	94 90	10,184,165	99 66
Total	195,579,860	14 25	110,764,626	15 00	115,742,923	15 78	119,485,227	16 19

The decline in the value of field crops has been very general. Hay is the only article which shows an increase both in the total value and in the value per acre, compared with 1886 or the average of the six years period. The falling off in the total value is \$5,184,757 compared with the previous year, and \$13,905,358 compared with the average for the series of years. This decrease in value, although there has been a slight increase in the total area under cultivation, and all the crops save rye and corn realized higher prices than in 1886, shows how general the failure has been in the grain and root crops. The average value per acre, which was reduced from \$15.78 in 1885 to \$15 in 1886, is still further reduced in 1887 to \$14.25, that amount being \$1.94 below the average annual value per acre. Among the grains, the greatest falling off in the value per acre is the case of spring wheat, which shows a decline of about one-third compared with the average for the six years 1882-7.

The following table shows the total value of field crops and the value per acre by

county groups and for the province for 1887 and two preceding years, together with the average for the six years 1882-7 :

Districts.	1887.		1886.		1885.		Average 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Lake Erie	12,080,651	12 98	13,485,030	14 67	14,995,559	16 33	13,947,418	15 35
Lake Huron	11,936,938	15 31	11,438,427	14 86	12,997,937	17 08	12,886,786	16 83
Georgian Bay	9,447,927	14 42	9,447,776	14 62	9,825,779	15 22	10,688,263	16 36
West Midland	22,805,391	15 73	23,691,623	16 68	24,634,923	17 11	25,595,487	17 89
Lake Ontario	22,386,070	13 94	24,623,942	15 46	25,444,492	16 18	26,426,098	16 57
St. L. and Ottawa ..	18,975,474	13 85	19,046,820	13 66	19,554,504	14 31	20,613,885	14 84
East Midland	6,459,491	12 00	7,870,811	14 02	7,046,924	12 94	7,956,141	14 20
Northern districts...	1,487,927	18 00	1,160,137	14 26	1,192,745	14 36	1,370,639	16 56
The Province....	105,579,869	14 25	110,764,625	15 00	115,742,923	15 78	119,485,227	16 19

There is an increase in the total value in the Lake Huron counties, and in the Northern districts compared with figures for the previous year ; but increase in the value per acre is observable only in the Lake Huron and St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and in the Northern districts, more especially in the latter. The Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups were below the average value per acre for the province, and the Northern districts only showed a higher value per acre than that of the annual average for the province.

The values of each of the field crops per acre in 1887 and 1886, and the average for a series of years, are given by county groups and for the province in the following table :

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.		
									1887.	1876.	1882-7*
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fall Wheat	12 54	11 67	13 36	12 37	13 67	11 34	13 24	19 06	12 61	15 09	17 66
Spring Wheat ...	8 23	6 46	7 95	7 06	9 38	10 93	8 78	14 15	9 06	11 95	13 63
Barley	11 41	13 27	12 78	13 49	12 79	12 26	11 25	13 25	12 66	13 60	14 83
Oats	10 76	11 36	9 89	11 15	10 02	9 47	8 72	10 89	10 25	11 57	12 58
Rye	6 19	8 17	8 30	6 82	5 98	7 01	6 37	8 30	6 48	8 52	10 05
Pease	6 82	11 64	10 77	10 44	8 16	9 17	7 86	14 57	9 36	11 99	12 77
Corn	15 02	15 41	9 05	14 22	13 18	16 66	14 09	14 78	14 72	19 06	17 19
Buckwheat	7 01	11 15	6 02	5 44	8 34	6 57	6 82	13 82	7 19	7 99	8 27
Beans	12 00	15 56	19 81	16 58	15 60	17 81	13 64	16 23	13 33	19 15	16 23
Hay ...	15 35	17 92	15 85	16 65	14 85	15 72	13 43	15 74	15 76	12 64	14 17
Potatoes	29 14	46 10	49 85	48 58	41 85	58 69	43 80	79 74	47 80	51 30	51 26
Carrots	52 22	70 33	56 63	76 28	68 28	58 20	54 65	60 07	64 72	111 12	100 16
Turnips	75 14	90 83	81 72	99 90	84 37	64 79	69 38	73 91	87 99	117 02	99 66
Average of all field crops....	1887	12 98	15 31	14 42	15 73	13 94	13 85	12 00	18 00	14 25	.....
	1886	14 67	14 86	14 62	16 68	15 46	13 66	14 02	14 26	.....	15 00
	1882-7	15 35	16 83	16 36	17 89	16 57	14 84	14 30	16 56	.....	16 19

* The averages of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, potatoes, carrots and turnips are for the three years period, 1885-7.

While the average value per acre of fall wheat is only \$12.61, compared with \$15 in 1886, and an average of \$17.66 for the six years 1882-7, the yield per acre in the Northern districts is reckoned as worth \$19.06. None of the other groups, however, reach the average of the six years, or even the average of the previous year. Spring wheat, rye and buckwheat show the least values of the grains, and their best records were also made in the Northern districts. Barley falls below its record of 1886 and the six years' average, and even in the West Midland group, where the best value of 1887 is found, the figures do not reach the provincial average of 1886, being only \$13.49 per acre against \$13.60 for the previous year, and \$14.83 for the six years period. The West Midland counties also lead in the value per acre of carrots and turnips. Oats found their best value per acre in the Lake Huron group, where \$11.36 is registered, but this sum is below that of the previous year as well as the annual average. The value of hay is high per acre, being \$15.76 for the province against \$12.64 in 1886, and \$14.17 for the three years 1885-7; in the Lake Huron counties, however, the value in 1887 is placed at \$17.92 per acre. The Georgian Bay counties tied the Northern districts in the value of rye, and are also credited with the best value per acre for beans. The Northern districts show to advantage in the value per acre of pease, being \$1.80 higher than that of the average for the six years 1882-7. The Northern districts also made a magnificent showing in potatoes, the value being \$79.74 per acre against a provincial average of \$47.80 in 1887, \$51.30 in 1886, and \$51.26 for the three years 1885-7. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group gives the highest value per acre for corn, but the figures are below those of the previous year and the average of the three years 1885-7.

The table following shows the per cent. ratios of the value per acre in 1887 to the average value for the six years 1882-7, and is given by districts and for the province for each of the crops:

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	All field crops.
Lake Erie.....	76	67	83	83	66	61	82	92	78	105	78	60	84	85
Lake Huron.....	66	55	87	88	81	84	87	140	92	122	89	65	85	91
Georgian Bay	71	61	87	83	73	79	69	92	113	126	84	54	80	88
West Midland.....	69	56	85	83	70	78	83	79	101	110	102	71	95	89
Lake Ontario.....	74	65	86	77	66	66	90	100	89	104	92	64	86	84
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	68	75	87	79	62	74	107	76	88	110	101	69	80	93
East Midland.....	73	66	81	77	66	66	106	84	85	110	79	59	83	84
Northern districts	94	88	99	95	68	101	120	133	74	132	187	81	100	109
The Province.....	72	66	85	81	64	73	86	87	82	111	93	65	88	88

The value of all the crops of 1887 was 88 per cent. of the average annual value, and in no group save the Northern districts, where 109 was credited, was the average reached for the entire crop. Taking the first six articles named, none touched 100; but in hay all the districts went over the average value, and the total of the province for that crop is 11 per cent. above the average. Rye, carrots and spring wheat are 64, 65 and 66 respectively in the averages for the province.

COST OF GROWING CROPS.

One of the most interesting features of agricultural economics is the cost of growing the various crops. But at the same time it is one of the most difficult to present in a satisfactory manner. The items which go to make up cost are numerous, and they are besides of a kind requiring careful record for the purpose of a really accurate account.

It may be doubted, indeed, if there is a single farmer in the country who is able to furnish the details of a crop account with absolute accuracy. Yet it is possible to make a very close approximation of cost in so far as the greater number of items are concerned; and, having confidence in the intelligence and judgment of the correspondents of the Bureau, the Secretary was led to request them to furnish the necessary data with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in the individual circumstances. The number of returns received, sufficiently complete to be used in tabulation, was 197, and the results are presented in Table xxv giving by groups of counties the cost of growing the chief staple crops and the average value of the product. The following table is a summary of the statistics, giving cost of production and value of products for the whole province, computed on the basis of prices in 1887:

Schedule of items per acre.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Hay and Clover.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Plowing.....	2 95	2 04	2 00	1 91	1 90	.....	2 22	2 62	3 25
Cultivating, etc.....	1 16	70	76	74	75	.....	1 47	1 79	1 86
(1) Manure, 1887*.....	3 15	1 34	98	2 80	2 80	.....	3 01	3 07	5 08
(2) Manure applied previously*.....	1 92	1 73	1 54					2 27	2 19
Seed.....	1 49	1 45	1 21	85	1 44	.....	33	6 31	53
Sowing, drilling or planting.	42	39	39	40	41	.....	82	2 54	1 04
After fitting or cultivation.	39	38	36	35	35	.....	2 11	2 65	3 32
Harvesting.....	1 89	1 65	1 67	1 70	1 84	1 86	2 19	4 68	4 36
Threshing, husking, etc....	1 07	1 03	1 00	1 01	1 10	.....	3 08	.....	.....
Marketing†.....	85	77	89	92	84	2 51	2 18	4 68	7 53
Wear of implements.....	38	26	27	34	28	27	35	27	43
Rent, taxes and insurance..	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 76	3 94	3 76	3 82
Total cost per acre....	19 43	15 50	14 83	14 78	15 47	\$ 8 40	21 70	34 64	33 41
Value of grain‡.....	14 13	10 95	15 77	12 99	11 43	.....	19 82	54 43	39 94
Value of straw‡.....	2 95	2 66	2 86	3 60	2 44	13 33	5 98	.....	1 33
Total value per acre..	17 08	13 61	18 63	16 59	13 87	13 33	25 80	54 43	41 27
Seed sown or planted..bush.	1.77	1.73	1.98	2.34	2.32	.24	.38	11.52	1b.2.37
Average yield.....bush.	17.8	14.2	24.8	31.7	16.5	1.47	72.8	105.9	387.3
Manure put on land...tons	9.8	9.0	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9	15.3
Per cent. of value charged } to crop.....	46.4	51.7	48.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.9	54.5

The farmers who have supplied the data from which this table has been prepared are above the average of their class in the province, as would seem to be clearly indicated by a comparison of the products of their crops. Thus their yield of fall wheat per acre was 17.8 bushels, against 16.1 for the whole province; of spring wheat, 14.2, against 11.6; of barley, 24.8, against 22.3; of oats, 31.7, against 29.6; of pease, 16.5, against 16.8; of corn, 72.8, against 51.3; of potatoes, 105.9, against 76.1; of turnips, 387.3, against

* In the two items of manure—(1) applied on 1887 crop, and (2) applied on previous crop—the value includes cost of manure itself and cost of putting on land, and only the estimated quantity consumed as food by plants in the year, whether then or previously applied, is charged against the crop, the last item of the schedule showing the per cent. so charged when applied to the crop of the year.

† The cost of marketing an acre's product is based on the cost of taking to the usual market place.

‡ The value of product is based on the average selling price.

§ The portion of cost of preparing land for hay and clover crop is not entered.

298.2; and of hay and clover, 1.47 ton, against 1.36. In the growth of pease alone the provincial average is larger than the average of the correspondents who furnished the returns from which the foregoing table has been compiled; yet the result is far from satisfactory. The crop of fall wheat was grown at a loss of \$2.35 per acre, of spring wheat at \$1.89, and of pease at \$1.60. On the other hand, however, the crop of barley was grown at a profit of \$3.80 per acre, of oats at \$1.81, of hay and clover at \$4.93, of corn at \$4.10, of potatoes at \$19.79, and of turnips at \$7.86. The cost of producing hay and clover is incomplete, no entries having been made of the proportion of cultivation to be charged against it, or of the manure, or of the price of seed and the labor of seeding. These items would reduce the apparent profit of the crop somewhat—possibly by \$1.50 an acre or more. The hoed crops are, on the whole, the most profitable, and especially potatoes, which show a clear gain of nearly \$20 per acre. Barley is king of the cereals, it having been grown at a profit of \$3.80 per acre. But in considering this question of the cost of producing crops, the important fact must not be overlooked that last year's yield was lighter than usual, and that prices ruled exceptionally low. Had the averages of the preceding five years been reached, the results would not have failed to be more gratifying, in spite of the low prices.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The question of the rotation of crops is one which has evoked a great variety of replies. It is quite obvious that so far nothing like a standard system of rotation has been adopted even on similar soils; each farmer is a law unto himself in this regard. A large number of systems are reported, and while the courses range chiefly from six to eight years, the combinations are kaleidoscopic in their variety. The averaging of the rotations, if such a thing were patiently worked out, would probably show that two or three years of hay and pasture were alternated with four or five years of grain and roots; but it is doubtful whether this "composite" system of rotation would be practicable on the average Ontario farm, any more than one of those composite photographs of the class of '87 would do to represent the best type of beauty and physical development in its membership. Pease is the favorite crop to sow on sod, and there appears to be greater tendency than formerly to run to pasture. Summer fallowing is not growing in favor; in fact some who have their land cleared claimed to have ceased practicing the system. The following extracts on rotation are made from the reports of correspondents who have given data for computing the cost of growing crops:

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Clover on wheat, cut once, then pastured; corn; then pease or oats with manure on oat stubble. My land is a sandy loam.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: Wheat, corn, oats and grass.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Clover two years, cut, and pastured one; then wheat, corn, etc.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: Wheat, corn and oats.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Corn, oats and wheat one year each, and hay and clover two years.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Hay or pasture, followed by beans, wheat, corn, oats and wheat. Then seeded; hay one year, pasture one year, then beans again.

J. G. & F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Pasture, oats or clover, corn, oats or pease, wheat, hay, hay or pasture.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: Wheat, clover (two years), corn or pease, manured.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Plow sod, sow pease, plow, sow fall wheat, plow next fall, plant corn in spring; plow in fall and sow oats or barley in following spring; seed down with clover and timothy.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Fall wheat, oats, barley or corn; seed for meadow with oats and barley; two crops of hay, then summer fallow and sow to wheat. The principal part of the manure is put on the summer fallow.

A. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: Wheat, barley, clover, etc.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Pease on sod, wheat, corn and potatoes, oats or barley, with grass seed.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: Fall wheat, and seed with clover and timothy, which I let stand in hay for two or three years; then fall plow and sow with oats, pease and barley the next spring. Sow wheat after the pease and barley, summer fallow after oats, and sow with wheat in the fall. Put all the manure on summer fallow.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand : Fall wheat, seeds, spring crop for two years, fallow. It is impossible to give you an exact account of everything in the schedule for want of space. For instance, in the case of plowing for wheat, sometimes we plow but once, and again we plow three times. We reckon that it is worth \$1.50 to plow an acre once. As to the cost of wear of implements, we have a good deal to take into consideration. Take plows, and harrows, harness, cultivators, mowers, reapers, binders, waggons, drills, etc., and you will see that the farmer has a good deal of capital invested in implements; besides, there is the wear of his horses, which must be taken along with the rest, for they wear out too, the best last only from 10 to 15 years. Then again, the cost of cultivating is greater some years on our clay land than it is in other years, so much depends upon the condition of the soil at seeding time. Cutting, harvesting, threshing and the like also cost more in some years than in others.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand : Fallow, wheat, seed down with clover and timothy seed, three years in grass, then pease, oats and barley, seed down for three years.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : Pease, wheat, oats and then summer fallow for barley, seed down with clover.

J. H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand : Plowing clover for wheat or barley; oats after wheat, and wheat after barley, pease on sod plowed down, wheat or barley after.

J. R. Martin, Cayuga N., Haldimand : Chiefly permanent pasture, oats and pease on sod, followed by barley, fall wheat and roots, these seeded often with second crop; after roots barley.

Joel Misener, Moulton, Haldimand : I generally seed down to clover and timothy upon fall wheat and barley and oats if the land is well cleaned and manured. I think a corn stubble well manured is good for turnips the next year, although last year was so dry that the corn and potatoes were a failure.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand : Wheat, timothy and clover three years, oats, pease, wheat, and then seed down again.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand : Pease, then oats or fall wheat, after oats summer fallow sowed with wheat, then seed down.

V. Honsberger, Cayuga S., Haldimand : (1) Summer fallow, pease and oats, followed by fall wheat in fall. (2) Partly seeded with clover in spring, balance plowed in fall sowing to barley, oats or planting corn, seeding if put in barley or oats. (3) After seeding take off one crop of clover, followed by pasture the next year in part, and plowing under part in a green state as manure, and sowing to fall wheat; no regular rotation.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : Wheat after hay or pasture, manured the previous winter or spring, oats or barley after wheat; sometimes wheat after oats and hay after wheat; three or four crops of hay and break up again.

James Smith, Willoughby, Welland : Pease, oats, fall wheat and hay.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland : Meadow three years, oats one year, corn or roots one year, fall wheat one year.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : Hay, wheat and barley, oats, pease, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland : Seeding to grass, three years in meadow and one pasturage, oats to follow; then three years spring crops, then summer fallow, then sow fall wheat and seed to grass.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland : Corn and oats on sod, followed by barley and pease in order named; then wheat and seed to clover, timothy and alsike.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland : Field taken for summer fallow with most weeds or thistles, manured with farmyard manure, sown with wheat seeded with clover, allowed to grow up next year, plowed under in June, then sown with wheat and seeded again one year, plowed again for corn or pease, then barley or oats, next year potatoes, roots, etc.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland : Fall wheat, hay and clover, spring crops.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : Fallow manured for wheat, seed with clover two years, then oats or corn on sod.

D. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland : Wheat, hay, pasture, fallow, wheat.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton : Corn, oats or barley, wheat, then seeded for meadow.

W. Mowbray, Moore, Lambton : Two crops of hay, one year pasture, two of oats, then fall wheat and seed.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton : Wheat, barley, oats, hay and clover.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : A six years course; three years in grain and three years in grass. No corn or roots except a few potatoes.

William Elliott, Grey, Huron : Oats, pease and roots, seed down timothy and clover, hay pasture.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron : Sod plowed, sown to pease; once plowed, sown to fall wheat; plowed once and sown to oats; turnips the following year; then spring wheat or barley, then seeded to hay two years and pastured two years. That is nine years rotation, four years hay or pasture, four years grain crop and one year roots. Manured once in nine years.

James McCallum, Hullett, Huron : Fall wheat, pease, oats, summer fallow for wheat and seed down.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron : Oats, pease, and corn; wheat and turnips, barley seeded; say two years pasture.

George Fortune, Turnberry, Huron : First year summer fallow after grass for fall wheat; second year, winter wheat turnips and pease; third year, barley after turnips, oats, pease and seed to grass, pasture and hay for three years.

John Anderson, Wawanosh E., Huron : Sod plowed and sowed to pease and plowed twice, fall wheat, some of the field turnips and some either oats or barley ; after barley seed to clover and timothy.

Edwin Gaunt, Wawanosh W., Huron : On home farm break up sod, sow pease, then fall wheat, next oats, then roots, then barley, sowed to grass and mow two years. On my other farm I break sod and sow oats, next fall wheat, then barley, sow to grass, mow two years and pasture one year.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron : Two crops of grain and two crops of grass, alternately, as nearly as can be carried out.

Wm. Isbister, Morris, Huron : Pease on sod, then fall wheat, oats, and after oats either roots or summer fallow ; if roots, seed down with barley or wheat.

Thos. Wilson, Huron, Bruce : Pease on sod, barley, oats, then summer fallow for fall wheat.

S. Ballachey, Elderslie, Bruce : Hay, pasture, pease, wheat, hay, pasture, pease, oats, fallow, wheat, grass.

M. L. Martin, Bruce, Bruce : Fall wheat, pease, oats, roots or summer fallow.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Two grain crops and two hay or pasture. Turnip and potato ground in addition to the two grain crops.

Thos. Inglis, Carrick, Bruce : I have no particular rotation. It is all in grass except three fields of 20 acres which we change with wheat, pease and oats, giving it all the manure, and graze sixty head of cattle yearly for the English market on the grass land.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : Pease after sod, then fall wheat followed by oats, then manured for turnips ; after turnips spring wheat with seeding for grass ; mow twice (or two years), pasture one year and break up for pease.

James Edge, Glenelg, Grey : Pease, wheat or oats, summer fallow, wheat or barley, meadow, pasture.

Ephraim Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : Hay, pease, wheat or barley, oats, summer fallow, fall wheat, clover.

A. Malcolm, Collingwood, Grey : After grass oats or pease, roots, wheat, barley, seed down, cut two years, pasture one.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey : Two years pasture, then pease, fall or spring wheat, then oats, then potatoes and turnips or summer fallow, and seeded down with barley or spring wheat, two years hay.

Alex. Garvie, Derby, Grey : Two years in grass, one pease, one oats, one roots, one wheat or barley.

Mark Hodgson, Egremont, Grey : Hay and pasture two years, pease one year, oats two years, fallow, potatoes and turnips one year, barley and fall wheat.

William P. Rombough, Normanby, Grey : Hay three years, pease, wheat or oats, summer fallow, wheat, seed to grass, pasture.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Fallow and green crop, fall wheat and barley and seed down, hay, pasture, pease and oats, fallow and green crop.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Pease, oats, roots and summer fallow, fall wheat and barley, two years hay, pasture.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey : Break up out of sod and sow pease or oats, second year barley and spring wheat, third year summer fallow and seed down with fall wheat.

Daniel Wright, Collingwood, Grey : Pease or oats after plowing sod, then wheat, then barley, and seed with grass and clover seed.

George Burrows, Sunnidale, Simcoe : Summer fallow, fall wheat, barley, oats, pease and grain (usually fall wheat.) Of course we do all our own plowing, cultivating, etc. The threshing of wheat, oats and barley is generally done in one day, at say \$25 for the machine and all hands employed. Pease cost five cents per bushel and board to thresh. We use no fertilizer except barnyard manure. We never count anything for straw as manure, as it comes and goes all the same each year on the place. We never sell any oats, hay, turnips or corn, as it is used for feed for horses, cows, sheep and hogs. We sell only wheat, barley and very few pease, and the women get the price of the butter and eggs to pay for household supplies. Our place is stumpy and does not work or yield like perfectly cleared land. We have not made the specified rent on it each year, but it must be remembered we have a home and a few good things in the way of flour, butter, meat, etc., for our trouble, which would count a good deal if one had to buy them. Most of the farmers are not making any money just now, and some are falling behind rapidly and must sell or be sold out. While the returns are small, many things are as dear as ever, and men will not work for less than when wheat was \$1.25 or \$1.30 per bushel, and the great loss is on wheat. Oats, pease and barley are not much sown, but there is a great deal less of these grains raised and sold than of wheat.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : Two crops of hay, then pasture, next pease, then barley or oats, summer allow, sow to fall or spring wheat or barley, seed down again.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : First year oats, or pease, on sod field ; second year barley seeded with clover ; third year one field of clover for hay and the other pastured till the middle of June, and kept for clover seed. Have got quit of thistles and all noxious weeds, and will dispense with late summer fallow in the meantime.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe : Hay, wheat, pease, oats, follow wheat, hay.

Geo. M. Ross, Williams E., Middlesex : After breaking up the sod, pease or oats, then fall wheat after manuring, next seeded with grasses and clover, hay for two years, and then pasture.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Pasture, pease, fall wheat, oats, clover and timothy hay two years on clay land, on sandy land pasture two years, summer fallow, fall wheat, clover two years and then pasture.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Fallow, wheat, hay for two years, pasture, pease, oats. Ten acres in permanent pasture.

John Dixon, Nissouri W., Middlesex : Wheat, oats, pease, potatoes, and corn.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford : summer fallow, fall wheat and seed down, turnips, then barley, then fall wheat and seed down ; pease as a rule on sod, corn, then barley, and seed to timothy and clover. Quite a large piece is devoted to pasture.

W. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford : Break sod, sow pease or corn, followed by spring wheat, then barley or oats and seed to clover and timothy.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford : Summer fallow, fall wheat, hay two years, pasture, pease, spring wheat or barley, hoe crop, oats.

Wm. Colyer, Oxford N., Oxford : Hay pease, wheat, clover, hay, corn, oats, barley, spring wheat, hay.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford : Timothy and clover, wheat and pease, barley, wheat, clover, oats, roots, barley, timothy and clover.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford : Wheat, hay two years, pease, barley, oats, late fallow, wheat.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Hay, pasture, pease, roots, oats, barley, hay.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford : Clover and grain, pease or fall wheat, oats, roots or fallow, barley or spring wheat, clover and grass three years ; I always plow in second crop of clover when breaking up.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Clover, hoed crop, barley or oats, clover two years, wheat or pease, oats, clover.

Frederick Axon, Onondaga, Brant : Summer fallow, wheat seeded down to grass, hay or pasture, two or three years, plowed for oats, pease or barley two or three years. I sometimes plow sod after hay is cut, cultivate hay and sow wheat.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Hay, pasture, pease, oats or fallow ; wheat or barley ; roots or heart. I cannot follow this always, as grass seeds often fail. I try to keep the land in good heart.

Wm. Lochhead, Elma, Perth : Pease, fall wheat, oats, roots, barley, hay, pasture. Farmers depend more on milk for cheese than on any cereal crop.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : I have no regular rotation, but never sow over two grain crops without manuring and seeding down to clover and timothy.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth : Summer fallow, fall wheat, hay two years, pasture one year, roots and pease, barley, oats, summer fallow, wheat and seed down for hay.

Robt. Forrest, Elma, Perth : Grass, pease, wheat, roots, grain, hay.

Thos. Page, Wallace, Perth : Fall wheat from previous summer fallow, followed by oats or pease ; barley partly on summer fallow and potato ground, and sometimes on timothy sod plowed up.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Summer fallow, fall wheat, barley, seed down, turnips, barley, oats, pease.

Alex. McLaren, Hibbert, Perth : Summer fallow for fall wheat, oats after wheat, manure oat stubble for green crop, barley and seed down.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth : Oats, hay, pasture, pease and roots, spring wheat and barley seeded out. (With the failure of the spring wheat and the prevalence of the white grub I summer fallow.) Fall wheat ; pease, roots, and barley ; oats ; hay, pasture, seeding out with the oats. I never sell my straw, but turn it into manure. I charge about one-third of the manure against the crop upon which it is put. The grain crop of 1887 will not pay current expenses, let alone rent, but in former years it was worth about \$4 an acre for the improved lands.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope N., Perth : Break up sod in spring or fall for oats and pease ; then fall wheat ; next roots or grain and seed down again ; then one crop hay and one crop pasture, or three or four years' grain and roots and two years' pasture. I have no summer fallow, as I am convinced that clover and roots will keep land as clean as summer fallow, and that all land should yield a crop every year. The only drawback I find to it is in getting in the fall wheat in time.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : Fall wheat, two of oats, pease, fallow and turnips to be seeded to next crop with grass ; or seed to fall wheat and sow three times without pasturing at all.

Wm. Segsworth, Luther W., Wellington : Pease on sod, oats, roots, oats and seed to clover and grass if the land is clean ; if not summer fallow and sow fall wheat and seed down to grass.

Robt. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington : Pease, fall wheat, oats, green crop, barley, hay two years, pasture.

Henry Smith, Erin, Wellington : Fall wheat on fallow, spring wheat, barley and seed down ; break up for pease, then fall wheat, oats, roots, barley and seed down.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Pease on sod, wheat or barley, oats, then oats again or summer fallow, then fall wheat or spring wheat and seed down.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington : Summer fallow or root crop, next barley, then seeded with clover and timothy. Whea broken from sod I generally sow pease, sometimes oats, then barley, then fallow or roots.

Thomas Mitchell, Dumfries N., Waterloo : On account of missing catch of clover, our rotation of crop is very often completely upset, as was the case last year.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo : Summer fallow, fall wheat, turnips, oats or barley since spring wheat is bad, sowing in clover and timothy for hay, and plowing up inside of four years, followed by pease.

James Reith, Luther E., Dufferin : Pease, oats, roots or summer fallow, barley, hay, pasture ; sometimes two crops of hay before pasturing.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin : Wheat, barley, oats, roots, barley and seed down.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin : Pease on sod, wheat, barley, oats, fallow and seed, or turnips and potatoes.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln : Fallow, wheat, three years in grass, pease, barley, or oats, fallow. In general the crops did not pay the labor, by reason of the excessive drouth.

John Jackson, Caistor, Lincoln : Fallow, wheat, four years in grass, spring grain. The profit comes from the land in grass.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln : Oats, pease or barley, then fallow.

James R. R. Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Commence with oats on sod, follow with fall wheat, then barley and seed down to hay for two years.

W. H. Van Duzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Hay two years, pease or oats, barley or spring wheat and seed down again. Perhaps corn between oats and barley.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Fall wheat, two years clover, corn, oats two years, summer fallow with manure and rape plowed down.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : First year, wheat after fallow, and pease and barley ; two years on meadow and pasture ; fourth year spring crops and next year fallow and root crops. But it is impossible to carry out a regular system, on account of winter killing and drouth.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth : Wheat, hay or potatoes, barley, wheat, hay.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Fallow, then meadow or pasture, then corn or oats or other spring grain.

John Weylie, Sr., Glanford, Wentworth : Generally fall wheat or pease on clover sod, barley and root crop following oats on timothy sod. I generally summer fallow a field.

Wm. McDonald, Esquensing, Halton : Fall wheat, followed by oats or barley and clover and timothy ; if not seeded down followed by pease. In breaking up sod sow pease on it, and next season summer fallow it for fall wheat to kill wire grass, which is the worst pest in this section.

Henry Robinson, Trafalgar, Halton : A large proportion of the farm is under grass. When I plow the first crops pease or oats, next year oats or barley, then summer fallow, sow with fall wheat, seed down with clover and timothy, and leave it as long as it will produce grass to pay.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Break up sod and summer fallow for wheat, then pease on part and oats on the rest ; then potatoes and turnips on oat land and oats on pea land ; then barley on potato and turnip land and seed down, and on the following year put turnips and potatoes where oats were, and seed down. I also summer fallow for barley.

W. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Halton : Corn or roots, barley, wheat, hay or pasture, three years oats or pease.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : Fallow and roots, fall wheat (seeded), hay, pasture, pease fall wheat, barley, oats.

Smith Bros., Chinguacousy, Peel : Wheat, wheat and barley, oats, fallow.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore Peel : Summer fallow, wheat, hay, hay or pasture, pease and barley, wheat or barley, oats, barley—eight years course.

James Newlove, Albion, Peel : Wheat, hay for two years, pasture one year, pease, barley, oats, then fallow again.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Fallow with wheat, then clover two years, oats and pease, barley or spring wheat.

A. J. Hughes, Gwillimbury E., York : Hay, oats, summer fallow, barley, spring wheat, and seed down, but I frequently change order owing to circumstances.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York : After sod pease, wheat, oats, roots, barley, grass two years, pasture.

D. James, Markham, York : Fallow, fall wheat, barley, clover hay, timothy hay two years, pease, oats or spring wheat.

F. C. Sibbald, Georgina, York : On sod, pease or oats, followed by fall wheat, if second crop of wheat seeded down with timothy ; if seeded down with oats mixed clover and timothy. At present I am trying to get as much as possible of the farm into meadow, as raising shorthorns, horses and pigs is my object, grain for market not found to be profitable. Very few roots grown as yet, but as the animals have not thriven as well as expected on bran and shorts, I shall try again with more roots.

A. Forster, Markham, York : Roots and fallow part, spring wheat or barley and seed down, clover and timothy hay (pasture or clover seed after), timothy hay, pease, barley, (scatter salt in spring and manure in fall), fall wheat and seed down, pasture and clover seed, timothy hay, oats, (plow fall before.)

Robert C. Branlon, Brock, Ontario : Pease, wheat, oats, fallow, barley and seeded down.

Alex. McGregor, Reach, Ontario : Sod, wheat, turnips, pease, seed to alsike, barley and seed to red clover and timothy.

Jas. H. Birchard, Scott, Ontario : Hay, roots, oats or wheat, and seed down. I never have a dead summer fallow; it does not pay.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario : Meadow clover and timothy, followed by pease or oats, wheat, barley, oats, roots, turnips and potatoes, etc., barley or spring wheat and seeded.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : I mow two years, then plow twice and sow barley, next spring wheat, then oats, then pease, potatoes, turnips and corn, manuring the same; then barley or spring wheat and seed with timothy and clover.

R. Osborne, Clarke, Durham : Pease on sod, barley or wheat, oats and seed for hay or roots, barley or wheat and seed for hay or pasture. It takes about sixteen loads of manure to cover one acre, but we scatter it over the farm in different places where we think it is most needed. We average about 200 loads of barnyard manure a year and about 80 bags of salt. We use no other artificial manure.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham : Pease or oats, wheat, barley (seeds), hay or pasture for two years, pasture and then pease again.

J. W. Caldwell, Hope, Durham : Pease on sod, wheat or barley, oats, hoe crop or wheat, barley and seed down.

H. A. Walker, sr., Hope, Durham : Crop of hay, pease, wheat, barley, wheat and then seed down. On low land oats are sown for two or three crops and seed down, hoe crop, pasture.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland : Pease, wheat, barley; sometimes corn first.

Walter Riddle, Hamilton, Northumberland : Pease wheat or barley, oats, planting and summer fallow, wheat or barley and seed down, clover, hay, pasture.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : Oats or meadow; planting and pease with all the green manure, then barley the whole piece or sometimes seed for meadow; then wheat and oats; if seeding fails the first or second year, plow and put in pease or oats. I have rough land for permanent pasture; also one piece seeded with Prof. Brown's mixture, which gives abundant pasture.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : From meadow pease, wheat and barley, seed with clover and after two years sow again with barley. The land is manured from the barnyard after the barley is taken off with the best results.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : Corn, barley two years wheat and hay.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : On plowing up sod I first sow pease, then barley or wheat; then plant or put in oats. On the part I plant I sow barley again and seed at the same time, mowing and pasturing three years but where I sow oats I fallow, then barley.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden E., Lennox and Addington : I keep the farm mostly in meadow and pasture. I take two or three crops off and then seed down with clover and timothy.

W. R. Gordanier, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington : Hay, barley and oats, planted after being manured, barley or seed with clover and timothy.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox : Oats or pease, barley, seed down say three years, then break up or cut one year's crop of hay, pasture two years and then break up.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac : Pease on sod, barley second sod; if the land is poor I seed down the second year, but if good sow oats, then seed with timothy and alsike clover.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : Three years meadow or pasture, pease or oats on sod, hoed crop and summer fallow. Seed down with wheat or barley.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac : Pease or oats, hoed crop, or wheat, or barley with grass seed, then barley. I always make hay follow two grain crops.

James Murton, Portland, Frontenac : Pease or sod turned down, then wheat or barley, then oats and manure and seed down.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville : Hay, oats, wheat or barley. I usually plant on sod.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Summer fallow to fall wheat and stock down to grass. mow two years and pasture or plow up and sow to oats or pease. Then sow barley or plant corn or potatoes. Sometimes sow barley or spring wheat and stock down to grass.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Fall wheat, hay and clover, spring wheat, oats, pease, corn, potatoes and turnips.

S. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville : Hoed crops, wheat, hay and clover three years, oats two years.

H. C. Lynch, Escott Front, Leeds and Grenville : I cut meadow from seeding from three to four seasons; I plow twice and then seed to timothy.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : I plow sod, sow to grain or plant corn, wheat, barley or oats and seed down.

Donald F. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : Wheat or barley on last year's manuring with grass seed, two years hay, two years pasture, then pease or oats.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Sod, plow for pease or wheat, wheat or potatoes, oats and seed with clover and timothy, one or two years in hay, and then pasture for two or three years.

James Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry : No rotation is strictly followed by me. Grain growing did not pay those who had to sell during the past two years, but those who fed it to stock did better. We sell very little any year.

Alfred Hill, Cumberland, Russell : Oats for two years, potatoes or other roots, oats and seed down with timothy and clover.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell : Summer fallow for fall wheat, seed with timothy, three spring crops and seed with timothy.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton : First year pease, then oats, pease, oats and seed down with timothy and clover.

Ralph Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew : First crop wheat ; second crop oats ; manure, sow oats and seed down with clover and timothy, mow three or four years as it will suit, and break up again.

F. Kosmack, Admaston, Renfrew : First year pease, second oats, third year two-thirds oats and pease and one-third oats and vetches mixed, fourth and fifth years clover and timothy. I am giving up sowing wheat altogether.

Andrew Wilson, Ramsay, Lanark : Pease, wheat, oats, hoed crop, wheat and sow down.

R. Harper, Elmsley N., Lanark : Oats generally after lea, manured and followed by wheat, then green crops or fallow, manured and seeded to timothy and clover, red alsike and white chiefly ; meadow two years or more, and then pasture for a time.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria : First year roots, next wheat or barley, then grass for two years, followed by oats and pease.

John Stewart, Verulam, Victoria : Summer fallow, fall wheat, oats, spring wheat, timothy and clover, pasture.

A. L. Minthorne, Mariposa, Victoria : Fall wheat, alsike, barley, pease, oats, summer fallow.

John Lang, Otonabee, Peterborough : Wheat, peas, oats, barley, seed down.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Clover, pease, barley or roots, wheat or barley, and seed down.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough : Clover, sod, barley or wheat, oats, pease, roots, barley, grass.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough : Pease, fall wheat, pease, fall wheat, seed down to clover and timothy, part pasture for fields far from the barn. For others sod broken up for pease, fall wheat, roots or oats, barley, seed down pasture. Regarding fall wheat for 1887, mine was nearly all killed out, which was the first time it happened in thirty years ; but as a quantity of it was seeded down I did not plow up any, and had to charge for plowing and cutting the whole ground. For twenty years it has averaged over twenty-three bushels to the acre. When threshing pease I always cut up the straw with the cutting-box which threshes them.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : As my farm is a new one, I naturally begin with a clearing, or, as it is called, a bush fallow, on which I have always, except in one instance, put turnips or potatoes. Then spring wheat, next pease, then oats. After this, as my land contains many surface stones, I thoroughly clear the stubble, then plow and pick again, and then, if in the fall, I sow rye, and after harrowing in I pick every stone again, and in spring sow clover seed on this. I take off all the clover I can get the first season, well manuring in the fall, for as a rule the barnyard manure does more good here in the second year than it does in the first. The second year of the clover I take off the first cut and then break up, plowing in the aftergrowth when it is as heavy as I can turn it under. Then comes fall wheat ; and as a rule I have good crops (for the soil) from this plan. My mode is to grow alternately a green crop, clover, pease, potatoes, turnips, mangels, tares, with a straw crop, wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton : Oats, pease, wheat, seed down with clover and timothy ; cut for two years and then break up.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Manure put on ground for corn, potatoes and roots followed by wheat or barley and seeded ; about two years in meadow and two in pasture. When broken up the first crop is generally one of pease and oats mixed.

George Monro, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Pease, wheat, barley, oats, is the usual rotation.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka : Potatoes, wheat, oats, pease.

James McDonald, Stephenson, Muskoka : Oats after breaking, roots, potatoes and turnips next, then seed down with oats or barley, hay, pasture.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : Manure, wheat, oats, grass, manure, pease, oats, grass, manure, potatoes, barley, grass. I manure stump free land once in three years. Ashes on grass lands. I keep a small field of one acre for beets, mangels, carrots, a few turnips, etc., near the building in a high state of cultivation, and manure every year.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Sod, pease, wheat, oats, manure, oats or millet grass three years, pasture two.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound : Plow sod in the fall, sow pease first year, then wheat or barley, sometimes potatoes, then oats and seed down. I clear a piece of land every year for turnips. Potatoes follow sometimes, and if not oats and seed down ; pasture two years before breaking up. I never sell any hay or straw but very little grain ; I consume almost everything on the farm. Dairy and stock pays better than grain. The stock run in the woods all the summer.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The supply of farm labor during 1887 is reported to have generally been sufficient for all demands. This is due not probably so much to any increase in the number of hands available for farm work as to the greater use of improved machinery in the various operations of the farm. Other circumstances, too, lightened the labor. The operations of both haying and harvesting, which are usually the most hurried seasons of the year,

did not involve nearly as much labor as in ordinary years, from the fact that the crops were lighter than usual, and were consequently more quickly handled, while the unbroken season of good weather permitted of the work being pushed forward with the minimum of interruption and delay. It is true that the great heat hastened ripening to such an extent as to bring on the harvest in all kinds of grain almost at the same time, and in many cases before the hay crop was all out of the way, with the consequence that the pressure of work was great for a time; but the hurried season was unusually short, and everything was secured without loss from over-ripening. With the help of the labor-saving machinery that is now at the command of the farmer, results are attainable which were formerly impossible. The farmer of to-day, with his self-binder and other harvesting implements, and with his fields smooth and clear of obstructions, is comparatively independent of manual help, and, unless in case of accident or other unforeseen circumstance, is rarely overtaken by the ripening crop where he has an ordinary area to attend to. Not only is the grain now reaped and bound by machinery, but most of the binders are provided with a carrying attachment which deposits the sheaves in rows ready to be set up in shocks, thus making a further saving of the labor of at least one man. It is not merely in the economy in cost of labor that the advantage lies in having improved machinery. A greater saving is often made by being enabled to secure the crop promptly before it is injured by weather or over-ripening. Several correspondents state that they would not have been able to get through with the harvest this year without great loss if it had not been for the help of the self-binder, on account of the extreme heat, which rendered prolonged exertion in the sun exceedingly dangerous and at times almost impossible. The number of binders coming into use is yearly increasing. Many correspondents speak in despondent terms of the small crops and poor markets of the past two or three years, and state that this condition of affairs renders it imperative for the average farmer to dispense with hired help on the farm as much as possible and confine the work to himself and his family. The general tenor of the remarks as to the prospect of a rise or fall in the rate of wages indicates that there is no likelihood of a rise in wages, nor is there any probability of any considerable fall in the rate unless the markets drop still further and the poor yields of the past few years become the standard.

FARM LABORERS' WAGES.—The following table presents a summary, by county groups and for the province, of the average wages of farm laborers and domestic servants in Ontario for the present year and for the six years 1882-7, together with the average wages for the province in 1886:

Districts.	Farm laborers.								Domestic servants with board.		
	Per year.				Per month.				Per month.	Per week.	
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.				
	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-7	1887	1882-6	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Lake Erie.....	154	161	241	249	16 72	17 73	25 64	26 68	6 02	1 49	
Lake Huron.....	159	165	255	259	17 19	18 27	27 00	27 85	5 88	1 49	
Georgian Bay.....	155	161	254	256	16 95	18 23	26 17	27 80	5 82	1 44	
West Midland.....	159	163	251	253	16 82	17 95	25 92	27 07	6 17	1 54	
Lake Ontario.....	162	165	253	253	16 79	17 84	25 81	26 99	6 30	1 56	
St. Lawrence & Ott..	158	165	249	252	16 98	18 39	25 52	27 15	6 00	1 52	
East Midland.....	161	167	256	257	16 63	18 13	26 81	27 43	5 73	1 52	
Northern districts....	173	175	262	276	18 31	19 81	27 10	29 82	6 05	1 49	
The Province.. {	1887	159	164	250	254	16 91	18 02	26 04	27 37	6 05	1 52
	1886	158	251	17 06	26 64	1 52

There is a marked falling off in the rate of wages paid to laborers in 1887 from the average for the last six years, and there is, on the whole, a slight reduction from the figures for 1886. The average wages paid in the case of yearly engagements, with board, is \$159 per annum for the present year, and in monthly engagements, which apply principally to the summer months, the rate of \$16.91 per month with board is paid. During the harvest wages generally ran at from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, or \$20 by the month, for short terms. For engagements covering six months of the summer about \$16 per month was the usual rate for a laborer of average ability and experience. The highest rates are paid in the Northern districts, probably owing to the fact that these localities are nearer than others to the lumber region and to railways in process of construction, where the demand for labor is greater.

Although the introduction of improved machinery and the dulness in lumbering operations and in the construction of public works have resulted in reducing the cost of labor in farm management, there is as yet no solution of the domestic servant problem on the farm. Correspondents complain that servant girls are scarce and cannot be induced to remain owing to the greater attractions that are offered them in cities and towns. Many of the remarks are far from complimentary to the girls; but these latter might be able to give evidence which would tend to throw more light on this question of the general scarcity of female help in the Canadian farm house. A chapter on Canadian farm life written by the farmer's wife, daughter or hired girl might possibly show why many of the last named prefer the town or city to the toiling and moiling of the rural kitchen, the dairy and the barnyard. Immigrant girls that are brought out to the farms soon find their way to the towns as a rule, and refuse service in the country. The average monthly rate of wages for the province to servant girls for 1887 is \$6.05, and the average weekly rate for the five years 1882-6 is \$1.52.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: There is an adequate supply of farm laborers. Wages are from \$14 to \$18 per month, with board, and \$1 per day, without board.

Thos. Scane, Howard, Kent: There is a sufficient supply of laborers. Wages are from \$12 to \$16 per month, with board, or \$18 to \$22, without board.

J. Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: The supply of laborers is equal to the demand. Wages, with board, \$17, without board, \$20 to \$24.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: The supply of farm laborers is equal to the demand, at \$12 to \$15 per month, with board, but girls are hard to get at any price.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers. Wages from \$14 to \$18 per month, with board, and from \$20 to \$24, without board.

John Misener, Wainfleet, Welland: The supply of help is equal to demand. Wages are, with board, \$17 per month; without board, \$25 or \$26.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Farm laborers are none too plentiful, most young men having gone away—some sailing, some to Michigan, and some to our own lumber woods. Boys get from \$5 to \$16, men \$15 to \$20 a month with board; and boys 40 cents to 75 cents, men 75 cents to \$1 a day without board.

Robt. Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: The supply of labor is quite sufficient. Average rate of wages, with board, \$16; without board, from \$20 to \$24. The above figures are for summer months.

S. Hogarth, Stephen, Huron: There are plenty of laborers to be hired. Men get \$15 per month with board, while boys are employed at about \$10 and board.

John Anderson, Wawanosh E., Huron: Laborers are abundant. Wages are \$18 for the summer months, with board, and about \$1.25 per day, without board.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Farm laborers are plentiful, as the demand has greatly fallen off owing to the very low prices obtained last year by farmers for their produce. Wages by the year, with board, average about \$155; by the month, for this summer, \$16 with board.

L. Lamb, Greenock, Bruce: I have heard no complaint of scarcity of laborers in this locality. Wages average from \$14 to \$17 per month, with board.

Alex. Garvie, Derby, Grey: Owing to the low prices obtained for farm produce, and the use of labor-saving machinery, farmers here do with very little help and many young men are moving away. Wages with board, \$17; without board, \$25 per month for summer season.

Alex. Pringle, Sullivan, Grey: Help is rather scarce, especially good farm girls. Wages about \$14 for men, and about \$4 to \$8 for girls.

A. Bell, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : I have heard no complaints with regard to the scarcity of farm laborers. Average rate of wages per month, with board, \$18, and without board, \$25.

John Glaspell, Tiriy, Simcoe : Men are rather scarce. Wages, with board, \$17 per month ; without board, \$24 per month.

James Gilmour, Dorchester N., Middlesex : There are plenty of men, but girls are rather scarce. Men earn \$150 to \$180 per year, or from \$14 to \$17 per month, with board ; girls from \$5 to \$7.

W. Black, Westminster, Middlesex : There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers at \$14 to \$18 per month for the summer, with board, and \$1 per day, without board.

N. Smith, Oxford W., Oxford : Help is scarce, many of the young men having gone to Dakota. Wages \$17 to \$20 per month, with board.

J. Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford : There is a sufficient supply of laborers. Wages \$13 to \$17 per month, with board ; \$20 to \$25 without.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant : Wages by the year \$14 per month, with board ; \$22 without board. The six months' system is largely in vogue here, with wages at \$16 per month, for the six summer months. Farm laborers are plentiful.

D. McLean, Ellice, Perth : Young men are in fair supply at from \$10 to \$16 per month, with board. Girls who are willing to make themselves useful can get \$7 per month, with board, and are scarce at that.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington : Supply of farm laborers about equal to the demand. \$18 per month is about the average rate for eight months for good hands, with board ; without, \$24 or \$25, and from \$170 to \$185 per year, with board.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington : Male laborers can be procured at reasonable rates, but girls cannot be got at all.

Andrew Henry, Mono, Dufferin : There is a fair supply of laborers. Wages average about \$14 with board for the whole year, and for six or seven months from \$17 to \$20.

D. B. Rittenhouse, Louth, Lincoln : The supply of farm labor about equal to the demand. Wages from \$15 to \$18 per month. Servant girls are very scarce ; wages from \$6 to \$7 per month.

Thos. Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth : There is a better supply than usual of workingmen. Wages, with board, \$14, and without board \$19, and some perquisites for families.

J. Bremner, Flamboro' E., Wentworth : Farm laborers can commonly be obtained, but owing to the number of labor-saving machines in use young men are forced to go into other and newer settlements. \$16 to \$18 per month, with board ; \$25, \$26, etc., without board.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : There is no scarcity of farm hands, but wages keep very high, averaging about \$19 per month, with board, for seven months, and about \$200 per year.

D. H. Garbutt, Chinguacousy, Peel : There is a good supply of farm laborers, but no girls are to be had. Wages range from \$17 to \$20 per month for seven to nine months, with board, and from \$25 to \$27 without, and from \$160 to \$200, with board, per year.

Wm. Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel : The labor supply is just about sufficient. Wages average about \$18 per month for seven or eight months, or \$160 per year, with board, with an increase of from \$6 to \$8 per month, generally in perquisites, without board.

C. E. Lundy, East Gwillimbury, York : Plenty of farm help, but female domestics are very scarce. Wages, \$16 per month, with board, or \$23 to \$25 without,

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Not very plentiful ; there is work for all of them. Wages from \$16 to \$18, and board, for from seven to eight months in the year ; men by the year getting all the way from \$150 to \$200, and board.

Hy. Glendinning, Brock, Ontario : The supply of laborers is about equal to the demand, but farmers would employ more if they could get good, steady men at reasonable wages. Wages, with board, from \$15 to \$19 per month, for a term of about eight months.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : There is a good supply of laborers at present. Wages per month from \$12 to \$16, with board.

Wm. James Grandy, Manvers, Durham : Help is somewhat scarcer than last year, but the supply is sufficient. From \$16 to \$18 per month, with board ; I do not know of any hired without board. I suppose it would be about \$10 per month more.

Smith Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland : Laborers are plentiful enough, but everything is so low that farmers hire as little help as possible ; wages \$13 to \$16 per month and board.

Charles Stirton, Monaghan S., Northumberland : The supply of labor is equal to demand. Wages a little lower this year ; about \$18 per month, with board.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : There seems to be a full supply of farm laborers at present. The increased use of machinery, together with the small profits farmers have made of late, has lessened the demand.

R. J. Dunlap, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Good farm laborers are scarce, and those that farmers have to take are often very unsatisfactory, as they, in many cases, know but little about the work that they engage to do. Wages average from \$10 to \$14 per month, with board, and for day laborers, from \$1 to \$1.25 a day, without board.

A. F. Bond, Storrington, Frontenac : Farm hands are scarce, at from \$14 to \$17 per month, with board. Female servants can scarcely be obtained at any price.

Andrew Gray, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville : There is a fair supply of laborers here. Wages, \$18 per month, with board, and \$1 per diem, without board.

John Conn, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville: There is a scarcity of labor about here. We pay about \$20 per month, with board, \$1.25 per day, without board.

Jas. Collison, Matilda, Dundas: There is a good supply of farm laborers, but a great scarcity of domestic servants. A good man is worth \$20 per month, with board, but about \$15 is the average pay, or \$1 per day and board themselves.

G. I. Morgan, Osnabrock, Stormont: There is not a sufficient supply of either male or female labor. About \$18 per month the year round is paid for good farm hands, they boarding themselves, and \$6 per month for female help, with board and lodging.

Jas. Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry: The supply of labor is sufficient for the demand. Wages average from \$18 to \$20 per month and board.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: The labor supply here is sufficient. Wages \$18 per month, with board, and \$26, without board.

J. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: Farm laborers are scarce. Men are paid from \$18 to \$20 per month, with board.

James E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton: There is a sufficient supply of laborers at from \$15 to \$18 per month, for six or seven months, with board.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew: The supply seems equal to the demand. Wages about \$15, with board, and \$1 to \$1.25 per day, without board; farm laborers are generally boarded.

H. A. Mitchell, Pembroke, Renfrew: Farm laborers are not too plentiful here, but this is on account of the lumber trade absorbing the labor to the disadvantage of the farmer. Wages average all the way from \$32 down to \$14, with board.

E. Chalmers, Montague, Lanark: There is a sufficient supply of laborers. Wages average \$20 per month, with board.

John F. Cummings, Mariposa, Victoria: We have an abundance of farm laborers here. Wages range from \$14 to \$16 per month, with board.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: There is a fair supply of labor. Wages are quite as high as usual; from \$16 to \$18 per month, with board, for the summer season.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterboro': The farmers are trying to do their own work, hiring as little help as possible on account of the high wages and low prices of grain. Wages \$26 per month, without board, and \$17 to \$20 with board.

John Garbutt, Smith, Peterboro': There is a sufficient supply of laborers at from \$17 to \$18 per month, with board.

W. C. Melville, Stanhope, Haliburton: There is a good supply of help here: farmers pay from \$15 to \$16 per month, with board.

D. Kavanagh, Dungannon and Faraday, Hastings: There is a good demand for laborers here, owing to the lumbermen having engaged large numbers of men to go river-driving, at from \$20 to \$25 per month and board. Farm hands get from \$15 to \$20 per month, and board.

W. A. Adams, Hungerford, Hastings: There is a sufficient supply of laborers hereabouts. Hired men in this township, almost without exception, board with their employers. The average rate of wages, with board, is about \$16, for the summer.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: Farm laborers are scarce. Wages \$14 to \$16 per month, with board, and without board, \$1 per day.

Donald Gordon, Chapman, Parry Sound: The supply of labor is adequate; wages is \$18 to \$20 per month, with board.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: Laborers are scarce and wages high, lumbermen paying from \$26 to \$30 per month, with board, so absorbing most of labor supply.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma: There is a sufficient supply of labor. Men are paid \$20, with board, \$28, without board.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. Nash, Mersea, Essex: The labor supply was about equal to the demand.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: Plenty of help at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and board. About one-fourth of the farmers have self-binders.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: Labor supply plentiful, with wages at about \$1 per day in harvest. Self-binders are in general use.

E. B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: Self-binders are largely used, but the labor supply was scarcely sufficient. About \$1.25 per day was paid, with board.

A. Coatsworth, Romney, Kent: Labor was scarce. Self-binders were the only relief we had. Wages were about \$1.25 per day, or \$26 per month with board.

D. Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin. The labor supply was ample. About 30 per cent. of the farmers have self-binders. Wages in haying were about \$1.25, and in harvest \$1.50 per day.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin: Plentiful supply of labor. More self-binders bought this year than usual. Wages about \$18 per month for six or seven months, and \$1 to \$1.26 per day and board.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: There was plenty of help in haying and harvesting at \$1 to \$1.25 per day.

A. Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: No scarcity of labor. Self-binders in general use. Not any day labor required.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Labor supply not equal to the demand. Wages are about the same as in former years.

John McFarlane, Sarnia, Lambton: The supply of labor, owing to the rush of work, was insufficient.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: The labor supply was scarce, but compensated by the number of self-binders in use. The prevailing rate of wages here was about \$1 per day.

C. Prouty, Stephen, Huron: Almost every farm has a self-binder, and there is very little hired help in this locality.

W. Hick, Goderich, Huron: Labor was rather scarce in the push of harvest. Self-binders are getting much in use. Could not do without them now.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce: Labor has been in good supply, owing to the use of self-binders. Wages, per day, \$1.25; per month, about \$24.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: The labor supply was sufficient. Wages, per day, about \$1.25; per month, \$25 for a short time.

B. R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: Labor rather scarce, caused chiefly by everything being rather prematurely ripened by the dry, hot weather, and all coming in together.

Thomas Beckton, Elfrid, Middlesex: There is plenty of help in harvest, but women have rather too much to do, not from any scarcity of females in this part, but from a seeming dislike to work out.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: The supply in haying and harvest was ample. Wages \$1 to \$1.25. Every farmer has a mower and a self-binder, and most of them can do all their own work.

Fred. Axon, Onondaga, Brant: Labor supply is plenty, on account of binders coming into use. Wages \$1.25 per day.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Wages \$1.25 per day and board. Self-binders are used here generally. Could not do without them.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Labor supply was sufficient here. Wages \$1 per day, and \$16 to \$20 per month, according to length of time.

Edward Irvine, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Owing to the number of self-binders being used there seemed to be plenty of help. The dry weather gave farmers a chance to get through with their harvesting easily.

Jno. Blasdel, Beverley, Wentworth: The labor supply was sufficient. Self-binders are used by almost all farmers. Wages in haying \$1 and in harvesting \$1.50 per day; by the month, \$26 and board.

John Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: No lack of harvest help, as fewer men are required than formerly, owing to the use of self-binders.

W. H. Proctor, King, York: Labor hardly sufficient. Wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, and from \$25 to \$30 per month.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Plenty of men; wages about \$16 per month.

J. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: There was plenty of help to be had in hay and harvest. Self-binders are becoming more plentiful as they become lower in price. Rate of wages by the day \$1, by the month, \$17 to \$18.

E. Roblin, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: There was plenty of labor in this neighborhood. Some half-dozen self-binders were in use this season; they gave good satisfaction. Wages, \$15 to \$25 per month.

Jas. Lane, Denbigh, Lennox and Addington: Labor was quite scarce. There are no self-binders and few reapers used here. The general rate of wages was, in haying, 80 cents per day, in harvest, \$1, or \$20 per month, with board in all cases.

Robt. Cook, Bedford, Frontenac: There is plenty of help. Nearly everyone has labour-saving implements. Wages, \$18 to \$25, with board.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Labor was plentiful. A good many self-binders are used. Wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, and from \$18 to \$26 per month.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: Labor was very scarce, particularly in haying. Men were asking \$1.50 per day.

D. Rae, Winchester, Dundas: Labor seems to be plentiful enough. Hay loaders are coming into use. A good many binders are used now, but not to the extent they should be. Wages, \$1 per day, \$16 per month, with board.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: The labor supply is equal to the demand. There are not many self-binders in use. Wages from \$16 to \$20 per month, or \$1 per day, with board.

R. Bowden, Cumberland, Russell: Labor is plentiful. Self-binders and labor-saving implements are used by every farmer. Wages by the day \$1, by the month \$16.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Labor is not too plentiful. Self-binders are coming largely into use. Farmers are keeping pace with the times and are buying self-binders when they have occasion to replace their reapers.

D. Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough: The labor supply was quite ample. About two-thirds of the farmers use self-binders.

Thos. H. Blanchard, Sidney, Hastings: Well supplied with labor. Wages \$1 per day and \$16 per month for the season.

H. McKellar, McKellar, Parry Sound: Labor rather scarce. A number of farmers are now using labor-saving implements.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: The supply of farm labor has been rather scarce, and the rate of wages is not likely to fall. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Farm laborers have been plentiful. The rate of wages must fall unless the price of farm produce rises. The use of labor-saving machinery also tends to lessen the rate of wages.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: There was a good supply of farm hands. The rate of wages is likely to fall, because we are getting more labor-saving machinery every year. It is pretty hard to get female servants.

David Newton, Dorchester S., Elgin: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, but the rate of wages is likely to increase, as laborers are getting scarcer. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: The supply of farm labor is fully equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall, owing to the failure of the crops making money scarce. Domestic servants are scarce.

O. E. Twiss, Middleton, Norfolk: Farm laborers were sufficient this year, and wages are likely to fall as a great many are getting machinery to do the work that was done by hand years ago. Domestic servants are rather scarce and hard to find just now.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. I don't think wages will rise, as the farm help already gets most all that is made on the farm. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Wm. Hedges, Walpole, Haldimand: Laborers are in sufficient supply. Wages cannot rise because farmers cannot pay more, and I do not think they will fall much, for the men go off to the United States rather than take much less. Hired girls are very scarce.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand this year, except at harvest time. Wages are not likely to rise, owing to the low price of nearly all kinds of farm produce. Domestic servants are about equal to the demand.

A. E. Wark, Plympton, Lambton: Owing to the fact that every man has a self-binder, the demand for farm laborers is not so great. I think the supply was equal to the demand with the exception of a few days during the rush at harvest. I think wages will remain about as they are. The supply of domestic servants is very limited. There is a surplus of girls, but they do not care to work out any more.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I cannot see any prospect for a rise in wages, neither is there any likelihood of a fall, as wages are low enough now. There is always a lively demand for domestic servants at good wages.

G. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. Wages are likely to fall, as self-binders and other machinery are coming more into use. Also the poor crops and low prices will make farmers hire as little labor as possible. Domestic servants are scarce.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The supply of laborers has been about equal to the demand. I fancy farm laborers' wages will remain about stationary. Farmers are yearly introducing more machinery, and doing the work with their own families, hiring as little help as possible. If the flail, the scythe and the reaping hook had to be relied upon as of old, farmers could not exist with the present style of living.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to fall, owing to improved machinery and farmers feeling the necessity of restricting expenditure. Good domestic servants are scarce.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: There did not appear to be any scarcity of farm laborers. There is no prospect for a rise in wages for the present, but rather a decline. Farmers require very little help during the winter. Domestic servants are scarce. Farmers' daughters appear willing to engage in anything in preference to domestic service, and those who do enter it generally go to the cities or the American side.

A. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Wages, I think, will fall, as the farmer will not realize the means to pay for help as prices are low and there is little to sell.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Wages are not likely to rise owing to the inability of farmers to pay high wages and the more general use of labor-saving machinery. Domestic servants are scarce.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I think wages must fall as farmers cannot afford to pay such wages these hard times, and will do without help unless the rates come down. Domestic servants are scarce.

Samuel Fraser, Tay, Simcoe: The supply of farm labor was hardly up to the demand as harvesting commenced early and everything was ripe at the same time. The many saw-mills in this township and on the north shore take all the best men, and farmers have to take the culls at high wages or go without. But in time binders will leave farmers more independent of extra help.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The supply of farm labor was equal to the demand. Wages won't rise until money becomes more plentiful with farmers. Short crops and low prices are fast crippling them. The supply of domestic servants is larger than heretofore, though they are still inclined to be scarce.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: I have heard of no scarcity of farm laborers. Wages are likely to remain at about the same figure. You cannot get young men to work for small wages whilst a dollar remains of their last earnings. Necessity only compels them to work for wages that farmers can now pay. Work will be scarce for those who work by the month. There would be an ample supply of domestic servants if all remained in the township, but the girls seem to prefer to work in towns and consequently are none too plentiful at home.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford: The supply of farm labor was equal to the demand. Prices are likely to fall. The increased improvements in machinery and the failure of crops with low prices compel many to do without help. Domestic servants are scarce.

Robert Leake, Oxford E., Oxford: We could always get farm help when wanted. Wages must fall to be at all equal to the price at which we sell. Domestic servants are scarce, and it is hard to find girls who are willing to work out.

D. McCormick, Dumfries S., Brant: There was a sufficient supply of farm laborers this year. Prices must fall, because farmers cannot afford to pay the wages they did in good times, and secondly they have machinery to take off their crops without so much hired help. There are lots of girls, but very few domestic servants.

John Hodgson, Hibbert, Perth: At the commencement of the harvest help was scarce for about three weeks as the crops had been hurried along by the warm weather. Wages are likely to get lower owing to the fall in prices of farm produce. Domestic servants are scarce.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington: The supply of farm laborers was quite equal to the demand as many farmers are not hiring help owing to poor crops and low prices. I think wages will be as high next year as a great many young men are going to the United States. Girls are hard to get to work on a farm as they get better wages in towns and cities.

W. H. Stubbs, Peel, Wellington: The supply of farm laborers this year has been equal to the demand, but as a rule there is a great lack of skill. Wages, I think, will not vary. The supply of domestic servants is very short, very high wages being offered with few to accept.

Alex. Rannie, Wellesley, Waterloo: Farm hands were plentiful. The wages were high in the summer but are not so high now. Servant girls cannot be got; they appear to be going to the large towns.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Farm laborers were rather scarce during harvest. Wages will not advance except the price of farm produce rises. The supply does not equal the demand at any time.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply of farm laborers was quite sufficient for the demand, but wages must go down or the farmers will go down, as the hired man has the big end of the bag this year on account of poor crops and small prices.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, and wages are more likely to fall than rise. One reason is that we get so much of our work done by machinery, and another is that we cannot afford to pay the present rate. Everyone knows what the supply of domestic servants is.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, and wages are likely to remain for a time just as they are at present. There is rather a scarcity of good domestic servants. Girls seem to prefer going to cities and towns and working in factories rather than work on a farm.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The supply of farm help by the year or for the summer was ample, but for any special help by the day there was a scarcity. Wages will remain as they are, as there are not more men than are required to do the work that cannot be left undone. There are plenty of girls, but most of them would rather marry than hire out.

A. Forster, Markham, York: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand except for a few days during harvest. For first-class hands wages may keep the same, but inferior workmen must take less on account of the increased facilities for doing the work by machinery. It requires careful hands to work farm machinery properly. Good girls are scarce, as many go to the cities and towns.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: The supply and demand for farm labor was about equal. I should say that wages are likely to be slightly lower another year. There is a great want of domestic servants.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The crops were generally light and easy to harvest. Wages must come down lower still to be on a level with the prices of farm produce. Domestic servants are very scarce, and there appears to be no remedy for it.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham: Farm laborers were not quite equal to the demand this year. Farmers cannot pay higher wages as the present hard times will not permit of it. There are not enough domestic servants—females.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages must fall, as the returns from the farms will not warrant such wages as have been paid in the past. Many farmers are doing the work within their own family who formerly employed several men. Domestic servants are scarce.

George L. Hough, Athol, Prince Edward: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand during the summer, but help is a little scarce at present (Oct. 25.) Wages are likely to fall owing to the past very bad season and the undoubtedly hard times. Domestic servants are very scarce, as girls are induced to go to the town, where they procure work in the canning factories.

George Marlin, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: the supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. If we have another season like this, wages will fall. Domestic servants are very scarce.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The supply and demand of farm laborers was about equal. I do not expect much change in wages for some time, as present wages are what might be termed "Live and let live." Domestic servants are still very scarce.

John Elkington, M.D., Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac: The demand was about equal to the supply. Wages are likely to rise, as the demand for the woods are very brisk. All our girls are drained by the cities at high wages as soon as partially trained here.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Leeds and Grenville: I do not see any prospect of a fall in wages, unless, perhaps, when the C.P.R. is finished; as a great many that formerly worked on farms went on the railroad this year. Domestic servants are scarce.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: The supply of farm laborers was quite equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall. The crops are poor, machinery is plentiful, times are hard, and farmers are turning their attention more to raising stock and cheese making; which does not require the help that raising grain does. Domestic servants are very scarce.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: The supply of farm laborers is equal to the demand. I see no causes operating now either to raise or lower the rate of wages sensibly. The supply of domestic servants is sufficient if the wages are sufficient to warrant the girls hiring out.

Donald P. McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Farm laborers were hard to get the last two years on account of the railway going through the township. Wages are sure to fall a little. Domestic servants are very scarce here like everywhere else; the cities swallow them up.

James Cattanaeh, Lancaster, Glengarry: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand this year. The rate of wages is not likely to rise unless the price of produce rises. Domestic servants are not equal to the demand, and they want more wages than farmers can pay them.

Wm. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: There are plenty of farm laborers, and I think the rate of wages will remain about as it is. The supply of domestic servants is nothing like the demand. It is a very difficult thing to get a good servant at any price.

Robert Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The supply of farm labor has not nearly been equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to rise, principally on account of the scarcity of laborers. Domestic servants are scarce—none are to be had at a reasonable price.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: The labor supply has been equal to the demand. Wages are likely to fall, as on account of the crop being light and prices low farmers will do more of their own work.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Should wages go any higher farmers will find it more profitable to cultivate less and hire less. Machinery has reduced the demand for laborers by one-half.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was not equal to the demand during harvest time. I think there will not be much change in the rate of wages, as farmers have been giving as high wages as they can afford, and have also been supplying themselves with labor-saving machinery. Domestic servants are hard to be got.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: There was hardly sufficient help for harvest. I do not think wages for farm hands will rise any during this fall or winter, as money is scarce and people are afraid of hard times. Domestic servants are very scarce, and their wages are good. The best girls are inclined to go to town or villages to sew or work in the factories.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: As far as harvest was concerned laborers were plenty. Bush fires will lead to heavy lumbering operations, and consequently big wages. Domestic servants are scarce.

Lawrence Dowdall, Drummond, Lanark: The supply of laborers was about equal to the demand, as I have not heard of anyone wanting a man but got one. The wages for a pretty good man for haying and harvesting was about \$20 a month and board.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are likely to stand about the same. If any change takes place it must be downward, on account of the short crops and the low prices.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand, but wages have been high, owing to the great demand in the lumbering business. The rate of wages is likely to remain firm. The supply of domestic servants is inadequate, and their wages are very high.

George A. Bartlett, Montegale, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. I see no reason why wages should change at present. The supply of domestic servants is decidedly below the demand.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages cannot rise, as farmers are utterly unable to pay higher wages. There are very few domestic servants to be had at any price.

E. W. Hay, Macauley, Muskoka: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. The rate of wages does not change much here for farm work. It is higher in winter on account of lumbering operations. Domestic servants are scarce.

Peter McDonald, Machar, Parry Sound: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages will likely continue the same owing to the amount of lumbering in this vicinity. There are enough domestic servants for the demand.

Robt. F. Ogle, Campbell and Carnarvon, Algoma: The supply was equal to the demand. The rate of wages is likely to remain the same, although at present there is a slight rise in wages. The supply of domestic servants is not equal to the demand.

STATISTICS OF
VALUES. RENT AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES—FARM LAND.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Land in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex	15,379,951	35 70	14,683,063	34 11	15,003,289	35 09
Kent	24,005,837	42 68	24,000,254	42 25	24,077,956	42 90
Elgin	18,239,924	41 90	19,160,401	43 63	18,861,402	43 12
Norfolk	11,699,328	29 22	12,966,960	30 61	12,192,664	30 83
Haldimand	9,918,300	35 23	10,021,290	35 67	9,747,535	34 73
Welland	9,007,404	39 14	9,008,671	39 50	8,970,237	39 64
Totals	88,250,744	37 71	89,070,639	37 98	88,853,083	38 15
Lambton	19,616,111	29 52	20,279,853	30 75	20,473,874	31 41
Huron	32,681,464	40 91	32,959,302	41 28	32,476,914	40 78
Bruce	22,466,377	27 63	23,056,391	28 20	23,226,455	28 39
Totals	74,763,952	32 84	76,295,546	33 53	76,177,243	33 61
Grey	22,894,301	21 63	23,265,073	21 88	23,452,567	22 00
Simcoe	25,976,347	27 00	26,232,430	27 57	25,915,466	27 15
Totals	48,870,648	24 19	49,497,503	24 57	49,368,033	24 43
Middlesex	37,339,199	49 29	38,381,450	50 58	38,454,400	50 65
Oxford	23,794,718	50 48	24,405,541	51 71	24,359,079	51 77
Brant	10,673,619	48 99	11,117,885	51 54	10,886,119	50 35
Perth	23,150,981	44 70	23,172,777	44 75	23,073,367	44 55
Wellington	22,278,062	35 50	22,352,499	35 63	22,272,716	35 57
Waterloo	14,664,715	47 70	15,416,728	50 26	14,997,746	49 01
Dufferin	8,680,520	24 31	8,772,242	24 68	8,744,495	24 59
Totals	140,581,814	43 17	143,619,122	44 14	142,787,922	43 94
Lincoln	3,892,038	46 44	9,187,563	48 21	8,781,791	46 17
Wentworth	13,700,678	50 27	14,060,340	51 68	13,644,576	49 95
Halton	9,305,919	41 48	9,668,619	43 39	9,291,407	41 50
Peel	13,942,859	48 32	13,333,878	46 25	13,234,147	45 91
York	28,091,435	52 23	29,449,409	54 60	29,363,318	54 47
Ontario	20,315,836	40 72	21,192,926	42 33	20,984,476	42 17
Durham	16,754,389	45 40	17,282,026	46 65	16,690,806	45 32
Northumberland	15,430,332	35 40	16,705,972	38 63	15,991,286	36 92
Prince Edward	9,653,010	41 26	9,864,273	42 38	9,581,034	41 38
Totals	136,086,496	44 58	140,745,006	46 15	137,562,841	45 17
Lennox and Addington	10,114,970	24 97	11,011,318	27 73	10,647,136	26 69
Frontenac	8,542,850	13 11	9,223,770	13 83	8,980,621	13 88
Leeds and Grenville	18,695,222	25 33	17,823,642	24 14	17,474,172	23 43
Dundas	8,593,825	36 14	8,525,531	35 91	8,251,875	34 85
Stormont	6,671,119	26 86	6,237,364	25 14	6,020,513	24 20
Glengarry	7,817,343	27 01	7,272,976	25 17	6,836,622	23 61
Prescott	6,800,185	23 94	6,908,598	24 37	6,113,103	21 46
Russell	4,679,068	18 47	4,646,658	18 56	4,540,133	18 14
Carleton	15,627,555	27 72	15,507,971	27 52	14,510,526	25 83
Renfrew	6,526,211	7 53	6,601,900	7 67	5,915,710	7 12
Lanark	8,759,374	13 30	8,036,209	12 17	7,507,909	11 51
Totals	102,827,722	19 79	101,795,937	19 59	96,798,320	18 81
Victoria	12,850,011	22 79	12,464,595	22 11	12,995,054	23 09
Peterborough	11,192,602	20 99	11,030,906	21 34	11,031,313	20 98
Haliburton	945,117	1 70	951,037	1 70	746,561	1 39
Hastings	15,912,536	16 55	17,792,385	18 87	16,542,519	18 09
Totals	40,900,266	15 64	42,512,923	16 37	41,315,447	16 26
Muskoka	2,069,605	4 11	2,063,091	4 05	2,021,890	4 17
Parry Sound	1,142,491	4 47	1,050,259	4 24	982,483	4 24
Algoma	1,390,027	4 93	1,359,802	5 03	1,454,378	5 06
Totals	4,602,113	4 42	4,473,152	4 35	4,458,751	4 44
The Province	636,883,755	29 22	648,009,828	29 78	637,321,640	29 50

VALUES—FARM BUILDINGS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Buildings in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex	3,656,365	8 49	3,407,642	7 92	3,264,360	7 63
Kent	5,015,245	8 92	5,367,142	9 45	4,866,978	8 67
Elgin	4,823,847	11 08	4,874,113	11 10	4,603,953	10 52
Norfolk	3,875,286	9 68	4,069,086	10 21	3,854,176	9 75
Halldimand	3,322,395	11 80	3,374,234	12 01	3,161,873	11 27
Welland	3,220,343	13 99	3,156,526	13 84	2,999,917	13 25
Totals	23,913,481	10 22	24,248,743	10 34	22,751,257	9 77
Lambton	4,170,425	6 28	4,379,614	6 64	3,893,229	5 97
Huron	8,358,211	10 46	8,155,112	10 21	7,645,038	9 60
Bruce	6,067,257	7 46	5,537,174	6 77	5,230,875	6 39
Totals	18,595,893	8 17	18,071,900	7 94	16,769,142	7 40
Grey	6,683,760	6 31	6,663,354	6 27	6,124,389	5 75
Simcoe	6,661,292	6 92	6,559,754	6 89	6,213,922	6 51
Totals	13,345,052	6 60	13,223,108	6 56	12,338,311	6 11
Middlesex	9,694,804	12 80	10,072,194	13 27	9,235,823	12 17
Oxford	6,997,516	14 84	7,141,216	15 13	6,664,742	14 16
Brant	3,580,635	16 43	3,679,491	17 06	3,469,085	16 04
Perth	6,503,456	12 56	6,247,895	12 06	5,941,391	11 47
Wellington	6,909,296	11 01	6,815,234	10 86	6,357,991	10 15
Waterloo	4,861,550	15 81	4,919,434	16 04	4,668,775	15 26
Dufferin	2,239,423	6 27	2,130,470	6 00	1,991,933	5 60
Totals	40,786,680	12 52	41,005,934	12 60	38,329,740	11 79
Lincoln	3,850,638	17 50	3,240,080	17 00	3,133,503	16 47
Wentworth	4,917,668	18 04	4,754,027	17 47	4,528,695	16 58
Halton	3,260,482	14 53	3,473,762	15 59	3,101,122	13 85
Peel	4,367,504	15 14	4,201,677	14 57	3,945,722	13 69
York	8,128,225	15 11	8,547,045	15 84	7,928,346	14 71
Ontario	5,666,425	11 36	5,884,432	11 75	5,435,229	10 92
Durham	4,565,108	12 37	4,509,465	12 17	4,327,144	11 75
Northumberland	5,139,670	11 79	5,363,910	12 40	4,662,727	10 76
Prince Edward	3,526,392	15 07	3,120,370	13 41	3,094,211	13 37
Totals	42,922,112	14 06	43,094,768	14 13	40,156,699	13 19
Lennox and Addington	3,201,766	7 90	3,357,640	8 46	2,941,868	7 37
Frontenac	2,752,964	4 23	2,953,618	4 43	2,595,264	4 01
Leeds and Grenville	6,330,796	8 58	6,091,028	8 25	5,482,412	7 37
Dundas	2,526,069	10 62	2,558,959	10 78	2,262,963	9 56
Stormont	2,250,030	9 06	2,041,749	8 23	1,883,897	7 57
Glengarry	2,486,182	8 59	2,271,389	7 86	2,045,676	7 06
Prescott	2,028,937	7 14	2,023,897	7 14	1,641,144	5 76
Russell	1,225,426	4 84	1,077,667	4 31	997,970	3 99
Carleton	4,519,097	8 01	4,362,342	7 74	3,881,384	6 91
Renfrew	2,303,609	2 66	2,279,118	2 65	2,055,295	2 48
Lanark	3,009,847	4 57	2,821,186	4 27	2,535,885	3 89
Totals	32,634,723	6 28	31,838,593	6 13	28,323,758	5 50
Victoria	3,215,496	5 70	3,047,703	5 41	2,855,686	5 07
Peterborough	3,044,925	5 71	2,896,092	5 47	2,696,015	5 13
Haliburton	286,853	0 51	261,995	0 47	213,463	0 39
Hastings	4,889,315	5 09	4,973,830	5 27	4,547,636	4 97
Totals	11,436,589	4 37	11,179,620	4 31	10,312,800	4 06
Muskoka	581,783	1 16	562,033	1 10	508,300	1 05
Parry Sound	208,733	0 82	213,693	0 86	227,175	0 98
Algoma	328,461	1 17	309,820	1 15	300,951	1 05
Totals	1,118,977	1 08	1,085,546	1 06	1,036,426	1 03
The Province	184,753,507	8 47	183,748,212	8 44	170,018,133	7 87

VALUES—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Implements in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex	952,230	2 22	1,018,731	2 37	917,043	2 15
Kent	1,387,806	2 47	1,482,389	2 61	1,371,117	2 44
Elgin	1,231,424	2 83	1,321,924	3 01	1,192,432	2 73
Norfolk	1,014,822	2 54	1,008,338	2 53	961,977	2 43
Haldimand	974,162	3 46	945,020	3 36	873,580	3 11
Welland	772,993	3 36	745,382	3 27	728,078	3 22
Totals	6,333,437	2 70	6,521,784	2 78	6,044,227	2 60
Lambton	1,167,733	1 76	1,210,073	1 84	1,125,363	1 72
Huron	2,290,314	2 87	2,332,115	2 92	2,163,236	2 72
Bruce	1,727,439	2 13	1,627,276	1 99	1,537,440	1 88
Totals	5,185,486	2 28	5,169,464	2 27	4,826,039	2 13
Grey	2,138,071	2 02	2,082,574	1 96	1,953,581	1 83
Simcoe	2,042,670	2 12	2,182,640	2 24	1,909,338	2 00
Totals	4,180,741	2 07	4,215,214	2 09	3,862,919	1 91
Middlesex	2,435,664	3 21	2,649,232	3 49	2,423,360	3 19
Oxford	1,559,715	3 31	1,638,201	3 47	1,554,665	3 30
Brant	763,211	3 50	923,163	4 28	816,605	3 78
Perth	1,769,954	3 42	1,743,279	3 37	1,684,241	2 25
Wellington	1,802,340	2 87	1,907,115	3 04	1,781,231	2 84
Waterloo	1,164,072	3 79	1,261,156	4 11	1,139,784	3 72
Dufferin	668,026	1 87	706,796	1 99	657,690	1 85
Totals	10,162,982	3 12	10,828,942	3 33	10,057,576	3 09
Lincoln	809,180	4 22	843,165	4 42	767,731	4 04
Wentworth	1,191,694	4 37	1,146,137	4 21	1,088,285	3 98
Halton	832,810	3 71	825,456	3 70	769,487	3 44
Peel	1,055,144	3 66	1,118,971	3 88	1,012,276	3 51
York	1,988,155	3 70	2,039,399	3 78	1,902,752	3 53
Ontario	1,519,675	3 05	1,482,946	2 96	1,389,450	2 79
Durham	1,187,621	3 22	1,179,198	3 18	1,116,315	3 03
Northumberland	1,385,847	3 18	1,263,015	2 92	1,197,209	2 76
Prince Edward	914,094	3 91	876,038	3 76	797,084	3 44
Totals	10,884,220	3 57	10,774,325	3 53	10,040,589	3 30
Lennox and Addington	814,747	2 01	958,379	2 41	782,600	1 96
Frontenac	790,143	1 21	910,419	1 36	756,709	1 17
Leeds and Grenville	1,517,858	2 06	1,570,922	2 13	1,389,824	1 87
Dundas	631,376	2 66	673,570	2 83	580,769	2 45
Stormont	508,093	2 05	583,697	2 35	487,741	1 96
Glengarry	674,194	2 33	710,788	2 46	594,574	2 05
Prescott	615,900	2 17	594,186	2 10	488,074	1 71
Russell	399,072	1 58	421,125	1 68	337,642	1 35
Carleton	1,312,188	2 33	1,350,391	2 40	1,183,592	2 11
Renfrew	813,341	0 94	848,712	0 98	682,806	0 82
Lanark	871,307	1 32	842,847	1 28	736,549	1 13
Totals	8,948,219	1 72	9,465,036	1 82	8,020,880	1 56
Victoria	899,108	1 60	918,528	1 63	839,518	1 49
Peterborough	761,710	1 43	758,082	1 43	692,253	1 32
Haliburton	73,324	0 13	62,774	0 11	59,840	0 11
Hastings	1,470,722	1 53	1,457,562	1 55	1,338,743	1 46
Totals	3,204,864	1 23	3,196,946	1 23	2,930,354	1 15
Muskoka	183,027	0 36	169,247	0 33	154,129	0 31
Parry Sound	71,393	0 28	69,870	0 28	79,373	0 34
Algoma	93,928	0 33	120,108	0 44	105,916	0 37
Totals	348,348	0 33	359,225	0 35	339,418	0 34
The Province	49,248,297	2 26	50,530,936	2 32	46,122,002	2 14

VALUES—FARM LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex	2,115,809	4 91	2,209,466	5 13	1,994,467	4 66
Kent	3,005,242	5 34	3,225,926	5 68	2,856,679	5 09
Elgin	2,580,528	5 93	2,704,451	6 16	2,582,903	5 90
Norfolk	1,888,416	4 72	1,915,557	4 81	1,795,994	4 54
Haldimand	1,836,938	6 53	1,955,289	6 96	1,729,528	6 16
Welland	1,428,057	6 21	1,414,281	6 20	1,317,840	5 82
Totals	12,854,990	5 49	13,424,970	5 73	12,277,411	5 27
Lambton	2,696,205	4 06	2,766,882	4 20	2,644,448	4 06
Huron	5,401,353	6 76	5,663,504	7 09	5,244,644	6 58
Bruce	3,986,288	4 90	4,037,143	4 94	3,703,851	4 53
Totals	12,083,846	5 31	12,467,529	5 48	11,592,943	5 12
Grey	4,811,960	4 54	4,791,578	4 50	4,657,277	4 37
Simcoe	4,039,337	4 20	4,200,034	4 41	3,894,472	4 08
Totals	8,851,297	4 38	8,991,612	4 46	8,551,749	4 23
Middlesex	5,943,174	7 85	6,312,359	8 32	5,864,967	7 72
Oxford	3,516,155	7 46	3,795,781	8 04	3,569,995	7 59
Brant	1,712,932	7 86	1,757,546	8 15	1,604,069	7 41
Perth	3,888,851	7 51	3,895,298	7 52	3,767,157	7 27
Wellington	4,277,834	6 82	4,341,773	6 92	4,094,555	6 54
Waterloo	2,211,039	7 19	2,291,004	7 47	2,168,103	7 08
Dufferin	1,407,585	3 94	1,514,969	4 26	1,441,598	4 05
Totals	22,957,570	7 05	23,908,730	7 35	22,510,444	6 93
Lincoln	1,395,760	7 29	1,510,496	7 93	1,339,301	7 04
Wentworth	2,311,020	8 48	2,229,630	8 20	2,055,151	7 52
Halton	1,552,678	6 92	1,724,904	7 74	1,567,896	7 00
Peel	2,241,112	7 77	2,229,160	7 73	2,045,577	7 10
York	3,897,620	7 25	4,190,090	7 77	3,897,275	7 23
Ontario	3,504,285	7 02	3,648,655	7 29	3,337,116	6 71
Durham	2,334,645	6 32	2,555,010	6 90	2,333,542	6 33
Northumberland	2,569,770	5 90	2,640,483	6 10	2,369,077	5 47
Prince Edward	1,416,111	6 05	1,489,710	6 40	1,251,129	5 40
Totals	21,223,001	6 95	22,218,138	7 29	20,196,064	6 63
Lennox and Addington	1,607,787	3 97	1,673,361	4 21	1,443,425	3 62
Frontenac	1,598,146	2 45	1,598,004	2 40	1,444,401	2 23
Leeds and Grenville	3,348,504	4 54	3,317,714	4 49	3,083,482	4 14
Dundas	1,348,360	5 67	1,338,603	5 64	1,202,414	5 08
Stormont	1,131,390	4 56	1,160,215	4 68	1,030,480	4 14
Glengarry	1,405,510	4 86	1,416,788	4 90	1,293,179	4 47
Prescott	1,084,980	3 82	1,073,118	3 78	983,599	3 45
Russell	729,735	2 88	722,658	2 89	688,065	2 75
Carleton	2,461,981	4 37	2,509,448	4 45	2,290,930	4 08
Renfrew	1,975,154	2 28	1,887,927	2 19	1,720,731	2 07
Lanark	2,000,924	3 04	1,914,985	2 90	1,732,060	2 73
Totals	18,692,471	3 60	18,612,821	3 58	16,962,766	3 30
Victoria	2,086,252	3 70	1,997,310	3 54	1,936,810	3 44
Peterborough	1,728,157	3 24	1,601,122	3 02	1,586,008	3 01
Haliburton	233,940	0 42	201,666	0 36	204,168	0 38
Hastings	2,710,919	2 82	2,691,399	2 85	2,557,079	2 80
Totals	6,759,268	2 58	6,491,497	2 50	6,284,065	2 47
Muskoka	517,399	1 03	537,747	1 06	455,306	0 94
Parry Sound	207,524	0 81	229,448	0 93	225,010	0 97
Algoma	259,289	0 92	326,443	1 21	283,507	0 99
Totals	984,212	0 95	1,093,638	1 06	963,823	0 96
The Province	104,406,655	4 79	107,208,935	4 93	99,339,265	4 60

VALUES—FARM PROPERTY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property (Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock) in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex	22,104,355	51 32	21,318,902	49 53	21,179,159	49 53
Kent	33,414,130	59 41	34,075,711	59 99	33,172,730	59 10
Elgin	26,875,723	61 74	28,060,889	63 90	27,240,690	62 27
Norfolk	18,477,852	46 16	19,189,941	48 16	18,804,811	47 55
Haldimand	16,051,795	57 02	16,295,833	58 00	15,512,516	55 27
Welland	14,428,797	62 70	14,324,860	62 81	14,016,072	61 93
Totals	131,352,652	56 12	133,266,136	56 83	129,925,978	55 79
Lambton	27,650,474	41 62	28,636,422	43 43	28,136,914	43 16
Huron	48,731,342	61 00	49,110,033	61 50	47,529,832	59 68
Bruce	34,247,361	42 12	34,257,984	41 90	33,698,621	41 19
Totals	110,629,177	48 60	112,004,439	49 22	109,365,367	48 26
Grey	36,528,092	34 60	36,802,579	34 61	36,187,814	33 95
Simcoe	38,719,646	42 43	39,124,858	41 11	37,933,198	39 74
Totals	75,247,738	37 24	75,927,437	37 68	74,121,012	36 68
Middlesex	55,412,841	73 15	57,415,235	75 66	55,978,550	73 73
Oxford	35,868,104	76 09	36,980,739	78 35	36,148,481	76 82
Brant	16,730,397	76 78	17,478,085	81 03	16,775,878	77 59
Perth	35,313,242	68 19	35,059,249	67 70	34,466,156	66 54
Wellington	35,267,532	56 20	35,416,621	56 45	34,506,493	55 10
Waterloo	22,901,376	74 49	23,888,322	77 88	22,974,408	75 07
Dufferin	12,995,554	36 40	13,124,477	36 93	12,835,716	36 09
Totals	214,489,046	65 86	219,362,728	67 42	213,685,682	65 75
Lincoln	14,447,616	75 45	14,781,304	77 56	14,022,326	73 72
Wentworth	22,121,060	81 16	22,190,134	81 56	21,316,707	78 03
Halton	14,951,889	66 94	15,692,741	70 42	14,729,912	65 79
Peel	21,606,619	74 89	20,883,686	72 43	20,237,722	70 21
York	42,106,435	78 29	44,225,943	81 99	43,091,691	79 94
Ontario	31,006,221	62 15	32,208,959	64 33	31,146,271	62 59
Durham	24,841,763	67 31	25,525,699	68 90	24,467,807	66 43
Northumberland	24,525,619	56 27	25,973,380	60 05	24,220,299	55 91
Prince Edward	15,509,607	66 29	15,350,391	65 95	14,723,458	63 59
Totals	211,115,829	69 16	216,832,237	71 10	207,956,193	68 29
Lennox and Addington	15,739,270	38 85	17,000,698	42 81	15,815,029	39 64
Frontenac	13,684,103	21 00	14,685,811	22 02	13,776,995	21 29
Leeds and Grenville	29,892,380	40 51	28,803,306	39 01	27,429,890	36 86
Dundas	13,099,630	55 09	13,096,663	55 16	12,298,021	51 94
Stormont	10,560,632	42 53	10,023,025	40 40	9,422,631	37 87
Glengarry	12,383,229	42 79	11,671,941	40 39	10,770,051	37 19
Prescott	10,530,002	37 07	10,599,799	37 39	9,225,920	32 38
Russell	7,033,301	27 77	6,868,108	27 44	6,563,810	26 23
Carleton	23,920,821	42 43	23,730,152	42 11	21,866,432	38 93
Renfrew	11,618,315	13 41	11,617,657	13 49	10,374,542	12 49
Lanark	14,641,452	22 23	13,615,227	20 62	12,562,403	19 26
Totals	163,103,135	31 39	161,712,387	31 12	150,105,724	29 18
Victoria	19,050,867	33 79	18,428,136	32 69	18,627,068	33 09
Peterborough	16,727,394	31 37	16,560,202	31 26	16,005,589	30 44
Haliburton	1,539,234	2 76	1,477,472	2 64	1,224,032	2 27
Hastings	24,983,492	25 99	26,915,176	28 54	24,985,977	27 32
Totals	62,300,987	23 82	63,380,986	24 41	60,842,666	23 94
Muskoka	3,351,814	6 66	3,332,118	6 54	3,139,625	6 47
Parry Sound	1,630,131	6 38	1,563,270	6 31	1,514,041	6 53
Algoma	2,071,705	7 35	2,116,173	7 83	2,144,752	7 47
Totals	7,053,650	6 78	7,011,561	6 82	6,798,418	6 77
The Province	975,292,214	44 74	989,497,911	45 47	952,801,040	44 11

VALUES—RENT OF LEASED FARMS.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average area, value and rental of leased farms in Ontario as reported in the year 1887, also the average for the Province for 1886.

Counties.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farm.		Average value of leased farm.		Average yearly rental.	Rent per acre based on—	
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.
				\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	17.1	99.2	62.8	4,528	1,002	181	1 83	2 88
Kent	18.2	103.6	74.6	5,298	1,246	265	2 55	3 55
Elgin	18.0	107.0	77.3	4,830	1,229	236	2 21	3 06
Norfolk	14.8	108.4	78.8	3,612	1,251	177	1 64	2 25
Haldimand	18.8	121.7	90.8	4,541	1,364	225	1 85	2 48
Welland	11.6	100.7	77.4	4,393	1,585	207	2 06	2 67
Group	16.6	106.9	76.7	4,613	1,254	221	2 07	2 88
Lambton	13.5	106.3	68.3	3,849	988	193	1 81	2 82
Huron	11.4	104.3	78.2	4,660	1,189	242	2 32	3 09
Bruce	13.4	112.7	80.0	3,515	1,034	185	1 64	2 31
Group	12.5	107.8	76.4	4,013	1,084	209	1 94	2 74
Grey	14.2	124.3	82.9	3,046	795	161	1 30	1 94
Simcoe	17.7	115.7	83.3	3,936	1,125	218	1 89	2 62
Group	15.6	120.5	83.1	3,440	941	186	1 55	2 25
Middlesex	11.8	105.6	79.1	5,141	1,418	272	2 57	3 54
Oxford	14.3	119.7	93.0	6,445	1,585	331	2 77	3 56
Brant	19.0	113.3	92.9	5,418	1,597	338	2 99	3 64
Perth	14.0	107.9	85.1	4,844	1,225	249	2 30	2 92
Wellington	17.9	123.0	90.9	4,377	1,300	230	1 87	2 52
Waterloo	10.9	126.3	97.0	5,832	1,816	289	2 29	2 98
Dufferin	15.2	142.0	91.9	3,830	1,136	229	1 61	2 49
Group	14.5	117.5	89.0	5,106	1,417	272	2 32	3 06
Lincoln	18.6	103.8	82.9	4,606	1,354	233	2 24	2 81
Wentworth	16.7	115.2	92.3	5,101	1,875	271	2 35	2 93
Halton	19.7	131.6	103.8	5,053	1,936	302	2 29	2 91
Peel	26.1	131.1	107.3	6,023	1,659	346	2 64	3 23
York	31.0	114.5	93.7	5,903	1,618	340	2 97	3 63
Ontario	26.5	120.1	98.3	5,476	1,448	340	2 83	3 46
Durham	24.5	110.2	92.4	5,363	1,293	315	2 85	3 40
Northumberland ..	19.2	104.9	84.4	3,672	1,173	232	2 21	2 75
Prince Edward ...	12.3	131.9	102.7	4,845	1,363	243	1 84	2 37
Group	22.9	116.4	94.6	5,268	1,526	305	2 62	3 22
Lennox and Add ..	15.1	155.4	107.3	4,682	1,704	268	1 72	2 50
Frontenac	11.3	136.5	80.8	2,516	814	147	1 08	1 82
Leeds and Grenv ..	12.0	141.1	97.0	4,007	1,591	229	1 63	2 37
Dundas	13.5	111.5	70.2	3,965	1,221	186	1 67	2 65
Stormont	15.2	117.4	73.0	3,689	1,470	177	1 50	2 42
Glengarry	14.9	125.3	76.1	3,437	1,299	176	1 40	2 31
Prescott	19.1	102.6	70.6	3,156	819	164	1 60	2 32
Russell	17.4	118.5	65.3	3,113	1,154	139	1 18	2 14
Carleton	9.8	118.5	83.5	4,498	1,143	208	1 72	2 49
Renfrew	7.7	175.8	68.5	1,389	621	109	0 62	1 60
Lanark	6.8	190.7	99.8	2,885	1,120	145	0 76	1 45
Group	11.6	134.9	81.4	3,377	1,112	180	1 33	2 21
Victoria	17.4	124.5	86.8	4,753	1,083	258	2 07	2 96
Peterborough	13.7	156.6	93.7	3,471	886	185	1 18	1 97
Haliburton	3.0	152.5	26.3	367	200	38	0 25	1 42
Hastings	10.3	136.1	89.0	3,929	1,322	223	1 64	2 50
Group	12.2	138.4	86.4	3,933	1,049	216	1 56	2 50
Muskoka	4.5	169.0	30.8	1,057	335	62	0 37	2 02
Parry Sound	4.1	176.2	41.0	1,250	333	88	0 50	2 15
Algoma	4.4	134.3	37.0	1,007	356	62	0 46	1 68
Group	4.4	162.3	34.3	1,084	340	67	0 41	1 96
The Province { 1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	2 02	2 83
	1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	2 10	2 97

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1887, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
FALL WHEAT, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	74.7	77.5	76.5	78.0	82.5	78.0	75.8	82.5	79.0	76.5	80.3	80.3	78.2	73.6	73.6
August.....	72.9	81.0	75.5	72.5	76.5	77.7	76.0	73.5	86.4	72.8	76.5	76.4	78.6	76.9	73.9
September....	78.1	77.5	78.0	81.0	76.6	78.4	74.0	75.2	82.5	77.0	76.2	76.5	79.6	77.7	73.7
October.....	76.3	77.5	75.7	81.0	77.4	77.5	74.0	76.1	82.9	80.3	76.8	76.5	78.3	77.6	72.1
November.....	77.4	77.5	78.3	80.1	79.5	78.1	74.9	76.7	81.4	80.9	77.1	78.3	80.9	78.9	72.4
December.....	79.5	77.5	81.3	80.8	80.7	78.3	77.5	79.4	79.5	82.6	80.8	80.4	83.9	81.4	75.7
Average.....	76.1	78.2	77.3	80.1	78.4	78.2	76.0	76.0	82.7	79.1	77.4	78.2	80.2	78.4	73.6
SPRING WHEAT, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	74.7	77.5	76.5	78.0	82.5	79.3	75.8	85.4	78.5	76.5	80.3	80.0	78.3	71.8	71.8
August.....	72.9	81.0	75.5	72.5	76.5	78.2	78.5	73.5	88.9	72.5	76.5	76.4	78.3	77.0	71.8
September....	78.1	77.5	78.0	81.0	76.6	78.4	76.5	73.5	82.5	77.5	76.1	76.5	78.8	77.5	71.9
October.....	76.0	77.5	75.7	81.0	77.4	78.3	76.5	74.2	84.1	79.8	76.8	76.5	78.4	77.4	71.8
November.....	77.5	77.5	78.3	80.1	79.0	78.4	77.1	76.5	81.4	80.7	77.1	77.6	80.0	78.6	72.0
December.....	80.0	77.5	81.3	80.8	79.1	78.9	79.0	76.7	80.9	82.1	80.8	77.8	79.8	79.4	75.4
Average.....	76.1	78.2	77.3	80.1	78.0	78.6	78.0	75.0	84.2	78.8	77.4	77.6	79.2	78.0	72.5
BARLEY, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	41.0	47.5	48.0	53.5	53.6	48.5	43.2	48.8	57.5	43.4	49.0	46.3	52.4	52.4	52.4
August.....	50.0	47.5	48.0	60.5	56.1	54.3	52.5	45.9	53.1	47.5	47.8	59.7	53.7	53.2	53.2
September....	54.1	47.5	48.5	63.8	59.3	58.9	60.4	52.4	51.4	66.9	47.5	49.3	63.4	57.6	50.8
October.....	64.5	47.5	54.0	69.5	65.1	66.6	68.6	57.0	53.2	71.1	47.5	56.9	70.2	63.9	49.3
December.....	59.2	47.5	55.0	67.0	64.6	67.4	67.5	57.3	58.5	71.5	56.3	60.0	68.3	64.1	47.6
Average.....	56.3	47.5	49.1	65.5	58.9	60.1	63.2	49.6	52.3	68.3	48.3	50.4	61.5	56.7	51.3
OATS, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	32.2	31.0	28.5	31.9	31.5	26.2	34.0	30.7	30.0	30.5	30.3	36.2	33.3	33.8	33.8
August.....	33.3	34.2	27.5	33.0	34.8	31.7	29.0	34.1	34.2	32.0	34.3	32.3	36.9	34.5	35.3
September....	33.2	37.9	26.0	35.0	32.9	33.5	30.0	31.3	33.0	36.0	32.7	28.4	36.7	33.9	33.0
October.....	34.2	38.6	26.9	33.9	33.3	33.4	30.0	31.7	32.6	34.5	31.1	28.4	37.1	34.0	29.6
November.....	34.9	39.2	27.0	38.3	33.9	35.6	31.3	32.3	32.8	34.9	29.0	30.8	38.8	34.6	30.0
December.....	36.4	41.9	31.8	41.3	34.4	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.4	37.9	32.3	32.3	39.2	36.9	29.7
Average.....	33.7	37.1	27.6	37.3	33.6	35.0	30.3	32.9	33.6	34.8	31.5	30.4	37.5	34.6	32.0
RYE, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	49.0	47.5	45.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.7	53.7	53.7
August.....	49.0	47.5	45.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.8	53.8	53.8
September....	49.0	47.5	45.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.5	53.5	53.5
October.....	49.0	47.5	42.5	46.9	51.0	48.8	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.5	53.5	53.5
November.....	49.0	47.5	60.0	49.4	51.0	52.6	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.5	53.5	53.5
December.....	55.5	47.5	51.5	51.0	61.3	50.0	37.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	47.2	53.5	53.5	53.5
Average.....	49.2	47.5	51.3	48.8	51.0	52.5	50.3	51.9	39.0	47.1	45.0	45.0	56.0	49.5	52.2
PEASE, per bush.:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July.....	50.0	61.3	47.5	51.0	52.5	49.0	50.4	52.5	51.0	51.0	50.8	54.9	52.7	54.0	54.0
August.....	51.0	62.5	47.5	50.0	51.0	53.2	49.0	51.3	53.2	51.8	51.0	56.3	53.2	54.4	54.4
September....	51.9	62.5	47.5	50.0	53.1	54.9	49.0	49.7	55.4	51.5	47.5	50.4	59.8	54.6	54.0
October.....	53.3	57.5	48.6	56.3	56.7	55.0	51.3	51.0	54.4	64.8	47.5	52.8	60.5	55.8	52.1
November.....	57.2	59.5	47.5	58.8	58.1	59.6	55.0	54.2	56.9	65.5	47.5	55.5	62.1	58.0	50.3
December.....	58.5	62.5	51.5	60.1	65.0	55.0	58.7	60.9	69.8	52.5	58.5	64.2	61.6	50.6	50.6
Average.....	52.9	61.0	47.8	57.8	55.9	57.9	51.5	52.4	55.4	61.2	48.0	53.2	59.5	55.9	52.6

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.—*Continued.*TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products, etc.—*Continued.*

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1887.	1886.
CORN, per bush.															
(in ear) :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October	28.1	.....	21.7	.....	.....	30.0	.....	29.1	32.5	.....	26.3	.....	.....	27.8	28.4
November	29.0	.....	20.4	.....	.....	31.6	.....	28.8	29.8	.....	26.3	.....	.....	28.5	28.0
December	29.3	.....	24.6	.....	.....	35.1	.....	29.1	35.4	.....	29.0	.....	.....	30.1	26.2
Average	28.8	.....	21.9	.....	.....	32.8	.....	29.0	31.8	.....	26.6	.....	.....	28.7	27.6
BUCKWHEAT,															
per bush. :															
October	35.5	42.5	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	42.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.7	34.5
November	38.5	44.5	.....	.....	.....	47.5	.....	47.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.2	34.2
December	51.5	47.5	.....	.....	.....	55.5	.....	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.8	32.0
Average	38.6	44.8	.....	.....	.....	51.0	.....	45.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.0	33.7
BEANS, per bush. :															
October	75.0	95.0	117.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.4	78.5
November	75.0	95.0	126.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.3	86.4
December	75.0	95.0	135.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.3	85.0
Average	75.0	95.0	122.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.9	83.7
POTATOES, p. bush :															
October	72.9	47.5	76.8	50.0	60.5	60.0	46.3	67.4	52.0	62.0	75.8	62.4	62.2	63.2	43.1
November	67.9	47.8	66.5	49.4	59.9	61.3	47.5	70.0	53.7	58.3	63.3	62.6	60.1	61.5	43.7
December	72.5	47.5	.....	50.0	60.0	62.5	47.5	74.5	56.6	63.4	63.8	60.7	64.7	63.7	47.9
Average	70.4	47.6	73.3	49.8	60.1	61.4	47.1	70.5	54.4	60.9	66.5	61.8	62.4	62.8	44.9
CARROTS, p. bush. :															
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.1	29.7
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.3	.....	22.5	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.7	29.7
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.4	29.2
Average .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.3	.....	22.5	47.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.0	29.6
TURNIPS, p. bush. :															
October .....	.....	33.1	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....	22.5	34.5	.....	30.0	.....	32.9	29.5	26.1
November .....	.....	37.8	.....	.....	11.9	46.3	.....	27.1	34.5	.....	30.0	.....	30.0	29.4	24.3
December .....	.....	37.5	.....	.....	10.8	48.3	.....	27.5	37.5	.....	30.0	.....	30.0	29.7	23.7
Average .....	.....	36.2	.....	.....	11.4	47.8	.....	25.7	36.0	.....	30.0	.....	30.6	29.5	24.6
WOOL, per lb. :															
July .....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	24.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	19.0	21.0	23.5	21.0	24.1	23.5	18.9
August .....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	24.0	21.2	23.0	22.0	19.0	20.5	23.1	.....	24.0	22.5	19.0
September .....	.....	20.0	.....	.....	24.0	19.8	23.0	22.0	19.0	21.0	23.0	.....	23.3	21.9	18.9
October	20.8	20.0	.....	.....	.....	19.8	.....	22.0	20.0	19.9	22.0	.....	22.6	21.7	19.3
November	20.5	20.0	.....	.....	22.0	19.1	.....	.....	19.4	20.2	22.0	.....	21.9	20.5	19.4
December	18.5	20.0	.....	19.0	.....	19.3	.....	.....	20.0	20.3	22.0	.....	21.8	20.2	19.3
Average	19.9	20.0	.....	19.0	23.8	19.7	23.0	22.5	19.5	20.3	22.6	21.0	23.3	22.1	19.1
HAY, per ton :	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
July	9 00	9 88	.....	.....	7 81	8 50	7 70	8 88	11 40	10 00	7 50	7 20	12 74	10 25	9 06
August	9 00	10 10	.....	8 50	8 63	10 00	7 88	10 33	9 92	9 38	7 50	6 63	13 25	10 64	9 21
September	9 00	12 00	.....	10 50	8 90	9 50	8 00	10 82	10 10	10 00	10 13	6 50	13 08	11 24	9 80
October	9 75	13 25	.....	10 67	9 25	10 50	.....	10 88	11 05	14 10	11 00	8 00	14 79	12 49	10 23
November	9 92	14 50	7 50	10 50	10 20	11 75	11 00	11 76	11 00	13 92	11 00	8 50	15 55	12 84	10 09
December	10 38	13 50	.....	10 60	9 67	12 19	11 00	11 67	10 91	12 63	11 75	8 85	13 40	12 32	9 93
Average	9 35	12 21	7 50	10 43	9 85	11 10	9 22	10 69	10 76	12 26	8 95	7 60	13 80	11 62	9 69

VALUES—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	461,082	15 23	524,163	16 31	566,584	17 45	87
Kent	761,272	12 69	1,023,662	16 10	1,061,605	17 26	74
Elgin	512,912	11 76	717,832	16 93	781,095	17 37	68
Norfolk	362,172	11 34	399,269	11 47	528,308	15 92	71
Haldimand	408,274	12 34	393,325	11 36	493,184	14 87	83
Welland	274,340	12 02	327,671	14 40	329,881	14 28	84
Totals	2,780,052	12 54	3,385,922	14 70	3,760,657	16 46	76
Lambton	492,612	13 88	476,278	14 76	576,857	16 91	82
Huron	743,773	10 75	1,170,487	16 85	1,281,380	17 83	60
Bruce	514,706	11 34	754,775	16 16	914,464	17 62	64
Totals	1,751,091	11 67	2,401,540	16 18	2,772,701	17 56	66
Grey	284,756	12 93	332,518	14 65	532,038	18 60	70
Simcoe	691,181	13 55	546,067	12 64	1,042,020	18 99	71
Totals	975,937	13 36	878,585	13 26	1,574,058	18 86	71
Middlesex	903,162	12 58	1,062,155	16 35	1,360,450	17 94	70
Oxford	582,353	14 35	560,556	15 93	697,529	17 55	82
Brant	341,649	11 71	369,555	12 25	532,218	16 74	70
Perth	497,667	10 30	792,511	16 59	856,844	18 05	57
Wellington	338,559	12 98	410,358	16 16	533,130	18 17	71
Waterloo	522,623	12 86	594,851	14 87	765,023	18 63	69
Dufferin	103,870	11 02	151,733	15 18	213,198	17 64	63
Totals	3,289,883	12 37	3,941,719	15 55	4,958,392	17 88	69
Lincoln ...	272,153	12 65	318,440	13 79	377,591	16 75	76
Wentworth	406,043	12 99	373,823	11 53	566,815	17 40	75
Halton	345,460	16 33	230,073	11 27	405,741	17 53	93
Peel	310,970	12 77	391,383	13 59	548,514	19 41	66
York	467,001	13 69	447,720	15 04	785,502	19 61	70
Ontario	99,892	14 69	78,731	15 77	226,509	20 35	72
Durham	46,015	14 31	50,547	17 08	62,999	18 87	76
Northumberland	133,196	13 52	170,250	18 56	188,612	19 21	70
Prince Edward	13,392	13 99	19,225	15 87	33,013	14 44	97
Totals	2,094,122	13 67	2,080,192	12 61	3,195,296	18 45	74
Lennox and Addington	10,930	8 51	23,770	14 84	32,616	15 81	54
Frontenac	10,142	10 63	12,960	14 35	36,092	17 32	61
Leeds and Grenville	31,575	10 94	53,337	15 33	96,479	16 82	65
Dundas	1,869	12 54	4,922	16 19	24,603	17 50	72
Stormont	5,369	12 54	4,593	14 72	14,194	16 74	75
Glengarry	3,062	10 97	2,426	11 28	11,642	15 24	72
Prescott	306	11 77	59	14 75	1,029	11 56	102
Russell	762	10 58	230	17 69	3,977	16 78	63
Carleton	11,329	13 80	1,848	13 69	26,782	14 21	97
Renfrew	3,561	14 02	3,542	12 88	21,027	17 32	81
Lanark	24,167	12 49	29,263	14 61	60,830	17 88	70
Totals	103,072	11 34	136,950	14 81	329,271	16 69	68
Victoria	105,325	13 74	162,657	17 01	168,658	17 73	77
Peterborough	119,674	14 32	183,782	19 14	190,699	19 05	75
Haliburton	1,758	14 90	839	11 34	1,253	14 24	105
Hastings	90,654	11 57	127,057	19 28	142,494	17 18	67
Totals	317,411	13 24	474,335	18 36	503,104	18 03	73
Muskoka	894	14 90	640	11 03	856	15 29	97
Parry Sound	360	13 33	44	14 67	678	16 54	81
Algoma	8,617	19 99	434	12 76	6,962	21 69	92
Totals	9,871	19 06	1,118	11 77	8,496	20 33	94
The Province	11,321,439	12 61	13,300,361	15 00	17,101,975	17 66	72

VALUES—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	13,824	10 05	18,334	10 51	23,487	13 03	77
Kent	33,050	9 36	44,901	12 99	36,643	12 74	73
Elgin	8,455	7 80	34,866	10 39	26,128	12 23	64
Norfolk	5,415	6 93	9,340	8 84	11,522	11 93	58
Haldimand	21,283	7 06	25,718	8 90	35,720	11 67	60
Welland	7,234	8 86	14,822	9 70	22,474	11 79	58
Totals	89,261	8 23	147,981	10 55	155,974	12 23	67
Lambton	30,976	5 50	92,855	10 06	93,155	12 08	46
Huron	55,862	5 87	192,062	8 84	257,911	11 48	51
Bruce	94,255	7 32	179,293	11 30	180,362	11 78	62
Totals	181,093	6 46	464,210	9 91	531,428	11 68	55
Grey	241,393	7 57	403,767	10 53	601,240	12 65	60
Simcoe	279,743	8 31	503,130	13 94	486,229	13 33	62
Totals	521,136	7 95	906,897	12 19	1,087,469	12 95	61
Middlesex	44,737	6 01	183,371	9 77	177,758	12 27	49
Oxford	45,300	6 59	137,259	9 96	163,394	13 51	49
Brant	4,310	7 35	12,877	8 61	17,776	11 51	64
Perth	32,180	4 68	125,214	8 57	201,081	12 61	37
Wellington	96,417	6 11	208,045	10 66	301,746	12 55	49
Waterloo	17,704	6 16	53,714	9 71	84,927	12 79	48
Dufferin	178,957	9 43	212,716	11 82	261,127	12 46	76
Totals	419,605	7 06	933,196	10 35	1,207,809	12 62	56
Lincoln	8,287	6 66	20,132	9 22	31,009	12 50	53
Wentworth	15,304	7 28	27,489	9 64	37,092	12 63	58
Halton	19,701	7 46	32,256	10 00	46,879	12 77	58
Peel	84,933	8 58	116,596	10 82	196,542	14 70	58
York	199,788	8 46	334,705	13 52	412,033	14 97	57
Ontario	439,227	10 33	708,429	15 35	739,081	15 20	68
Durham	285,610	9 81	391,870	12 43	617,846	15 02	65
Northumberland	191,915	8 53	274,279	10 90	394,606	12 92	66
Prince Edward	62,299	10 92	63,316	10 77	90,313	12 09	90
Totals	1,307,064	9 38	1,969,072	12 91	2,565,401	14 43	65
Lennox and Addington	55,150	9 82	65,607	11 06	93,733	13 42	73
Frontenac	69,391	9 66	93,817	11 39	121,564	13 87	70
Leeds and Grenville	125,894	9 06	185,718	12 67	202,945	14 44	63
Dundas	71,957	13 00	93,882	15 81	79,906	16 38	79
Stormont	69,960	13 26	72,441	13 48	71,707	15 92	83
Glengarry	109,128	12 79	120,901	13 54	115,232	14 43	87
Prescott	94,223	11 06	144,750	15 86	112,476	13 77	80
Russell	46,038	11 57	62,946	14 05	64,433	14 75	78
Carleton	256,169	13 31	258,405	12 22	332,667	14 84	90
Renfrew	212,760	9 64	298,458	12 09	368,946	14 90	65
Lanark	136,779	9 58	163,809	11 40	200,147	13 90	69
Totals	1,247,449	10 93	1,560,734	12 70	1,763,756	14 54	75
Victoria	210,814	8 92	335,876	12 12	466,164	13 64	65
Peterborough	204,317	8 81	308,580	12 25	325,481	12 33	71
Haliburton	13,787	10 34	12,658	11 92	14,215	10 79	96
Hastings	107,213	8 33	171,449	11 64	246,890	14 23	59
Totals	536,131	8 78	828,563	12 06	1,052,750	13 29	66
Muskoka	12,289	9 21	13,107	11 01	21,158	13 52	68
Parry Sound	10,661	11 83	13,690	11 39	25,790	15 18	78
Algoma	69,142	16 18	63,501	11 48	121,561	18 36	88
Totals	92,092	14 15	90,298	11 39	168,509	17 05	83
The Province	4,393,831	9 06	6,900,951	11 95	8,533,096	13 63	66

VALUES—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Barley in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	39,125	16 26	41,317	14 28	34,587	15 26	107
Kent	80,151	13 49	72,786	14 69	86,115	15 13	89
Elgin	49,699	11 82	61,287	15 14	66,683	15 21	78
Norfolk	69,932	10 97	69,875	12 03	89,514	14 80	74
Haldimand	129,021	9 79	177,008	12 34	184,604	12 46	79
Welland	39,956	10 99	38,421	10 97	54,030	13 16	83
Totals	407,884	11 41	460,694	12 96	515,533	13 82	83
Lambton	174,347	12 54	186,645	15 29	206,008	14 31	88
Huron	393,849	14 08	314,883	14 50	407,832	15 87	89
Bruce	240,297	12 61	269,093	13 62	277,762	15 09	84
Totals	808,493	13 27	770,621	14 36	891,602	15 24	87
Grey	291,617	12 29	316,193	12 51	347,048	14 32	86
Simcoe	450,044	13 12	414,015	13 52	424,677	15 07	87
Totals	741,661	12 78	730,208	14 41	771,725	14 72	87
Middlesex	176,850	12 74	175,453	14 93	219,878	14 93	85
Oxford	235,789	13 72	216,065	15 88	281,542	17 08	80
Brant	271,657	12 70	240,870	13 23	252,694	15 41	82
Perth	221,583	14 08	204,014	15 41	291,734	16 53	85
Wellington	476,696	13 43	477,965	14 42	525,342	15 71	85
Waterloo	221,755	14 38	214,663	14 57	257,497	17 11	84
Dufferin	180,672	13 75	178,530	13 69	158,534	14 35	96
Totals	1,785,002	13 49	1,707,560	14 51	1,987,221	15 92	85
Lincoln	35,657	10 06	35,913	11 39	59,592	14 42	70
Wentworth	167,625	12 30	161,127	12 51	187,213	15 73	78
Halton	188,212	14 15	169,461	12 15	195,253	15 76	90
Peel	505,393	13 40	437,076	12 99	508,663	15 87	84
York	877,741	14 07	882,733	15 26	873,515	16 24	87
Ontario	576,502	14 38	612,543	16 17	577,139	16 11	89
Durham	677,318	13 19	797,958	15 25	696,788	15 72	84
Northumberland	551,471	11 14	564,911	11 69	603,950	13 50	83
Prince Edward	387,849	10 03	351,345	10 11	466,257	11 58	87
Totals	3,967,768	12 79	4,013,067	13 62	4,168,370	14 92	86
Lennox and Addington	420,463	11 49	446,545	11 80	539,337	13 02	88
Frontenac	134,952	10 08	165,803	12 35	255,689	14 07	72
Leeds and Grenville	125,523	12 97	138,354	13 46	161,717	14 54	89
Dundas	67,034	14 18	78,226	15 29	124,709	17 50	81
Stormont	27,439	14 93	23,971	14 16	39,158	16 33	91
Glengarry	26,094	11 57	25,024	12 22	27,281	13 12	88
Prescott	48,917	14 69	46,435	17 19	32,880	14 30	103
Russell	23,837	13 23	16,677	12 40	18,619	13 89	95
Carleton	134,834	16 58	133,820	14 32	119,863	16 31	102
Renfrew	19,312	10 05	19,757	14 56	17,794	14 33	70
Lanark	35,065	11 47	38,426	13 91	38,080	15 30	75
Totals	1,063,470	12 26	1,133,038	12 89	1,375,127	14 17	87
Victoria	444,477	13 04	439,741	12 89	412,307	14 24	92
Peterborough	145,653	10 33	200,988	12 97	192,763	14 16	73
Haliburton	3,232	11 34	3,095	12 63	3,876	13 79	82
Hastings	327,305	9 80	522,317	13 10	553,692	13 70	72
Totals	920,667	11 25	1,166,141	12 99	1,162,638	13 96	81
Muskoka	7,407	12 58	7,097	10 62	6,832	12 24	103
Parry Sound	5,730	10 91	12,984	12 65	9,383	13 23	82
Algoma	7,366	17 01	8,389	11 80	8,340	14 79	115
Totals	20,503	13 25	28,470	11 84	24,555	13 41	99
The Province	9,715,448	12 66	10,009,799	13 60	10,896,771	14 83	85

VALUES--OATS.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Oats in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex.....	449,039	13 84	401,251	13 91	379,584	13 77	100
Kent.....	432,909	12 61	455,163	13 96	455,162	14 37	88
Elgin.....	368,546	11 12	412,214	13 56	423,631	13 60	82
Norfolk.....	206,960	7 35	253,055	10 45	308,587	11 85	62
Haldimand.....	199,964	8 78	227,839	10 73	249,144	11 76	75
Welland.....	192,478	9 10	187,876	10 95	209,172	11 26	81
Totals.....	1,849,896	10 76	1,937,398	12 54	2,027,280	12 97	83
Lambton.....	435,588	10 75	462,064	12 45	476,901	12 91	83
Huron.....	982,789	12 51	866,569	11 82	947,796	13 38	93
Bruce.....	634,941	10 28	648,403	10 99	664,115	12 14	85
Totals.....	2,053,318	11 36	1,977,036	11 67	2,088,812	12 86	88
Grey.....	900,335	9 91	919,073	10 55	930,380	11 74	84
Simcoe.....	661,194	9 88	827,050	12 16	716,868	12 20	81
Totals.....	1,561,529	9 89	1,746,123	11 25	1,647,248	11 93	83
Middlesex.....	813,115	11 25	864,097	12 57	920,689	13 69	82
Oxford.....	587,146	10 68	661,383	12 92	686,000	13 84	77
Brant.....	172,878	9 30	186,704	11 02	233,360	13 23	90
Perth.....	727,597	12 48	715,231	13 20	744,407	14 39	87
Wellington.....	826,841	10 74	827,971	11 84	831,268	12 94	83
Waterloo.....	413,051	11 35	383,627	11 22	447,287	13 58	84
Dufferin.....	357,884	11 20	340,869	11 69	323,234	12 18	92
Totals.....	3,898,512	11 15	3,979,882	12 27	4,186,245	13 51	83
Lincoln.....	147,663	8 00	163,135	10 02	208,955	11 99	67
Wentworth.....	257,736	8 93	313,016	11 26	369,928	13 37	67
Halton.....	200,628	10 71	186,781	10 29	229,506	12 98	83
Peel.....	309,089	10 70	295,316	10 88	353,890	13 33	80
York.....	758,571	11 48	817,392	13 09	841,063	14 25	81
Ontario.....	553,789	11 35	665,401	13 55	604,733	13 34	85
Durham.....	332,919	10 05	425,856	12 45	420,782	13 09	77
Northumberland.....	250,262	7 54	311,135	9 93	311,795	10 92	69
Prince Edward.....	94,083	6 84	150,064	9 69	130,627	9 66	71
Totals.....	2,904,740	10 02	3,328,096	11 81	3,471,279	12 96	77
Lennox and Addington.....	195,447	7 91	228,350	9 55	229,280	10 64	74
Frontenac.....	190,658	6 78	263,876	9 44	276,853	10 67	64
Leeds and Grenville.....	622,126	9 42	717,431	10 64	718,561	11 63	81
Dundas.....	291,281	9 80	401,293	12 80	366,475	13 01	75
Stormont.....	274,052	11 25	316,967	12 48	309,379	12 71	89
Glengarry.....	316,112	10 38	315,041	10 19	360,264	12 15	85
Prescott.....	307,662	11 13	324,987	12 02	280,096	11 06	101
Russell.....	194,398	10 09	217,819	10 84	206,855	11 61	87
Carleton.....	678,169	11 12	661,280	10 42	732,777	13 06	85
Renfrew.....	330,248	7 80	469,125	10 98	442,316	11 68	67
Lanark.....	334,208	8 23	409,734	10 13	408,155	11 78	70
Totals.....	3,734,361	9 47	4,325,903	10 79	4,331,011	11 92	79
Victoria.....	426,824	10 36	442,188	11 57	424,819	11 90	87
Peterborough.....	262,100	8 42	326,156	10 72	322,679	11 53	73
Haliburton.....	39,643	8 04	55,776	11 20	44,934	9 83	82
Hastings.....	315,791	7 43	478,351	10 60	435,508	10 72	69
Totals.....	1,044,358	8 72	1,302,471	10 97	1,227,940	11 28	77
Muskoka.....	83,994	9 01	88,885	9 64	84,954	10 62	85
Parry Sound.....	45,572	11 07	41,622	11 08	48,769	11 52	96
Algoma.....	71,163	14 27	45,579	10 99	47,960	13 07	109
Totals.....	200,729	10 89	176,086	10 28	181,683	11 43	95
The Province.....	17,247,443	10 25	18,772,995	11 57	19,161,498	12 58	81

VALUES—RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Rye in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	6,171	9 36	7,178	10 81	9,161	11 74	80
Kent	8,548	8 13	5,207	9 62	6,984	11 86	69
Elgin	7,798	7 55	8,701	9 08	11,451	9 94	76
Norfolk	38,827	5 37	43,171	7 23	60,224	8 62	63
Haldimand	1,157	6 19	2,245	8 22	10,094	10 66	58
Welland	3,583	7 04	5,451	10 86	6,766	10 07	70
Totals	66,084	6 19	71,953	8 08	104,680	9 34	66
Lambton	408	7 41	408	8 87	1,857	9 67	77
Huron	1,964	9 01	3,727	15 66	2,998	10 82	83
Bruce	2,684	7 76	2,349	7 83	3,665	9 64	80
Totals	5,056	8 17	6,484	11 10	8,520	10 04	81
Grey	4,537	9 65	1,462	10 44	5,978	10 64	91
Simcoe	11,140	7 85	8,835	8 14	25,857	11 62	68
Totals	15,677	8 30	10,297	8 41	31,835	11 42	73
Middlesex	3,840	7 18	1,789	10 05	4,475	10 15	71
Oxford	4,258	6 34	6,368	10 61	9,449	8 78	72
Brant	6,382	6 60	3,372	7 93	7,220	8 57	77
Perth	2,050	4 95	1,284	10 44	2,230	8 64	57
Wellington	5,071	7 42	3,379	9 71	8,745	10 69	69
Waterloo	2,954	8 66	2,970	9 22	5,877	10 69	81
Dufferin	4,768	6 93	7,647	13 05	9,569	10 66	65
Totals	29,323	6 82	26,809	10 38	47,565	9 74	70
Lincoln	450	6 92	2,645	9 03	4,866	9 71	71
Wentworth	4,550	6 83	1,974	8 09	9,955	10 76	63
Halton	1,859	7 59	1,715	8 09	5,299	10 58	72
Peel	731	5 94	4,416	10 44	19,246	12 84	46
York	4,907	8 04	4,953	8 05	18,378	9 77	82
Ontario	11,317	7 76	11,074	7 41	34,029	10 93	71
Durham	21,335	5 98	29,630	7 95	49,321	9 26	64
Northumberland	49,911	5 52	52,804	7 56	96,934	8 35	66
Prince Edward	36,686	5 87	56,312	7 15	75,487	8 21	71
Totals	131,746	5 98	165,523	7 57	313,515	9 07	66
Lennox and Addington	20,201	7 03	29,887	8 28	51,550	9 19	76
Frontenac	6,185	6 09	5,916	8 15	41,811	10 55	58
Leeds and Grenville	11,033	6 21	19,193	8 35	86,285	11 18	56
Dundas	4,116	5 94	10,556	11 17	22,992	14 47	41
Stormont	1,582	10 39	2,629	12 70	7,162	13 09	79
Glengarry			172	7 82	731	11 08	
Prescott	328	6 56	2,757	10 21	3,412	11 01	60
Russell	356	14 83			3,366	12 56	118
Carleton	26,517	7 99	29,992	9 87	76,350	10 93	73
Renfrew	32,670	6 78	54,391	11 07	84,221	11 97	57
Lanark	9,133	7 12	18,544	8 67	66,602	12 19	58
Totals	112,421	7 01	174,037	9 58	444,482	11 23	62
Victoria	3,614	9 90	5,649	7 31	11,744	10 05	99
Peterborough	13,441	6 30	26,619	8 70	33,472	9 72	65
Haliburton	1,596	6 19	1,152	7 68	2,943	10 29	60
Hastings	59,959	6 26	82,464	8 42	147,594	9 51	66
Totals	78,610	6 37	115,884	8 41	195,753	9 59	66
Muskoka	2,087	8 42	3,204	9 40	5,126	12 12	69
Parry Sound	408	7 42	2,779	11 48	5,330	13 06	57
Algoma	1,557	8 42	603	7 83	1,170	10 17	83
Totals	4,052	8 30	6,586	9 98	11,626	12 29	68
The Province	442,969	6 48	577,573	8 52	1,157,976	10 05	64

VALUES—PEASE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	46,271	8 30	43,246	9 83	43,253	11 23	74
Kent	146,854	9 01	156,611	12 16	105,674	11 77	77
Elgin	111,830	6 26	195,531	12 41	123,897	10 90	57
Norfolk	107,589	5 33	192,728	11 49	154,779	11 34	47
Haldimand	87,376	6 19	208,036	11 64	139,416	10 98	56
Welland	42,052	7 77	39,636	9 74	39,254	10 07	77
Totals	541,972	6 82	835,788	11 65	606,273	11 14	61
Lambton	94,553	6 91	157,714	12 78	95,004	11 17	62
Huron	450,956	12 42	433,838	12 69	415,319	13 88	89
Bruce	493,611	12 57	498,498	12 50	517,996	14 47	87
Totals	1,039,120	11 64	1,090,050	12 61	1,093,319	13 86	84
Grey	527,310	11 39	560,219	12 03	601,381	13 69	83
Simcoe	316,573	9 87	426,315	12 45	417,187	13 65	72
Totals	843,883	10 77	986,534	12 21	1,018,568	13 68	79
Middlesex	260,748	9 55	313,747	12 27	227,617	11 64	82
Oxford	184,729	9 71	240,081	13 01	186,908	13 23	73
Brant	53,202	5 29	110,339	11 05	99,675	11 58	46
Perth	299,520	12 35	331,584	14 34	302,349	14 26	87
Wellington	481,472	11 80	510,266	13 32	513,648	14 17	83
Waterloo	136,081	8 65	192,571	12 45	183,935	13 72	63
Dufferin	140,626	11 85	133,676	12 79	141,585	12 88	92
Totals	1,556,378	10 44	1,832,264	12 96	1,655,717	13 34	78
Lincoln	36,247	6 33	55,056	10 57	48,966	10 99	58
Wentworth	98,020	7 88	129,862	11 68	120,082	12 27	64
Halton	76,284	6 50	130,591	12 14	134,368	13 22	49
Peel	123,357	8 27	157,576	11 50	160,670	12 68	65
York	319,131	10 76	365,371	12 31	357,221	13 56	79
Ontario	296,444	9 39	387,522	13 02	335,178	12 99	72
Durham	215,410	8 88	272,178	12 50	276,393	12 69	70
Northumberland	135,707	5 80	232,839	11 18	218,070	10 79	54
Prince Edward	141,298	6 15	191,932	10 89	111,007	10 09	61
Totals	1,442,398	8 16	1,922,927	11 99	1,761,955	12 39	66
Lennox and Addington	61,791	6 73	110,441	11 25	103,189	11 79	57
Frontenac	68,303	6 43	123,740	9 82	133,487	11 53	56
Leeds and Grenville	57,785	9 25	65,492	10 89	78,891	12 38	75
Dundas	19,688	11 18	17,158	12 26	24,921	14 02	80
Stormont	24,498	9 92	27,609	10 73	36,353	13 06	76
Glengarry	60,801	12 30	58,017	9 34	75,081	11 62	106
Prescott	69,160	9 75	84,185	10 85	101,220	9 81	99
Russell	33,157	10 51	34,051	9 17	54,440	12 64	83
Carleton	150,785	11 79	152,123	10 86	181,238	13 49	87
Renfrew	179,364	8 83	231,199	10 02	258,892	12 46	71
Lanark	102,837	8 75	135,798	10 89	159,881	14 06	62
Totals	828,169	9 17	1,039,813	10 44	1,207,593	12 33	74
Victoria	180,060	9 88	201,281	11 87	203,905	12 73	78
Peterborough	115,974	7 27	190,621	11 18	183,849	12 16	60
Haliburton	18,185	10 43	17,359	11 18	18,827	12 18	86
Hastings	123,328	6 24	242,071	11 82	195,824	10 91	57
Totals	437,547	7 86	651,332	11 62	602,405	11 90	66
Muskoka	30,192	10 72	33,074	12 04	33,688	12 78	84
Parry Sound	17,105	14 16	11,496	10 15	17,035	13 34	106
Algoma	68,128	17 47	35,726	9 90	53,072	16 28	107
Totals	115,425	14 57	80,296	10 72	103,795	14 47	101
The Province	6,804,892	9 36	8,439,004	11 99	7,984,625	12 77	73

VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years, 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	1,015,512	13 96	1,056,489	14 65	1,056,656	15 37	91
Kent	1,462,784	12 07	1,758,330	14 90	1,752,183	15 74	77
Elgin	1,059,240	10 49	1,430,431	14 76	1,434,885	15 06	70
Norfolk	790,895	8 36	967,438	10 92	1,152,934	13 25	63
Haldimand	847,075	9 81	1,034,171	11 33	1,112,162	12 95	76
Welland	559,643	10 25	613,877	12 40	661,577	12 66	81
Totals	5,735,149	10 81	6,839,736	13 28	7,170,397	14 33	75
Lambton	1,228,484	11 24	1,375,964	13 33	1,449,782	14 23	79
Huron	2,629,193	11 86	2,981,566	13 52	3,313,236	14 99	79
Bruce	1,980,494	11 08	2,352,411	12 96	2,558,364	14 50	76
Totals	5,838,171	11 45	6,709,941	13 28	7,321,382	14 66	78
Grey	2,249,948	10 45	2,533,232	11 51	3,018,065	13 47	78
Simcoe	2,409,875	10 98	2,352,412	12 87	3,112,838	14 75	74
Totals	4,659,823	10 72	5,258,644	12 18	6,130,903	14 09	76
Middlesex	2,202,452	11 40	2,600,612	13 69	2,910,867	15 14	75
Oxford	1,639,575	11 77	1,821,712	13 72	2,024,822	15 21	77
Brant	850,078	10 52	923,717	11 96	1,142,943	14 88	71
Perth	1,780,597	11 57	2,169,838	14 32	2,398,645	15 55	74
Wellington	2,225,056	11 36	2,437,984	13 96	2,713,879	14 43	79
Waterloo	1,314,168	11 80	1,442,396	13 08	1,744,546	15 91	74
Dufferin	966,777	11 24	1,025,171	12 62	1,107,247	13 42	84
Totals	10,978,703	11 43	12,421,430	13 36	14,042,949	14 99	76
Lincoln	500,457	9 90	595,321	11 86	730,979	14 18	70
Wentworth	949,278	10 67	1,007,291	11 54	1,291,085	15 05	71
Halton	832,144	12 27	750,877	11 26	1,017,046	15 06	81
Peel	1,334,973	11 51	1,402,363	12 25	1,787,525	15 62	74
York	2,627,139	12 14	2,852,874	13 91	3,287,712	15 76	77
Ontario	1,977,171	11 55	2,463,700	14 54	2,516,669	14 82	78
Durham	1,578,607	10 92	1,968,039	13 43	2,124,129	14 35	76
Northumberland	1,312,462	8 90	1,606,218	11 33	1,813,967	12 47	71
Prince Edward	735,607	8 33	832,194	10 05	906,704	10 83	77
Totals	11,847,838	10 86	13,478,877	12 66	15,475,816	14 40	75
Lennox and Addington	763,982	9 52	904,600	10 93	1,049,705	12 15	78
Frontenac	479,631	7 83	666,112	10 43	865,496	12 27	64
Leeds and Grenville	973,936	9 69	1,179,525	11 32	1,344,878	12 60	77
Dundas	455,945	10 71	606,037	13 45	643,606	14 32	75
Stormont	403,200	11 67	448,210	12 61	477,953	13 50	87
Glengarry	515,197	11 09	521,581	10 79	590,231	12 55	88
Prescott	520,596	11 16	603,173	12 86	531,113	11 42	98
Russell	298,548	10 55	331,723	11 19	351,690	12 41	85
Carleton	1,257,803	11 94	1,237,468	11 14	1,469,677	13 58	88
Renfrew	777,915	8 48	1,076,472	11 09	1,193,196	12 84	66
Lanark	642,189	8 81	795,574	10 73	933,695	13 01	68
Totals	7,088,942	9 98	8,370,475	11 33	9,451,240	12 79	78
Victoria	1,371,114	10 95	1,587,392	12 47	1,687,597	13 44	81
Peterborough	861,159	9 08	1,236,746	12 27	1,248,943	12 93	70
Haliburton	78,201	9 03	90,879	11 27	86,048	10 64	85
Hastings	1,024,250	8 13	1,623,709	11 89	1,722,002	12 29	66
Totals	3,334,724	9 40	4,538,726	12 17	4,744,590	12 81	73
Muskoka	136,863	9 52	146,007	10 26	152,614	11 53	82
Parry Sound	79,836	11 69	82,615	11 22	106,985	12 79	91
Algoma	225,973	15 91	154,232	10 93	239,065	16 43	97
Totals	442,672	12 50	382,854	10 72	498,664	13 79	91
The Province	49,926,022	10 79	58,000,683	12 63	64,835,941	14 12	76

VALUES—CORN.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Corn in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	533,466	18 07	647,786	20 70	607,811	19 63	92
Kent	329,069	13 96	532,244	20 05	451,019	17 68	79
Elgin	207,413	15 02	284,874	21 62	262,791	19 08	79
Norfolk	125,051	9 09	262,952	20 01	206,945	15 86	57
Haldimand	21,173	17 44	22,490	20 06	21,087	18 26	96
Welland	92,708	17 60	94,496	18 91	94,742	18 00	98
Totals	1,308,880	15 02	1,844,842	20 44	1,644,395	18 33	82
Lambton	88,333	14 23	103,165	17 93	102,268	16 74	85
Huron	22,021	23 86	22,039	21 73	24,378	22 76	105
Bruce	5,970	14 35	8,521	19 32	7,887	17 60	82
Totals	116,324	15 41	133,725	18 55	134,533	17 63	87
Grey	5,005	11 48	6,143	16 56	5,150	14 51	79
Simcoe	5,794	7 65	12,109	15 87	8,925	12 41	62
Totals	10,799	9 05	18,252	16 10	14,075	13 11	69
Middlesex	131,173	14 37	179,138	18 48	163,197	17 49	82
Oxford	109,039	14 54	128,483	18 32	121,664	16 94	86
Brant	55,552	13 87	76,314	19 89	68,674	17 60	79
Perth	12,046	15 31	8,887	19 32	9,966	17 51	87
Wellington	7,032	14 35	4,703	16 56	6,353	16 59	86
Waterloo	8,028	10 33	15,363	21 16	12,910	15 33	67
Welland	1,125	11 48	530	16 56	988	14 97	77
Totals	323,995	14 22	413,418	18 75	383,752	17 23	83
Lincoln	91,865	15 22	93,500	17 77	98,728	17 31	88
Wentworth	65,947	15 66	57,589	18 47	66,972	17 97	87
Halton	7,118	7 65	9,031	11 04	9,620	11 30	68
Peel	4,535	11 48	6,193	17 25	5,308	15 61	74
York	16,891	15 07	16,200	17 94	18,537	18 34	82
Ontario	28,243	12 30	35,046	17 48	28,171	13 62	90
Durham	14,361	9 02	20,658	16 25	17,931	12 12	74
Northumberland	46,901	13 13	44,057	14 77	42,373	12 64	104
Prince Edward	54,927	11 12	33,521	12 42	45,525	10 68	104
Totals	330,788	13 18	315,795	16 26	333,165	14 62	90
Lennox and Addington	20,671	11 84	21,579	15 55	23,464	14 17	84
Frontenac	18,285	13 14	15,527	13 25	20,493	14 07	93
Leeds and Grenville	90,770	18 68	62,263	18 00	69,829	16 52	113
Dundas	33,755	26 31	23,771	17 94	25,593	19 24	137
Stormont	18,899	16 26	12,354	16 56	16,567	16 52	98
Glenzarry	6,802	14 35	6,124	19 32	7,582	15 25	94
Prescott	16,280	16 96	19,927	14 90	18,370	15 00	113
Russell	2,944	7 89	4,413	18 86	3,966	11 73	67
Carleton	12,432	13 44	10,603	10 49	14,866	14 48	93
Renfrew	7,336	17 22	5,081	19 32	5,899	15 24	113
Lanark	14,416	15 05	12,038	12 97	13,100	12 94	116
Totals	242,590	16 66	193,680	15 90	219,529	15 52	107
Victoria	7,706	14 35	5,560	23 46	6,515	15 97	90
Peterborough	3,022	8 04	2,926	18 40	4,546	12 88	62
Haliburton	1,033	11 48	1,007	13 79	1,289	13 15	87
Hastings	63,495	14 64	50,769	14 26	52,326	13 00	113
Totals	75,256	14 09	60,262	14 96	64,676	13 25	106
Muskoka	2,728	16 14	1,711	10 69	2,084	11 91	136
Parry Sound	402	11 49	469	13 79	447	13 97	82
Algoma	402	11 49	111	13 88	436	13 21	87
Totals	3,532	14 78	2,291	11 34	2,967	12 36	120
The Province	2,412,164	14 72	2,982,265	19 06	2,797,092	17 19	86

VALUES—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	4,640	9 53	6,043	9 16	7,608	10 87	88
Kent	7,113	7 74	6,340	7 25	7,560	8 15	95
Elgin	8,983	6 55	9,902	6 67	9,958	7 08	92
Norfolk	33,620	6 84	33,591	6 96	35,377	7 37	93
Haldimand	4,453	5 58	7,014	7 41	4,869	6 39	87
Welland	11,761	7 42	12,606	6 38	13,146	7 59	98
Totals.....	70,570	7 01	75,496	7 01	78,518	7 60	92
Lambton	3,604	11 59	1,437	4 61	3,306	8 52	136
Huron	2,734	11 25	2,701	5 39	2,514	7 57	149
Bruce	5,065	10 80	3,645	5 90	3,408	7 78	139
Totals.....	11,403	11 15	7,783	5 44	9,228	7 97	140
Grey	1,998	5 18	3,315	7 30	2,735	6 79	76
Simcoe	3,030	6 75	2,923	5 39	2,583	6 35	106
Totals.....	5,028	6 02	6,238	6 26	5,318	6 57	92
Middlesex	3,965	5 13	5,560	6 57	4,353	6 37	81
Oxford	2,799	4 50	4,497	7 86	4,337	6 77	66
Brant	3,454	4 73	4,422	7 70	4,733	6 99	68
Perth	527	4 50	1,301	6 74	1,087	6 97	65
Wellington	675	9 00	1,355	7 92	774	8 32	108
Waterloo	963	9 00	712	7 42	929	8 08	111
Dufferin	2,016	9 00	725	6 09	1,222	7 94	113
Totals.....	14,399	5 44	18,572	7 22	17,435	6 92	79
Lincoln	4,019	7 15	5,269	7 83	4,537	7 81	92
Wentworth	3,622	7 20	5,173	6 95	5,457	8 11	89
Halton	1,161	6 75	898	6 07	922	5 87	115
Peel	1,397	6 75	337	6 74	1,348	7 79	87
York	1,395	5 63	2,351	7 30	1,458	6 72	84
Ontario	3,402	8 40	5,095	10 11	3,381	9 06	93
Durham	10,562	8 74	10,132	7 29	9,561	7 93	110
Northumberland	57,778	8 89	58,932	7 65	51,165	8 20	108
Prince Edward	58,693	8 12	57,484	7 32	62,897	8 75	93
Totals.....	142,029	8 34	145,671	7 51	140,726	8 32	100
Lennox and Addington	19,418	6 93	35,405	7 78	25,957	8 19	85
Frontenac	15,342	7 74	13,281	7 82	14,476	8 66	89
Leeds and Grenville	36,490	8 08	41,151	8 11	45,198	8 91	91
Dundas	12,490	7 88	15,072	10 59	16,291	10 61	74
Stormont	20,230	10 13	22,446	11 80	23,382	11 25	90
Glengarry	5,134	7 20	5,217	7 58	5,792	8 61	84
Prescott	6,178	4 50	13,783	9 15	12,475	7 63	59
Russell	5,988	6 00	13,243	10 78	8,217	8 23	73
Carleton	18,589	4 23	35,740	9 14	31,704	7 78	54
Renfrew	8,711	6 88	13,706	10 45	12,479	9 28	74
Lanark	24,652	5 20	46,094	8 09	44,395	8 03	65
Totals.....	173,222	6 57	255,138	8 80	240,366	8 65	76
Victoria	1,510	4 05	1,870	5 05	1,609	4 34	93
Peterborough	5,115	5 13	6,875	8 09	6,445	7 19	71
Haliburton	772	5 40	1,403	7 58	1,174	5 24	103
Hastings	32,035	7 50	43,472	8 84	37,189	8 74	86
Totals.....	39,452	6 82	53,620	8 48	46,417	8 08	84
Muskoka	4,316	15 75	2,680	11 12	2,973	11 52	137
Parry Sound	189	9 00	438	6 74	335	8 42	107
Algoma	801	9 00	89	5 93	470	9 04	100
Totals.....	5,306	13 82	3,207	9 99	4,378	10 40	133
The Province	461,409	7 19	565,725	7 99	542,386	8 27	87

VALUES—BEANS.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Beans in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	5,175	15 18	10,107	20 93	11,109	21 95	69
Kent	149,318	11 85	224,259	18 58	194,584	15 02	79
Elgin	12,410	13 12	19,711	22 32	17,957	17 89	73
Norfolk	3,792	12 72	5,138	14 68	5,667	13 15	97
Haldimand	808	14 69	440	12 57	792	12 98	113
Welland	2,937	10 16	7,971	16 64	5,945	12 57	81
Totals.....	174,440	12 00	267,626	18 72	236,054	15 30	78
Lambton	4,978	13 27	6,076	16 92	6,240	15 80	84
Huron	1,097	22 85	4,570	25 11	2,662	23 15	99
Bruce	2,467	19 58	1,627	10 04	2,016	15 16	129
Totals.....	8,542	15 56	12,273	17 46	10,918	16 98	92
Grey	1,453	13 71	1,821	18 97	1,631	14 56	94
Simcoe	1,836	30 60	2,218	20 92	1,890	21 24	144
Totals	3,289	19 81	4,039	20 00	3,521	17 52	113
Middlesex.....	1,992	12 07	3,626	15 90	3,619	14 89	81
Oxford	3,280	24 48	2,637	20 93	3,846	21 59	113
Brant	1,204	10 03	3,638	17 41	2,936	13 47	74
Perth	1,304	17 62	753	25 10	851	18 91	93
Wellington	740	17 62	921	16 75	725	15 43	114
Waterloo	548	19 57	1,038	16 74	684	17 10	114
Dufferin	714	26 44	552	16 73	454	20 64	128
Totals.....	9,782	16 58	13,165	17 72	12,615	16 38	101
Lincoln	1,183	11 95	2,354	18 83	2,080	15 88	75
Wentworth	1,868	17 14	1,657	25 11	1,660	18 65	92
Halton	628	17 94	1,356	16 74	864	16 94	106
Peel	842	19 58	670	16 75	702	18 47	106
York	2,049	22 52	1,723	26 51	2,411	21 92	103
Ontario	1,416	22 13	2,938	25 11	2,725	21 98	101
Durham	3,950	13 81	4,013	17 08	4,298	15 41	90
Northumberland	5,899	20 77	9,125	26 45	6,981	21 09	98
Prince Edward	4,728	10 87	13,001	15 63	7,564	14 83	73
Totals.....	22,563	15 60	36,837	19 33	29,285	17 61	89
Lennox and Addington.....	3,340	15 83	2,960	13 39	2,480	14 25	111
Frontenac	4,780	22 03	9,341	23 29	7,798	23 77	93
Leeds and Grenville	7,708	23 64	7,622	24 27	6,894	20 16	117
Dundas	5,796	19 58	4,709	24 27	4,141	20 30	96
Stormont	2,369	19 58	1,393	18 82	2,150	23 12	85
Glengarry	1,410	19 58	2,511	25 11	1,627	22 29	88
Prescott	4,949	17 07	7,364	21 34	7,577	18 53	92
Russell	1,766	13 38	1,984	12 56	3,201	17 30	77
Carleton	4,296	12 56	8,393	19 61	7,621	18 41	68
Renfrew	5,420	15 66	10,987	26 22	9,457	24 37	64
Lanark	3,948	18 11	2,561	23 71	3,206	18 86	96
Totals.....	45,782	17 81	59,825	21 66	56,152	20 20	88
Victoria	1,378	15 66	954	16 74	1,028	16 06	98
Peterborough.....	749	14 69	1,758	19 53	1,676	11 03	133
Haliburton	294	9 80	293	20 93	446	14 87	66
Hastings	2,939	13 12	5,665	22 39	4,340	19 73	66
Totals.....	5,360	13 64	8,670	20 94	7,490	16 07	85
Muskoka	356	16 18	791	29 30	711	24 52	66
Parry Sound.....	37	18 50	117	16 71	142	15 78	117
Algoma	29	14 50	151	16 78	87	17 40	83
Totals.....	422	16 23	1,059	24 63	940	21 86	74
The Province.....	270,180	13 33	403,494	19 15	356,975	16 23	82

VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	597,849	16 85	502,862	13 86	593,641	16 11	105
Kent	834,723	17 43	627,951	12 11	794,448	15 40	113
Elgin	762,748	15 34	622,689	13 08	727,266	14 79	104
Norfolk	525,898	12 90	525,741	13 57	534,948	13 38	96
Haldimand	748,351	14 76	673,988	13 66	717,740	14 31	103
Welland	687,091	14 87	604,288	12 40	651,231	13 86	107
Totals	4,156,660	15 35	3,557,519	13 05	4,019,274	14 63	105
Lambton	926,509	18 59	620,015	11 14	820,004	15 34	121
Huron	1,749,728	18 01	1,161,686	12 40	1,446,962	15 29	118
Bruce	1,547,354	17 43	884,677	10 76	1,126,901	13 49	129
Totals	4,223,591	17 92	2,666,378	11 52	3,393,867	14 65	122
Grey	1,789,352	15 22	1,105,009	9 69	1,397,797	12 04	126
Simcoe	1,257,458	16 85	858,001	11 62	981,701	13 36	126
Totals	3,046,810	15 85	1,963,010	10 55	2,379,498	12 55	126
Middlesex	1,261,921	15 22	1,165,000	13 08	1,315,904	14 96	102
Oxford	915,191	15 22	853,805	14 05	943,110	15 30	99
Brant	447,637	13 83	406,583	12 60	439,510	13 72	101
Perth	1,219,438	17 78	792,468	12 02	1,019,565	15 12	116
Wellington	1,603,804	19 06	1,144,592	13 66	1,352,096	16 30	117
Waterloo	676,435	16 38	660,451	15 31	648,897	15 38	107
Dufferin	569,961	17 43	306,863	9 30	445,731	13 40	130
Totals	6,694,387	16 65	5,329,762	13 06	6,164,813	15 13	110
Lincoln	633,534	14 76	608,474	13 76	637,289	14 95	99
Wentworth	605,681	13 48	494,384	10 77	599,821	13 22	102
Halton	433,635	12 78	415,294	12 11	465,454	13 62	94
Peel	601,230	15 34	596,516	15 41	585,920	15 14	101
York	1,220,518	16 85	893,176	12 11	1,043,519	14 13	119
Ontario	858,962	16 04	746,953	13 95	789,323	14 86	108
Durham	672,078	16 15	634,705	14 15	629,689	14 54	111
Northumberland	681,560	12 90	786,198	13 95	731,202	13 39	96
Prince Edward	359,139	13 25	523,221	14 54	471,781	14 73	90
Totals	6,066,337	14 85	5,698,921	13 33	5,953,998	14 25	104
Lennox and Addington	456,945	8 72	767,593	15 41	630,924	12 86	68
Frontenac	519,751	8 37	755,936	11 72	707,691	11 24	74
Leeds and Grenville	1,507,660	13 13	1,477,192	12 11	1,612,549	14 00	94
Dundas	648,954	18 59	524,229	15 02	589,690	16 82	111
Storment	553,949	17 43	471,806	14 53	506,305	15 90	110
Glengarry	794,134	22 31	530,876	15 79	589,456	17 33	129
Prescott	646,816	18 48	445,265	14 15	461,900	14 39	128
Russell	388,828	20 34	209,469	12 50	259,137	14 08	144
Carleton	1,286,706	20 68	831,228	13 76	944,843	15 68	132
Renfrew	1,026,604	15 69	742,894	12 40	718,365	11 71	134
Lanark	1,218,647	19 64	895,094	14 15	1,008,397	16 21	121
Totals	9,048,994	15 72	7,651,582	13 45	8,029,257	14 27	110
Victoria	549,045	13 60	417,833	10 95	473,651	12 05	113
Peterborough	403,179	10 69	491,167	12 89	440,303	11 28	95
Haliburton	156,614	16 04	95,088	8 92	114,984	11 54	139
Hastings	946,705	14 29	789,066	10 76	877,492	12 81	112
Totals	2,055,543	13 48	1,793,154	11 19	1,906,430	12 16	110
Muskoka	408,001	17 66	217,763	9 59	281,586	12 73	139
Parry Sound	120,906	15 80	61,561	7 27	96,581	11 02	143
Algoma	126,519	11 62	76,532	8 53	107,248	10 79	108
Totals	655,426	15 74	355,856	8 86	485,415	11 89	132
The Province	35,947,748	15 76	29,016,182	12 64	32,332,552	14 17	111

VALUES—POTATOES.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	80,706	29 92	108,034	40 48	105,473	37 71	79
Kent	93,896	32 27	173,895	52 89	138,157	42 72	76
Elgin	89,855	32 16	126,522	51 75	98,101	36 84	87
Norfolk	64,371	20 81	108,417	39 03	90,154	28 93	72
Haldimand	35,632	30 90	68,401	56 39	65,882	46 27	67
Welland	69,121	30 95	75,009	41 67	77,831	34 76	89
Totals	433,581	29 14	660,278	46 52	575,598	37 20	78
Lambton	101,096	38 15	110,227	44 55	111,443	40 38	95
Huron	239,602	51 77	194,852	41 56	275,720	56 29	92
Bruce	192,665	44 89	163,390	36 59	243,815	53 34	84
Totals	533,363	46 10	468,469	40 29	630,978	51 60	89
Grey	361,344	59 97	293,296	46 00	412,486	62 38	96
Simcoe	243,617	39 87	335,247	53 19	366,930	56 95	70
Totals	604,961	49 85	628,543	49 57	779,416	59 70	84
Middlesex	191,903	39 24	265,238	50 77	210,104	39 48	99
Oxford	107,751	37 99	128,753	48 31	106,733	36 17	101
Brant	76,270	37 26	99,866	53 32	96,603	45 98	81
Perth	184,439	53 91	138,391	43 33	171,517	48 62	111
Wellington	281,409	53 07	258,688	51 19	289,855	52 67	101
Waterloo	132,087	48 65	107,011	40 58	141,840	50 75	96
Dufferin	194,549	68 53	128,867	51 46	176,872	59 88	114
Totals	1,168,408	48 58	1,126,814	48 67	1,193,524	47 45	102
Lincoln	73,431	40 10	86,710	49 52	74,519	42 05	95
Wentworth	137,339	46 91	145,814	48 16	163,619	52 70	89
Halton	38,081	26 26	56,451	40 61	69,624	45 90	57
Peel	89,538	32 74	111,427	46 96	112,296	42 01	78
York	293,608	45 82	293,132	45 89	276,197	39 41	116
Ontario	198,481	52 22	200,628	58 27	200,270	54 32	96
Durham	130,368	41 82	189,400	65 51	158,143	52 52	80
Northumberland	171,041	38 65	158,165	42 66	160,819	41 75	93
Prince Edward	77,460	35 19	122,252	45 06	99,800	42 34	83
Totals	1,209,347	41 85	1,363,979	49 27	1,324,287	45 35	92
Lennox and Addington	141,441	43 17	161,868	52 45	179,684	53 62	81
Frontenac	140,264	43 03	208,701	59 75	156,383	43 98	98
Leeds and Grenville	410,209	62 04	350,632	54 97	413,371	60 94	102
Dundas	158,770	74 57	110,987	47 82	164,971	70 41	106
Stormont	150,054	81 64	101,002	49 39	118,792	60 06	136
Glengarry	168,731	75 36	94,334	38 61	139,717	56 31	134
Prescott	157,298	66 40	149,522	59 36	146,854	59 26	112
Russell	72,349	51 42	52,091	33 96	72,512	46 72	110
Carleton	291,069	61 12	276,619	47 46	317,452	56 42	108
Renfrew	189,505	50 24	298,086	73 82	260,918	66 73	75
Lanark	175,351	52 28	196,684	56 91	217,944	61 00	86
Totals	2,055,041	58 69	2,000,526	53 86	2,188,598	58 16	101
Victoria	153,910	50 35	164,179	60 99	158,889	54 19	93
Peterborough	101,904	40 10	155,115	62 62	131,388	51 75	77
Haliburton	28,021	43 18	47,271	87 06	35,662	58 18	74
Hastings	196,358	41 64	363,157	66 94	303,573	58 12	72
Totals	480,193	43 80	729,722	65 52	629,512	55 67	79
Muskoka	78,478	55 38	111,047	87 44	85,193	62 69	88
Parry Sound	60,119	96 19	52,753	88 96	54,115	87 99	109
Algoma	82,293	113 04	47,417	71 09	60,043	85 90	132
Totals	220,890	79 74	211,217	83 48	199,351	74 58	107
The Province	6,705,784	47 80	7,189,548	51 30	7,521,264	51 26	93

VALUES—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	5,684	56 84	6,867	78 93	7,739	84 12	68
Kent	8,759	59 18	16,814	98 33	15,440	98 34	60
Elgin	10,627	63 63	13,171	126 64	12,769	93 20	68
Norfolk	5,170	35 66	11,105	102 82	8,456	74 18	48
Haldimand.....	4,533	53 33	6,465	71 04	6,383	75 99	70
Welland	4,290	41 65	7,234	139 12	6,425	88 01	47
Totals	39,063	52 22	61,656	100 58	57,212	87 08	60
Lambton	11,857	71 00	16,544	104 71	14,654	92 16	77
Huron	30,152	78 52	53,933	118 02	50,108	120 45	65
Bruce	18,190	59 64	24,980	103 65	24,451	98 59	60
Totals	60,199	70 33	95,457	111 52	89,213	108 40	65
Grey	29,563	66 58	62,977	116 62	54,884	110 65	60
Simcoe	25,312	48 21	70,402	126 62	55,002	99 64	48
Totals	54,875	56 63	133,379	121 70	109,886	104 85	54
Middlesex	26,464	61 83	52,496	110 29	40,508	89 22	69
Oxford	21,231	85 61	35,671	127 85	28,860	106 49	80
Brant	11,351	70 50	20,206	132 93	21,836	126 22	56
Perth	39,124	95 42	48,941	139 83	50,166	124 17	77
Wellington.....	26,680	69 84	23,557	92 74	24,565	87 42	80
Waterloo	13,321	60 55	46,268	145 04	30,903	117 06	52
Dufferin	12,325	99 40	14,563	118 40	13,664	110 19	90
Totals	150,496	76 28	241,702	123 76	210,502	106 80	71
Lincoln	6,176	62 38	9,762	100 64	8,863	90 44	69
Wentworth.....	14,819	67 67	19,965	140 60	21,975	113 27	60
Halton.....	7,347	93 00	19,903	121 36	12,111	110 10	84
Peel	20,920	75 25	23,224	86 33	21,236	79 24	95
York	32,500	68 86	67,527	116 43	70,551	125 31	55
Ontario	29,750	77 07	57,455	112 71	50,432	110 84	70
Durham	26,654	59 76	50,001	119 62	45,784	103 82	58
Northumberland	9,870	58 40	25,605	107 58	19,255	92 57	63
Prince Edward.....	466	17 26	2,294	74 00	1,548	53 38	32
Totals	148,502	68 28	275,536	112 60	251,755	106 41	64
Lennox and Addington.....	4,477	57 40	5,000	84 75	4,524	70 69	81
Frontenac	7,933	53 60	19,121	84 61	13,677	84 43	63
Leeds and Grenville.....	12,281	76 76	14,003	88 63	12,069	84 40	91
Dundas	3,150	70 00	5,061	88 79	3,495	81 28	86
Stormont	952	28 00	1,657	118 36	1,151	57 55	49
Glengarry	4,004	77 00	2,546	59 21	2,855	67 98	113
Prescott	4,687	57 86	5,594	124 31	4,359	77 84	74
Russell	11,921	91 00	8,135	83 87	11,199	94 91	96
Carleton	24,549	50 10	48,526	92 25	42,460	86 13	58
Renfrew	4,848	49 47	11,544	111 00	7,871	78 71	63
Lanark	4,720	40 00	12,960	91 27	10,917	89 48	45
Totals	83,522	58 20	134,147	91 19	114,577	84 06	69
Victoria	23,795	70 82	33,523	122 35	30,508	103 42	68
Peterborough.....	11,139	41 41	27,374	100 64	23,675	80 53	51
Haliburton	1,890	70 00	3,700	148 00	2,221	105 76	66
Hastings	7,280	41 60	13,660	98 27	15,268	94 83	44
Totals	44,104	54 65	78,257	110 22	71,672	92 96	59
Muskoka.....	4,676	51 38	5,062	66 61	5,195	64 14	80
Parry Sound	2,587	92 39	2,664	132 20	2,368	107 64	86
Algoma.....	1,568	56 00	1,850	74 00	2,472	77 25	72
Totals	8,831	60 07	9,576	79 14	10,035	74 33	81
The Province.....	589,592	64 72	1,029,710	111 12	914,852	100 16	65

VALUES—TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	8,434	57 77	12,667	83 34	15,514	78 75	73
Kent	18,085	70 10	21,972	82 60	27,788	93 56	75
Elgin	24,718	78 47	23,700	98 75	23,185	85 87	91
Norfolk	94,311	82 08	96,943	115 68	82,059	94 87	87
Halimand	3,750	45 73	4,551	65 01	3,816	56 96	80
Welland	13,010	61 95	18,044	110 70	13,608	87 79	71
Totals	162,308	75 14	177,877	102 88	165,970	89 67	84
Lambton	13,393	59 00	22,627	103 32	15,780	76 23	77
Huron	647,089	98 30	697,446	121 55	669,083	104 35	94
Bruce	484,863	83 60	624,328	118 49	611,804	109 78	76
Totals	1,145,345	90 83	1,344,401	119 76	1,296,667	106 35	85
Grey	873,357	88 80	983,947	118 22	941,382	104 05	85
Simcoe	188,985	59 71	451,724	117 12	324,264	95 43	63
Totals	1,062,342	81 72	1,435,671	117 87	1,265,646	101 70	80
Middlesex	135,470	82 40	172,371	111 49	143,119	90 01	92
Oxford	628,278	123 07	620,355	124 85	566,102	111 83	110
Brant	294,320	100 79	303,745	125 15	302,923	115 84	87
Perth	449,291	96 89	546,498	133 45	457,162	99 77	97
Wellington	1,219,130	95 31	1,681,054	137 31	1,386,761	108 55	88
Waterloo	510,719	97 58	588,356	120 54	505,858	99 48	98
Dufferin	227,413	96 81	214,441	107 11	207,972	91 06	106
Totals	3,465,221	99 90	4,126,820	128 31	3,569,897	105 02	95
Lincoln	16,819	68 09	19,974	92 47	16,563	77 40	88
Wentworth	237,548	87 27	354,722	148 42	292,044	120 93	72
Halton	184,954	100 79	211,887	116 17	184,744	105 27	96
Peel	101,930	68 27	118,911	94 30	99,469	76 22	90
York	276,629	82 72	309,720	109 67	303,658	99 27	83
Ontario	1,112,448	87 93	1,299,640	111 60	1,149,712	95 64	92
Durham	427,898	83 12	624,842	105 00	548,063	99 92	83
Northumberland	255,033	73 01	358,982	105 27	317,455	93 53	78
Prince Edward	5,407	51 99	9,648	91 02	5,868	71 56	73
Totals	2,618,666	84 37	3,308,326	111 66	2,917,576	98 14	86
Lennox and Addington	10,488	65 14	6,281	66 12	9,672	67 64	96
Frontenac	15,928	57 71	45,154	80 92	36,652	80 55	72
Leeds and Grenville	18,442	76 21	16,870	86 51	17,804	89 92	85
Dundas	1,549	51 63	3,444	82 00	2,656	69 89	74
Stormont	3,120	66 38	8,180	86 11	5,596	71 74	93
Glengarry	8,363	103 25	7,195	110 69	5,942	100 71	103
Prescott	11,026	64 48	17,145	127 00	13,885	98 82	65
Russell	43,896	152 42	18,155	84 05	27,236	110 27	138
Carleton	65,877	52 12	151,889	99 01	113,474	79 86	65
Renfrew	30,155	56 05	55,611	90 57	44,320	72 78	77
Lanark	28,537	50 42	51,523	88 83	36,979	75 93	66
Totals	237,381	64 79	381,447	92 38	314,166	81 08	80
Victoria	299,510	80 47	374,336	120 37	312,919	89 38	90
Peterborough	65,597	51 09	122,497	97 37	91,269	75 00	68
Haliburton	18,356	70 06	28,946	103 01	22,705	71 62	98
Hastings	41,396	48 36	82,621	90 49	58,461	74 47	65
Totals	424,859	69 38	608,400	109 39	485,354	83 39	83
Muskoka	82,566	69 32	92,977	85 22	83,364	73 00	95
Parry Sound	34,910	71 54	46,494	86 10	44,635	75 27	95
Algoma	33,372	92 19	54,606	79 95	40,890	75 17	123
Totals	150,848	73 91	194,077	83 87	168,889	74 11	100
The Province	9,266,970	87 99	11,577,019	117 02	10,184,165	99 66	88

VALUES—CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	1,235,954	17 97	1,294,366	18 07	1,348,895	18 71	96
Kent	1,440,963	16 32	1,603,475	16 87	1,628,996	17 21	95
Elgin	1,116,754	16 16	1,100,569	16 69	1,152,027	16 83	96
Norfolk	852,213	13 29	1,043,887	17 17	963,606	15 46	86
Haldimand	818,700	15 13	783,349	14 83	820,569	15 27	99
Welland	880,918	15 76	819,648	14 09	862,928	15 16	104
Totals	6,345,502	15 85	6,645,294	16 43	6,777,021	16 60	95
Lambton	1,149,770	19 24	880,091	13 56	1,073,695	16 92	114
Huron	2,692,423	24 49	2,137,227	20 12	2,471,427	22 91	107
Bruce	2,256,574	22 52	1,711,168	18 31	2,020,282	21 28	106
Totals	6,098,767	22 60	4,723,486	17 87	5,565,404	20 90	108
Grey	3,062,072	22 72	2,456,508	18 87	2,816,065	21 15	107
Simcoe	1,726,032	20 14	1,732,624	20 60	1,741,295	20 46	98
Totals	4,788,104	21 72	4,189,132	19 55	4,557,360	20 88	104
Middlesex	1,752,888	17 54	1,843,429	17 22	1,880,804	17 81	98
Oxford	1,787,569	23 35	1,774,201	23 22	1,774,152	22 77	103
Brant	890,388	21 02	914,774	22 12	937,215	22 47	94
Perth	1,906,169	24 43	1,537,239	20 70	1,710,314	22 30	110
Wellington	3,139,470	30 41	3,114,870	30 59	3,061,129	30 00	101
Waterloo	1,342,101	26 65	1,419,199	27 37	1,342,021	26 15	102
Dufferin	1,008,103	26 28	666,541	17 63	846,903	21 79	121
Totals	11,826,688	24 19	11,270,253	22 97	11,552,538	23 38	103
Lincoln	827,027	15 96	826,043	15 78	842,579	16 48	97
Wentworth	1,066,824	19 18	1,079,304	19 48	1,151,548	20 72	93
Halton	672,924	17 51	714,820	18 47	743,330	19 25	91
Peel	820,392	18 50	857,278	19 90	826,279	19 00	97
York	1,843,590	21 92	1,583,829	18 67	1,716,331	20 00	110
Ontario	2,232,702	30 51	2,347,555	32 72	2,224,014	30 95	99
Durham	1,285,871	24 08	1,533,751	26 90	1,413,469	25 60	94
Northumberland	1,228,082	17 23	1,441,064	19 28	1,338,250	18 54	93
Prince Edward	560,820	13 34	761,421	15 16	694,983	14 96	89
Totals	10,538,232	20 49	11,145,065	21 10	10,950,792	21 05	97
Lennox and Addington	656,780	10 82	1,000,686	16 90	876,705	15 22	71
Frontenac	722,283	10 41	1,067,061	14 82	957,170	13 56	77
Leeds and Grenville	2,083,560	15 84	1,969,733	14 32	2,177,714	16 51	96
Dundas	864,464	21 46	687,273	17 07	806,847	19 89	108
Stormont	749,573	20 27	618,838	16 57	673,943	18 17	112
Glengarry	988,578	25 20	648,803	17 41	752,771	19 90	127
Prescott	847,234	21 05	658,600	17 63	665,370	17 49	120
Russell	527,692	23 51	307,490	15 20	385,468	17 64	133
Carleton	1,703,518	22 90	1,362,998	18 51	1,472,420	20 08	114
Renfrew	1,272,579	17 70	1,137,909	17 07	1,059,309	15 56	114
Lanark	1,470,271	20 42	1,216,954	16 40	1,334,938	18 26	112
Totals	11,886,532	18 03	10,676,345	16 28	11,162,645	17 17	105
Victoria	1,036,854	21 38	998,255	22 23	985,119	21 01	102
Peterborough	590,705	13 66	807,712	18 69	699,302	15 72	87
Haliburton	206,980	18 87	177,708	15 08	178,481	15 84	119
Hastings	1,290,228	15 96	1,348,410	15 22	1,348,649	16 21	98
Totals	3,124,767	17 03	3,332,085	17 68	3,211,551	17 28	99
Muskoka	581,121	22 13	432,031	16 90	461,106	18 32	121
Parry Sound	219,150	24 76	164,496	16 91	199,223	19 63	126
Algoma	244,984	20 19	180,756	17 41	211,646	18 72	108
Totals	1,045,255	22 12	777,283	17 02	871,975	18 70	118
The Province	55,653,847	19 99	52,763,943	18 90	54,649,286	19 59	102

VALUES OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLES No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total marketable value of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-7; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the six years 1882-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	2,251,466	15 91	2,329,855	16 37	2,405,551	17 08	93
Kent	2,903,747	13 86	3,361,805	15 78	3,381,179	16 42	84
Elgin	2,175,994	12 80	2,531,000	15 54	2,586,912	15 80	81
Norfolk	1,643,108	10 35	2,011,325	13 47	2,116,540	14 17	73
Haldimand	1,665,775	11 86	1,817,520	12 62	1,932,731	13 85	86
Welland	1,440,561	13 04	1,433,525	13 31	1,524,505	13 96	93
Totals	12,080,651	12 98	13,485,030	14 67	13,947,418	15 35	85
Lambton	2,378,254	14 07	2,256,055	13 42	2,523,477	15 26	92
Huron	5,321,616	16 04	5,118,793	15 66	5,784,663	17 59	91
Bruce	4,237,068	15 19	4,063,579	14 77	4,578,646	16 87	90
Totals	11,936,938	15 31	11,438,427	14 86	12,886,786	16 83	91
Grey	5,312,020	15 17	4,989,740	14 24	5,834,130	16 33	93
Simcoe	4,135,907	13 56	4,458,036	15 07	4,854,133	16 39	83
Totals	9,447,927	14 42	9,447,776	14 62	10,688,263	16 36	88
Middlesex	3,955,340	13 49	4,444,041	14 96	4,791,671	16 08	84
Oxford	3,427,144	15 88	3,595,913	17 19	3,798,974	18 00	88
Brant	1,740,466	14 13	1,838,491	15 50	2,080,158	17 55	81
Perth	3,686,766	15 90	3,707,077	16 42	4,108,959	17 79	89
Wellington	5,364,526	17 94	5,552,854	19 25	5,775,008	19 90	90
Waterloo	2,656,269	16 42	2,861,595	17 65	3,086,567	19 18	86
Dufferin	1,974,880	15 87	1,691,712	14 21	1,954,150	16 10	99
Totals	22,805,391	15 73	23,691,683	16 68	25,595,487	17 89	89
Lincoln	1,327,484	12 97	1,421,364	13 86	1,573,558	15 33	85
Wentworth	2,016,102	13 94	2,086,595	14 62	2,442,633	17 28	81
Halton	1,505,068	14 17	1,465,697	13 90	1,760,385	16 58	85
Peel	2,155,365	13 45	2,259,641	14 34	2,613,804	16 55	81
York	4,470,729	14 87	4,436,703	15 30	5,004,043	17 00	87
Ontario	4,209,873	17 22	4,811,255	19 95	4,740,683	19 62	88
Durham	2,864,478	14 47	3,501,790	17 21	3,537,598	17 40	83
Northumberland	2,540,544	11 61	3,047,282	14 07	3,152,217	14 48	80
Prince Edward	1,296,427	9 95	1,593,615	11 98	1,601,687	12 30	81
Totals	22,386,070	13 94	24,623,942	15 46	26,426,608	16 57	84
Lennox and Addington	1,420,762	10 08	1,905,286	13 42	1,926,410	13 38	75
Frontenac	1,201,914	9 20	1,733,173	12 76	1,822,666	12 92	71
Leeds and Grenville	3,057,496	13 18	3,149,258	13 03	3,522,592	14 76	89
Dundas	1,320,409	15 94	1,293,310	15 16	1,450,443	16 96	94
Stormont	1,152,773	16 11	1,067,048	14 64	1,151,896	15 89	101
Glengarry	1,503,775	17 55	1,170,384	13 67	1,343,002	15 83	111
Prescott	1,367,830	15 74	1,261,773	14 97	1,196,483	14 15	111
Russell	826,240	16 28	639,213	12 82	737,158	14 69	111
Carleton	2,961,321	16 48	2,600,466	14 07	2,942,097	16 21	102
Renfrew	2,050,494	12 53	2,214,381	13 53	2,252,505	13 99	90
Lanark	2,112,460	14 57	2,012,528	13 57	2,268,633	15 66	93
Totals	18,975,474	13 85	19,046,820	13 66	20,613,885	14 84	93
Victoria	2,407,968	13 86	2,585,647	15 01	2,672,716	15 50	89
Peterborough	1,451,864	10 51	2,044,458	14 19	1,948,245	13 81	76
Haliburton	285,181	14 53	268,587	13 53	264,529	13 66	106
Hastings	2,314,478	11 19	2,972,119	13 20	3,070,651	13 75	81
Totals	6,459,491	12 00	7,870,811	14 02	7,956,141	14 31	84
Muskoka	717,984	17 67	578,038	14 53	613,720	15 98	111
Parry Sound	298,986	19 07	247,111	14 46	306,208	16 54	115
Algoma	470,957	17 88	334,988	13 68	450,711	17 43	103
Totals	1,487,927	18 00	1,160,137	14 26	1,370,639	16 56	109
The Province	105,579,869	14 25	110,764,626	15 00	119,485,227	16 19	88

VALUES—WOOL.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of the wool clip in Ontario in the years 1886 and 1887, with the yearly average for the three years 1885-7; also the average value of clip per fleece, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the three years 1885-7.

Counties.	1887.		1886.		Yearly average for the three years 1885-7.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	17,455	1 27	18,287	1 08	16,877	1 10	115
Kent	18,411	1 30	21,612	1 08	21,168	1 10	118
Elgin	23,367	1 28	18,469	1 02	20,647	1 09	117
Norfolk	16,005	1 18	16,697	1 00	16,354	1 02	116
Haldimand	21,400	1 32	20,984	1 18	20,958	1 17	113
Welland	15,900	1 14	14,274	96	15,139	98	116
Totals.....	112,538	1 25	110,323	1 06	111,143	1 08	116
Lambton	23,981	1 34	24,409	1 13	24,700	1 14	118
Huron	50,895	1 27	50,560	1 05	51,315	1 09	117
Bruce	52,338	1 26	51,648	1 07	51,751	1 10	115
Totals.....	127,214	1 28	126,617	1 07	127,766	1 10	116
Grey	74,858	1 25	73,520	1 03	74,769	1 07	117
Simcoe	49,056	1 23	52,323	1 05	51,987	1 08	114
Totals.....	123,914	1 24	125,843	1 04	126,756	1 07	116
Middlesex	35,090	1 36	37,940	1 16	37,314	1 16	117
Oxford	19,169	1 26	19,029	1 09	19,620	1 10	115
Brant	13,388	1 21	14,830	1 06	14,923	1 08	112
Perth	33,581	1 28	34,530	1 07	33,882	1 10	116
Wellington	49,751	1 26	51,881	1 09	51,791	1 11	114
Waterloo	22,301	1 18	23,016	1 02	23,137	1 03	115
Dufferin.....	19,180	1 27	19,495	1 04	19,885	1 07	119
Totals.....	192,460	1 27	200,721	1 08	200,552	1 10	115
Lincoln	9,635	1 15	11,275	1 00	10,357	1 02	113
Wentworth	15,436	1 31	16,817	1 07	15,918	1 11	118
Halton	13,958	1 38	13,764	1 17	14,019	1 20	115
Peel	20,841	1 50	21,307	1 22	20,362	1 27	118
York	30,443	1 32	34,704	1 14	33,306	1 16	114
Ontario	28,651	1 38	33,838	1 16	31,356	1 19	116
Durham	23,131	1 25	24,092	1 10	23,426	1 13	111
Northumberland.....	25,541	1 29	22,657	1 07	24,121	1 11	116
Prince Edward	8,221	1 15	10,341	1 50	9,268	1 01	114
Totals.....	175,857	1 32	188,795	1 12	182,133	1 15	115
Lennox and Addington	16,436	1 18	19,101	99	16,937	1 02	116
Frontenac	17,928	1 14	19,471	95	18,751	99	115
Leeds and Grenville	32,114	1 07	37,051	92	35,296	94	114
Dundas	10,236	1 14	11,224	95	10,850	97	118
Stormont.....	11,386	1 23	9,862	96	10,294	1 01	122
Glengarry	13,149	1 05	14,921	91	14,255	91	115
Prescott	9,151	1 12	10,775	92	10,654	94	119
Russell.....	6,917	1 07	8,977	90	7,869	93	115
Carleton	28,368	1 17	30,560	96	27,953	99	118
Renfrew	34,212	1 02	32,383	86	31,995	87	117
Lanark.....	33,625	1 08	32,331	92	32,903	94	115
Totals.....	213,522	1 10	226,656	92	217,762	95	116
Victoria	27,287	1 29	23,018	1 05	24,626	1 09	118
Peterborough	15,587	1 17	16,758	1 00	17,268	1 02	115
Haliburton	2,999	1 10	2,445	92	3,167	93	118
Hastings	24,688	1 10	25,867	92	25,435	95	116
Totals.....	70,561	1 18	68,088	98	70,496	1 01	116
Muskoka	7,063	1 19	6,321	1 01	6,618	1 04	114
Parry Sound.....	2,151	1 26	2,267	1 02	2,336	1 05	120
Algoma	4,193	1 32	4,012	1 10	3,848	1 15	115
Totals.....	13,407	1 24	12,600	1 04	12,802	1 07	116
The Province.....	1,029,473	1 23	1,059,643	1 03	1,049,410	1 06	116

COST OF GROWING CROPS.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the average cost of growing an acre of the staple farm crops of Ontario and the average value of product, based on the returns of 197 correspondents of the Bureau for the season of 1887.

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
FALL WHEAT.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Plowing.....	2 40	3 42	3 09	2 80	3 30	2 27	3 77	2 50	2 95
Cultivating, etc.....	1 42	1 00	1 34	1 09	1 06	1 03	1 16	1 25	1 16
Barnyard manure.....	2 85	2 20	3 53	3 27	4 44	2 53	1 61	3 15	3 15
Manure applied previously.....	1 36	1 67	1 92	2 45	2 02	1 92	1 92	1 92	1 92
Seed.....	1 57	1 52	1 48	1 48	1 44	1 52	1 34	1 35	1 49
Sowing or drilling.....	48	38	39	51	31	52	35	30	42
After fitting or cultivation.....	40	45	39	54	31	38	22	39	39
Cutting and putting in barn.....	1 60	1 81	1 75	1 77	1 74	2 06	1 57	2 50	1 89
Threshing.....	1 17	1 08	90	1 13	97	1 09	1 06	1 00	1 07
Marketing.....	90	79	90	81	83	95	88	75	85
Wear of implements.....	37	40	36	36	43	29	31	50	38
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre.....	18 16	17 93	19 10	20 09	21 02	18 04	18 09	17 74	19 43
Value of grain.....	14 28	12 70	13 56	13 83	15 80	15 34	12 51	16 10	14 13
Value of straw.....	3 09	2 79	1 77	2 97	3 48	3 22	2 72	2 50	2 95
Total value per acre.....	17 37	15 49	15 33	16 80	19 28	18 56	15 23	18 60	17 08
Seed sown,.....bush	1.91	1.79	1.69	1.80	1.73	1.63	1.48	1.50	1.77
Average yield,.....bush	16.9	15.9	18.0	18.0	20.3	19.3	14.2	20.0	17.8
Manure put on land,.....tons	9.6	10.4	8.6	8.9	11.9	6.5	9.6	.....	9.8
Per cent. of value charged to crop.....	43.5	50.8	53.6	46.3	46.5	41.8	50.0	.....	46.4
SPRING WHEAT.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Plowing.....	1 91	2 56	2 17	1 74	1 97	1 88	2 42	2 75	2 04
Cultivating, etc.....	82	57	52	77	59	72	67	1 50	70
Barnyard manure.....	1 62	93	1 34	1 05	1 68	1 43	1 35	1 06	1 34
Manure applied previously.....	1 40	1 58	1 49	2 03	1 81	2 21	1 73	1 73	1 73
Seed.....	1 48	1 54	1 44	1 47	1 37	1 54	1 29	1 53	1 45
Sowing or drilling.....	43	31	39	45	29	47	41	43	39
After fitting or cultivation.....	36	68	38	43	36	32	25	25	38
Cutting and putting in barn.....	1 59	1 74	1 63	1 81	1 50	1 77	1 34	1 90	1 65
Threshing.....	1 29	92	95	1 15	82	1 15	1 06	1 17	1 03
Marketing.....	73	57	58	80	79	94	58	1 13	77
Wear of implements.....	29	24	24	25	25	21	28	50	26
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre.....	15 56	14 85	14 18	15 83	15 60	16 12	15 28	16 08	15 50
Value of grain.....	12 51	6 90	12 11	8 91	11 61	14 34	10 49	12 34	10 95
Value of straw.....	3 10	1 95	1 57	2 53	3 07	2 98	2 63	3 33	2 66
Total value per acre.....	15 61	8 85	13 68	11 44	14 68	17 32	13 12	15 67	13 61
Seed sown,.....bush	1.80	1.77	1.64	1.83	1.66	1.69	1.63	1.88	1.73
Average yield,.....bush	16.9	9.5	17.2	11.1	13.6	16.7	12.7	16.2	14.2
Manure put on land,.....tons	7.5	7.0	9.0	9.6	6.6	12.3	9.0	9.0	9.0
Per cent. of value charged to crop.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.4	66.9	36.1	50.0	33.3	51.7

NOTE.—In this table the value of manure includes the cost of putting it on the land, and only the estimated quantity consumed as food by plants in the year, whether then or previously applied, is charged against the crop—the last item showing the per cent. as charged when applied to the crop of the year. The cost of marketing an acre's crop is based on the cost of taking it to the usual market place, and the value of the product is based on the average selling price.

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
BARLEY.									
Plowing.....	2 13	2 27	2 12	1 83	1 89	1 63	2 10	3 00	2 00
Cultivating, etc.....	1 03	72	73	73	63	94	68	2 00	76
Barnyard manure.....	1 76	97	92	94	1 09	1 30	98	98	98
Manure applied previously.....	1 44	1 50	1 06	1 62	1 61	2 50	1 54	1 54	1 54
Seed.....	1 33	1 25	1 08	1 20	1 16	1 31	1 07	1 47	1 21
Sowing or drilling.....	50	38	39	38	29	45	40	85	39
After fitting or cultivation.....	41	43	44	50	32	29	18	36	36
Cutting and putting in barn.....	1 87	1 91	1 56	1 69	1 46	1 77	1 37	2 25	1 67
Threshing.....	1 11	98	87	98	86	1 49	81	1 17	1 00
Marketing.....	1 08	93	94	78	82	1 00	84	75	89
Wear of implements.....	23	23	22	23	31	24	29	38	27
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre.....	16 53	14 78	13 38	14 76	14 61	16 40	14 16	16 88	14 83
Value of grain.....	14 54	15 98	14 21	16 36	16 64	15 41	15 03	12 47	15 77
Value of straw.....	3 24	2 28	1 67	2 45	3 17	4 23	3 07	3 13	2 86
Total value per acre.....	17 78	18 26	15 88	18 81	19 81	19 64	18 10	15 60	18 63
Seed sown, .....bush	2.20	2.09	1.96	2.00	1.86	2.04	1.78	2.19	1.98
Average yield, .....bush	24.9	26.6	23.7	25.2	26.2	24.5	21.3	20.7	24.8
Manure put on land, .....tons	9.0	12.0	11.3	6.7	6.9	7.0	.....	5.0	8.3
Per cent. of value charged to crop.....	55.1	42.7	50.0	50.0	46.8	50.0	.....	33.3	48.7
OATS.									
Plowing.....	1 97	2 28	1 94	1 76	1 87	1 56	1 89	2 63	1 91
Cultivating, etc.....	92	69	63	80	59	78	61	2 00	74
Barnyard manure.....	3 11	2 49	2 40	2 82	3 10	3 72	2 80	2 66	2 80
Manure applied previously.....									
Seed.....	86	83	85	83	84	89	77	1 21	85
Sowing or drilling.....	44	39	37	42	30	48	43	68	40
After fitting or cultivation.....	37	39	37	37	33	38	18	25	35
Cutting and putting in barn.....	1 75	1 88	1 62	1 77	1 58	1 73	1 41	1 90	1 70
Threshing.....	1 23	1 00	84	1 02	85	1 20	81	1 17	1 01
Marketing.....	1 08	1 01	91	82	85	89	86	75	92
Wear of implements.....	34	25	31	35	34	22	33	38	34
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre.....	15 71	14 42	13 29	14 84	14 82	15 33	13 99	15 76	14 78
Value of grain.....	12 39	12 49	12 32	13 21	13 89	13 34	12 93	11 41	12 99
Value of straw.....	3 45	3 25	2 53	4 03	3 68	4 35	3 03	3 20	3 60
Total value per acre.....	15 84	15 74	14 85	17 24	17 57	17 69	15 96	14 61	16 59
Seed sown, .....bush	2.53	2.32	2.33	2.32	2.15	2.48	2.15	2.54	2.34
Average yield, .....bush	28.6	32.3	32.6	33.8	32.8	31.5	28.5	25.1	31.7

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
PEASE.									
Plowing.....	2 01	2 17	1 85	1 82	1 89	1 55	1 88	2 80	1 90
Cultivating, etc.....	97	71	57	76	59	77	88	2 00	75
Barnyard manure.....	3 11	2 49	2 40	2 82	3 10	3 72	2 80	2 66	2 80
Manure applied previously.....									
Seed.....	1 43	1 51	1 24	1 43	1 48	1 38	1 55	1 58	1 44
Sowing or drilling.....	48	40	37	42	29	50	53	68	41
After fitting or cultivation.....	33	41	28	40	38	43	20	15	35
Cutting and putting in barn.....	1 83	1 99	1 77	1 90	1 69	1 87	1 83	2 00	1 84
Threshing.....	1 27	1 11	83	1 10	1 01	1 22	1 14	1 17	1 10
Marketing.....	79	88	77	64	91	1 13	89	75	84
Wear of implements.....	27	41	22	31	26	20	33	38	28
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre.....	16 13	15 29	13 35	15 48	15 77	16 25	15 93	16 30	15 47
Value of grain average.....	9 29	12 87	12 14	12 09	11 25	12 00	9 89	11 29	11 43
Value of straw.....	2 80	2 65	1 63	2 11	2 84	2 46	2 56	1 83	2 44
Total value of crop.....	12 09	15 52	13 77	14 20	14 09	14 46	12 45	13 12	13 87
Seed sown.....bush.	2 28	2 34	2 44	2 33	2 34	2 26	2 23	2 33	2 32
Average yield....."	13.1	20.1	20.4	16.3	16.2	17.4	14.6	16.5	16.5
CORN.									
Plowing.....	\$ 2 10	\$..	\$..	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 11	\$..	\$..	\$..	\$ 2 22
Cultivating, etc.....	1 58	..	..	1 87	95	..	..	..	1 47
Barnyard manure.....	3 11	..	..	2 82	3 10	..	..	..	3 01
Manure applied previously.....									
Seed.....	29	..	..	39	35	..	..	..	33
Sowing or drilling.....	74	..	..	98	81	..	..	..	82
After fitting or cultivation.....	1 76	..	..	2 06	2 58	..	..	..	2 11
Cutting and gathering.....	2 01	..	..	2 48	2 21	..	..	..	2 19
Husking.....	3 49	..	..	2 64	2 77	..	..	..	3 08
Marketing.....	2 83	..	..	1 12	1 68	..	..	..	2 18
Wear of implements.....	34	..	..	25	40	..	..	..	35
Rent, taxes and insurance.....	3 64	..	..	3 88	4 17	..	..	..	3 94
Total cost per acre.....	21 89	..	..	20 99	21 11	..	..	..	21 70
Value of grain.....	19 91	..	..	17 89	20 89	..	..	..	19 82
Value of straw.....	5 71	..	..	6 65	5 87	..	..	..	5 98
Total value of crop.....	25 62	..	..	24 54	26 76	..	..	..	25 80
Seed planted.....bush.	.36	..	..	.52	.31	..	..	..	.38
Average yield.....bush. (in ear)	79.9	..	..	51.8	67.9	..	..	..	72.8

TABLE XXV.—COST OF GROWING CROPS.—*Continued.*

Schedule of items per acre.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern districts.	The Province.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
POTATOES.									
Plowing	2 23	3 21	3 40	2 66	2 41	2 14	2 67	2 95	2 62
Cultivating, etc.	1 91	1 38	2 29	1 92	1 09	2 15	2 39	.....	1 79
Barnyard manure	1 75	2 41	3 37	3 69	4 13	2 84	2 09	5 87	3 07
Manure applied previously	1 20	1 82	2 50	1 99	2 32	2 10	1 54	2 01	2 27
Seed	5 95	6 91	6 84	6 47	6 05	6 39	5 63	6 67	6 31
Planting	2 39	3 34	2 74	2 49	2 24	2 36	2 40	3 40	2 54
After fitting or cultivation	1 87	3 31	2 43	2 95	2 66	2 41	3 00	2 75	2 65
Digging and housing	4 12	5 88	4 58	4 77	4 31	5 07	4 57	6 17	4 68
Marketing	3 53	4 72	4 55	4 56	5 32	4 55	6 50	4 00	4 68
Wear of implements	29	23	19	23	28	30	21	50	27
Rent, taxes and insurance	3 64	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	3 48	3 90	2 13	3 76
Total cost per acre	23 88	36 42	35 94	35 61	35 58	33 79	34 90	36 45	34 64
Value of product	45 41	56 43	46 16	57 59	55 26	59 98	54 30	76 60	54 43
Seed planted	9 10	13 61	14 00	10 56	10 21	14 32	11 71	15 20	11 52
Average yield	79.1	98.4	101.4	136.0	93.4	108.7	98.5	198.7	105.9
Manure put on land	12.9	12.6	15.5	12.5	12.2	18.6	16.0	10.0	13.8
Per cent. of value charged to crop	47.5	38.0	49.1	49.9	48.8	30.7	42.4	50.0	44.9
TURNIPS.									
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Plowing .....	.....	3 94	3 51	3 21	2 88	.....	.....	.....	3 25
Cultivating, etc. ....	.....	1 88	2 52	2 13	1 27	.....	.....	.....	1 86
Barnyard manure .....	.....	3 82	4 61	5 28	5 72	.....	.....	.....	5 08
Manure applied previously .....	.....	2 19	2 19	2 51	1 87	.....	.....	.....	2 19
Seed .....	.....	48	43	52	63	.....	.....	.....	53
Sowing or drilling .....	.....	1 30	94	1 01	99	.....	.....	.....	1 04
After fitting or cultivation .....	.....	3 75	2 50	3 31	3 59	.....	.....	.....	3 32
Pulling and housing .....	.....	5 70	3 71	3 74	4 74	.....	.....	.....	4 36
Marketing .....	.....	8 15	6 00	9 30	6 29	.....	.....	.....	7 53
Wear of implements .....	.....	25	20	59	47	.....	.....	.....	43
Rent, taxes and insurance .....	.....	3 21	3 05	3 88	4 17	.....	.....	.....	3 82
.....	.....	34 67	29 66	35 48	32 62	.....	.....	.....	33 41
Value of roots .....	.....	41 32	36 13	42 60	38 95	.....	.....	.....	39 94
Value of tops .....	.....	1 33	1 00	1 33	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 33
.....	.....	42 65	37 13	43 93	40 45	.....	.....	.....	41 27
Seed sown .....	.....	2 08	1 88	2 60	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2 37
Average yield .....	.....	388.0	316.1	450.8	326.6	.....	.....	.....	387.3
Manure put on land .....	.....	19.6	18.5	13.1	13.6	.....	.....	.....	15.3
Per cent. of value charged to crop .....	.....	50.3	57.8	57.1	52.9	.....	.....	.....	54.5

FARM WAGES.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1887, and the average for the six years 1882-7.

Counties.	Farm laborers.								Domestics with board.	
	Per year.				Per month.				1887. Per month.	1882-6. Per week.
	With board.		Without board.		With board.		Without board.			
	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.	1887.	1882-7.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	163	161	256	254	16 92	17 60	26 13	27 20	6 21	1 59
Kent	158	172	242	265	17 11	18 36	25 61	27 08	6 16	1 55
Elgin	162	169	241	250	17 18	18 26	26 44	27 30	6 36	1 55
Norfolk	148	156	226	238	15 32	16 46	23 25	24 37	5 50	1 39
Haldimand	149	156	243	241	17 11	17 74	26 68	27 07	5 86	1 44
Welland	144	147	245	244	16 64	16 88	26 30	27 18	6 12	1 39
Group	154	161	241	249	16 72	17 73	25 64	26 68	6 02	1 49
Lambton	162	170	254	268	17 31	18 30	27 21	28 05	6 41	1 55
Huron	158	165	256	258	17 00	18 19	26 61	27 74	5 79	1 49
Bruce	158	162	254	254	17 33	18 31	27 24	27 65	5 64	1 45
Group	159	165	255	259	17 19	18 27	27 00	27 85	5 88	1 49
Grey	153	158	248	245	16 76	17 75	25 56	26 94	5 78	1 39
Simcoe	158	164	260	265	17 15	18 56	26 74	28 49	5 83	1 52
Group	155	161	254	256	16 95	18 23	26 17	27 80	5 82	1 44
Middlesex	159	167	245	251	16 81	18 65	24 92	27 35	6 22	1 57
Oxford	164	166	243	251	16 48	17 26	24 94	26 08	6 30	1 59
Brant	156	162	259	247	16 00	17 43	25 50	26 03	6 30	1 58
Perth	160	165	259	259	17 54	18 99	27 21	29 04	6 09	1 56
Wellington	160	164	255	259	16 86	17 73	26 82	27 55	6 16	1 54
Waterloo	154	156	254	252	17 18	17 66	26 95	26 68	6 12	1 47
Dufferin	155	156	244	252	16 93	17 89	26 35	27 88	5 87	1 46
Group	159	163	251	253	16 82	17 95	25 92	27 07	6 17	1 54
Lincoln	156	159	254	246	17 67	17 80	26 17	26 25	6 12	1 45
Wentworth	160	158	249	253	16 59	17 64	26 39	27 27	6 62	1 53
Halton	170	170	271	268	17 82	18 52	27 16	28 07	7 09	1 68
Peel	168	179	259	266	17 63	18 73	26 93	28 56	6 95	1 76
York	169	171	269	265	16 85	18 12	25 73	28 07	6 30	1 59
Ontario	166	169	244	262	16 12	17 98	26 11	28 04	6 02	1 50
Durham	157	165	257	250	17 73	17 46	26 09	26 37	5 79	1 57
Northumberland	153	157	232	245	16 31	17 13	24 54	25 89	6 00	1 53
Prince Edward	140	152	224	227	15 76	16 84	22 91	24 09	5 72	1 41
Group	162	165	253	253	16 79	17 84	25 81	26 99	6 30	1 56
Lennox and Add	148	156	224	238	15 66	16 94	22 38	25 81	5 49	1 54
Frontenac	148	154	238	249	16 00	17 77	24 41	26 74	6 50	1 47
Leeds and Gren.	158	166	251	254	17 18	18 45	25 19	26 82	6 27	1 51
Dundas	168	161	254	239	17 61	17 78	26 76	27 95	6 05	1 68
Stormont	155	167	236	239	16 69	18 83	25 30	28 01	6 08	1 52
Glengarry	149	163	264	252	16 98	18 71	26 30	28 18	5 79	1 60
Prescott	160	166	255	263	17 65	19 19	26 20	28 35	6 13	1 42
Russell	153	170	256	255	16 88	18 93	25 67	27 55	5 00	1 36
Carleton	164	166	271	259	17 39	17 85	26 52	27 76	6 46	1 63
Renfrew	165	173	247	269	17 03	18 31	26 66	27 94	5 46	1 39
Lanark	172	176	267	270	17 48	18 81	27 31	27 83	6 34	1 66
Group	158	165	249	252	16 98	18 39	25 52	27 15	6 00	1 52
Victoria	166	169	257	255	16 26	18 05	25 30	27 48	5 96	1 57
Peterborough	165	172	262	264	16 86	18 67	28 15	28 03	6 01	1 58
Haliburton	155	165	252	264	17 50	18 68	27 63	28 94	5 23	1 31
Hastings	154	162	252	253	16 55	17 50	26 25	26 15	5 49	1 44
Group	161	167	256	257	16 63	18 13	26 81	27 43	5 73	1 52
Muskoka	171	171	259	276	18 01	19 51	27 21	29 39	5 77	1 48
Parry Sound	174	175	261	273	18 85	19 48	27 57	29 85	6 32	1 46
Algoma	177	177	271	279	18 80	20 79	26 55	30 51	6 32	1 52
Group	173	175	262	276	18 31	19 81	27 10	29 82	6 05	1 49
The Pro- vince. {	1882-7	164	250	254	16 91	18 02	26 04	27 37	6 05	1 52
	1887	159	250	.....	17 06	.....	26 64	.....	.....	1 52
	1886	158	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PART IV.

LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

STATISTICS OF URBAN WAGE-EARNERS.

The statistics of this Part of the report are not as complete this year as in former years, the information having been collected from the wage-earning class only. In previous reports the rates of wages per week were given as furnished by the employers of labor, and average rates of wages were computed from data furnished by employers and employés. But in consequence of an unusual pressure of work in the Bureau during the latter part of last year it was not found possible to send out an experienced collector for this service, and it was not deemed expedient to make the attempt at a late period of the season with untried or unknown officers. This applies, however, to the weekly wage returns, and wherever comparisons are made with the statistics of former years they refer to those compiled from the returns of wage-earners alone. The more valuable statistics, relating to time employed, wages earned and cost of living for the year, are computed in all cases in this as in former reports from data furnished by the working classes, collected by persons specially employed for that service in the principal industrial centres of the province.* The following table shows the number of wage-earners whose returns have been tabulated as regards weekly wages for the present report, as well as for the reports of the three preceding years, classified as male and female and over and under 16 years of age :

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Over 16 years.	Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Under 16 years.	
1887.....	2,909	37	322	10	3,278
1886.....	2,453	29	241	21	2,744
1885.....	2,384	65	345	17	2,811
1884.....	2,295	56	264	22	2,637

The number of males over 16 years in 1887 is largely in excess of the number for any other year, and the number of females is greater than for any other year excepting 1885 ; but the number for workers under 16 continues almost too low for much value in the computing of averages. The total number of returns is 534 more than in 1886, and 467 more than in 1885.

* Statistics of the wages of farm laborers are given in Part III.

A GENERAL COMPARISON.—The following table presents a general comparison of the weekly earnings and the hours employed weekly for all workers making returns in 1885, 1886 and 1887, classified as males and females over and under 16 years :

Classes.	1887.			1886.			1885.		
	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.
	\$ c.		cts.	\$ c.		cts.	\$ c.		cts.
Males over 16	9 18	58.88	15.59	9 09	58.07	15.65	9 00	58.72	15.32
Males under 16	3 11	56.41	5.51	2 84	58.86	4.83	2 86	61.43	4.69
Females over 16	4 58	57.21	8.01	4 29	58.21	7.37	4 26	59.06	7.21
Females under 16	2 06	55.30	3.73	2 60	59.67	4.36	2 79	57.65	4.84
All classes	8 63	58.68	14.71	8 55	58.18	14.70	8 23	58.82	13.99

The average for all classes in 1884 was \$8.14 for 57.17 hours, or 14.24 cents per hour. For all classes the rate per hour in 1887 is almost the same as in 1886; but an increase of half an hour in the week brings an increase of 8 cents in the wages over 1886, and 24 cents over the average full week's pay for the four years. In the class of males over 16 years, computed from nearly 3,000 returns, the average weekly wage is 9 cents more in 1887 than in 1886, and 9 cents more in 1886 than in 1885, but the increase of 1887 is due in part to longer hours of work—the rate per hour being less than in 1886. Females over 16 have a steadily increasing wage with a steadily decreasing number of working hours.

LEADING TRADES COMPARED.—In the following table we continue the comparison of the five trades as selected in previous years, showing the hours of employment and wages earned in the last full week in the year :

Occupations.	1887.			1886.			1885.			1884.		
	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Wages per hour.
	\$ c.		cts.	\$ c.		cts.	\$ c.		cts.	\$ c.		cts.
Blacksmith ...	9 82	58.88	16.68	9 93	58.25	17.05	9 74	59.15	16.46	9 76	58.21	17.05
Carpenter.....	9 82	52.87	18.58	9 61	57.38	16.75	9 97	58.98	16.90	9 98	59.07	16.90
Machinist	9 65	56.93	16.95	9 83	59.62	16.49	10 16	59.14	17.18	10 08	59.17	17.03
Moulder	12 19	57.89	21.06	12 05	57.33	21.02	11 76	59.15	19.90	11 55	58.75	19.66
Painter	9 78	57.77	16.93	9 53	56.32	16.92	9 54	57.29	16.65	9 72	59.19	16.42
Average of the five trades.	10 04	56.17	17.87	10 22	57.81	17.68	10 26	58.94	17.41	10 30	58.95	17.47

Here it will be seen that with the single exception of blacksmiths there has been a slight increase per hour all around, the most noticeable being in the case of carpenters

who have an increase of nearly two cents. This only slightly increases the wages for the week however, as the weekly time has been reduced by $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. If we take an average week for the four years we find that blacksmiths earn \$9.81 in 58.62, hours or 16.73 cents per hour; carpenters, \$9.84 in 57.07 hours, or 17.24 cents per hour; machinists, \$9.93 in 58.71 hours, or 16.91 cents per hour; moulders, \$11.89 in 58.28 hours, or 20.40 cents per hour; painters, \$9.64 in 57.64 hours, or 16.72 cents per hour; while the average of the five trades in proportion to the returns is \$10.20 in 57.97 hours, or 17.60 cents per hour. So that the rates per hour in 1887 exceed the average of the four years in all of these trades with the exception of blacksmith. No moulders or machinists have reported from Toronto in 1887.

WEEKLY WAGES.—Table I is prepared from returns received from 3,278 workpeople in 20 cities and towns in Ontario, and it gives for each occupation and sub-occupation enumerated a statement of the average time employed and wages earned for a full week in the last three months of 1887. The sex and age of the workers are designated. The number of occupations represented is 233 as against 402 in 1886 when employers of labor also furnished returns. The following table gives like information in regard to only those industries enumerated in Table I as are there divided into sub-occupations, and the averages are computed from the total returns for each industry, irrespective of class. Foremen are taken separately, and are not included in the averages for the several industries.

Industries.	Wages.	Hours employed.	Industries.	Wages.	Hours employed.
	\$ c.			\$ c.	
Axe factory.....	9 33	54.09	Organ factory.....	10 56	58.55
Bookbindery.....	6 24	54.45	Paper mills.....	4 67	54.51
Boot and shoe factory...	8 12	55.86	Piano factory.....	10 93	57.48
Carriage works.....	9 26	58.73	Railway (road).....	10 59	64.25
Cigar factory.....	6 42	50.57	Railway (shop).....	9 17	59.03
Cotton mills.....	7 10	60.13	Saw works.....	10 28	58.00
Foremen.....	14 98	58.79	Stove foundry.....	9 22	58.78
Furniture factory.....	9 53	56.14	Tailor shop.....	8 10	57.67
Knitting mills.....	6 79	60.00	Tannery.....	8 66	60.22
Lumber mills.....	8 97	65.83	Woollen mills.....	5 32	59.36

In this table workmen in lumber mills are shown to work the longest hours of any, the average for this class reaching nearly 66 hours weekly. Next to these come railway employes, working on the road, and the last named class, with workmen in piano and organ factories and in saw works, receive the highest wages, averaging over \$10 weekly in each case. These are all industries in which male hands are employed exclusively; and the average of the wages earned in several of the other industries, as for instance, cotton and woollen mills and bookbinding is materially reduced by the fact that a large number of female operatives are employed in those industries.

YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—In Table II are given statistics of the yearly earnings, time employed, number of dependents, cost of living, etc., of workers engaged in the various occupations and sub-occupations enumerated in 20 cities and towns in Ontario, based on returns obtained from 3,354 working people in those places. The following table gives the same statistics under the same heads, but only for those industries which in the main table are divided into their sub-occupations, and the averages are here made up from the total returns received.

Industries.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total.	
					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Axe factory	2.29	1.65	54.37	245.62	396 72	.....	3 00	399 72	352 32
Bookbindery	1.05	0.71	54.46	263.66	281 31	7 19	.....	288 50	271 88
Boot and shoe factory	1.62	0.92	55.92	281.69	388 69	15 38	15 39	419 46	351 85
Carriage works	2.23	1.29	58.98	262.48	406 44	12 58	9 13	428 15	357 31
Cigar factory	1.17	0.74	50.22	283.35	297 10	4 89	2 17	304 16	270 04
Cotton mills.....	1.20	0.73	60.09	273.68	318 44	7 54	21 21	347 19	287 51
Foremen	4.00	2.81	58.86	294.98	725 17	3 04	10 34	738 55	535 06
Furniture factory.....	2.51	1.58	55.87	270.32	434 08	11 57	7 16	452 81	383 77
Knitting mills.....	1.34	0.81	60.00	305.42	349 31	.....	.....	349 31	275 82
Lumber mills	3.35	2.35	65.83	207.93	305 41	7 97	17 65	331 03	337 63
Organ factory	2.20	1.40	58.50	287.95	495 00	12 75	.....	507 75	440 95
Paper mills	0.27	0.12	54.70	296.91	231 86	0 64	.....	232 50	218 45
Piano factory	1.70	1.07	57.80	272.70	486 59	8 33	.....	494 92	423 39
Railway (road)	1.90	1.20	64.46	308.67	524 13	5 80	3 91	533 84	385 94
Railway (shop)	2.25	1.34	58.22	277.50	420 74	4 03	5 63	430 40	395 81
Saw works	2.56	1.75	58.00	275.56	468 72	14 25	20 62	503 59	471 69
Stove foundry	2.64	1.48	59.30	236.76	369 65	6 04	2 00	377 69	366 66
Tailor shop	1.24	0.81	57.90	256.05	329 32	6 01	0 61	335 93	303 76
Tannery	3.83	2.48	60.22	292.13	406 96	4 34	.....	411 31	411 70
Woollen mills	0.44	0.28	59.48	298.85	263 68	0 79	1 42	265 89	214 34

In this table it is seen that aside from foremen the highest yearly earnings are made by workmen in saw works, piano and organ factories, and by road men employed on railways—the same classes who in the former table of weekly averages were shown to be in receipt of the highest wages. Next to these in point of highest average earnings come workmen in furniture factories. The lowest averages are made in those industries which employ females in part. There is considerable variation in the average yearly duration of employment for each occupation, operatives in knitting mills showing the highest average, and workers in lumber mills the lowest. This last named class of workers, notwithstanding the fact of their low average of days employed in the year, yet show the highest average number of hours of employment per week, indicating that the employ-

ment is not very constant, but entails long hours in comparison with other occupations, while the engagement lasts.

RETURNS BY TOWNS AND CITIES.

The returns for each of the cities and towns embraced in Table II have been tabulated separately, but showing only the aggregates and averages for each class by sex and age, with and without dependents.

ALMONTE.—The statistics for this town are compiled from the returns from 301 workers of all classes.*

Classes by sex and age.			No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	m.o.	agg.	81	4,862	25,061	42,371	200	400	42,971	32,056	10,915
		av.	....	60.25	309.40	523.10	2.47	4.94	530.51	395.75	134.76
	f.o.	agg.	2	120	626	534	....	....	534	475	59
		av.	....	60.00	313.00	267.00	....	....	267.00	237.50	29.50
Without dependents.	m.o.	agg.	123	7,362	38,281	36,481	....	....	36,481	26,272	10,209
		av.	....	59.85	311.23	296.59	....	....	296.59	213.59	83.00
	m.u.	agg.	12	720	3,727	1,913	....	....	1,913	1,849	64
		av.	....	60.00	310.58	159.42	....	....	159.42	154.08	5.34
	f.o.	agg.	83	4,920	25,453	21,726	....	....	21,726	15,957	5,769
		av.	....	50.28	306.66	261.76	....	....	261.76	192.25	69.51
All classes.....	agg.	301	17,984	93,148	103,025	200	400	103,625	76,609	27,016	
		av.	....	59.75	309.46	342.28	.66	1.33	344.27	254.52	89.75

These returns indicate that employment has been exceptionally steady, as is shown by the high average of 309.46 days work for the year as compared with 273.75 in 1886, and 270 in 1885. It is to be noted, however, that the investigation not only covers a much wider field than in 1886—as that year's report only included returns from 126 workers—but embraces a much larger proportion of the classes without dependents. While in 1886 those with dependents constituted 49 per cent. of the aggregate, they are only 27½ per cent. of the aggregate from whose schedules the above table has been made up. In 1886, the average earnings of all classes, including the extra amounts and earnings of wife and children, were \$319.23, the cost of living \$266.98, and the surplus \$52.25. The total earnings in 1885 were \$315.40, cost of living \$249.31 and surplus \$66.09. A comparison of the earnings of males with dependents in 1886 and 1887, the numbers being respectively 62 and 81, shows a very considerable increase, the average having risen from \$430.76 to \$530.51. The surplus of this class has risen from \$51.11 to \$134.76; in 1885 it was \$61.10.

* The initials m. o., m. u., f. o. and f. u. in this and following tables are used to designate males and females over or under 16 years of age. The number of dependents in each table is exclusive of the worker.

BELLEVILLE.—The returns for this city include the statements furnished by 82 wage-earners, 55 of whom are males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.			No of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earn- ings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	} m.o.	{agg...	55	3,176	15,815	27,210	1,000	1,340	29,550	23,735	5,815
		{av....	....	57.75	287.55	494.73	18.18	24.36	537.27	431.55	105.72
Without dependents.	} m.o.	{agg...	20	1,214	5,835	7,300	.....	.....	7,300	5,450	1,850
		{av....	....	60.70	291.75	365.00	.....	.....	365.00	272.50	92.50
	} f.o.	{agg...	7	396	2,055	1,230	.....	.....	1,230	1,180	50
		{av....	....	56.57	293.57	175.71	.....	... ..	175.71	168.57	7.14
All classes.....		{agg...	82	4,786	23,705	35,740	1,000	1,340	38,080	30,365	7,715
		{av....	....	58.37	289.09	435.85	12.20	16.34	464.39	370.30	94.09

The variation between the average number of days employment in the year and the total earnings as compared with 1886 is comparatively trifling, yet the surplus is considerably larger. In 1886 the average number of days employment was 283.15 and the average total earnings \$468.40—as against 289.09 days and \$464.39 in 1887. The expenses of living, however, are given at \$370.30 for the latter year as compared with \$412.54 in 1886, and the surplus in consequence stands at \$94.09, as against \$55.86—an increase of \$40.23. The hours of labor per week show a reduction from 60.56 to 58.37. In 1885 the number of days employment was only 255.38, total earnings \$423.71, cost of living \$362.78, and surplus \$60.93.

BROCKVILLE.—Returns for 184 workers have been received from this town, all of whom are males over 16 years of age, the majority of them with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.				No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
							\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	} m.o.	agg....	102	6,228	26,449	45,566	1,335	415	47,316	41,683	5,633	
		av.	61.06	259.30	446.72	13.09	4.07	463.88	408.65	55.23		
Without dependents.	} m.o.	agg....	82	4,928	22,541	30,392	840	.....	31,232	23,871	7,361
		av.	60.10	274.89	370.63	10.25	... ..	380.88	291.11	89.77	
All classes		agg....	184	11,156	48,990	75,958	2,175	415	78,548	65,554	12,994	
		av.	60.63	266.25	412.81	11.82	2.26	426.89	356.27	70.62		

A comparison of these statistics with those of 1886 shows an increase of 2.97 in the average number of hours employed during the week, and a decrease of 5.92 days in the time employed during the whole year. The wages from occupation are larger by \$42.58, but the extra earnings and the amount derived from the work of wives and children is less by \$6.46 and \$32.53 has been added to the cost of living, though this still leaves \$3.59 more of a surplus. Some of these differences may be accounted for in that the statistics for the past year do not, unfortunately, include anything regarding female workers, whereas in the year previous returns were made for as many as forty. In 1885

the average number of days employed was 294.81, and the surplus earnings to each worker amounted to \$71.76.

CARLETON PLACE.—There are returns from 106 employes of this town, 54 of them being males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents. . . m.o.	agg.	54	3,234	14,787	22,202	273	1,190	23,665	23,225	440
	av.	....	59.89	273.83	411.15	5.05	22.04	438.24	430.09	8.15
Without dependents.	m.o.	agg.	41	2,429	10,871	13,734	49	13,783	11,276	2,507
		av.	....	59.24	265.15	334.98	1.19	336.17	275.02	61.15
	m.u.	agg.	2	114	600	334	.....	334	300	34
		av.	....	57.00	300.00	167.00	.....	167.00	150.00	17.00
	f.o.	agg.	9	510	2,514	2,054	.....	2,054	1,694	360
		av.	....	56.67	279.33	228.22	.....	228.22	188.22	40.00
All classes	agg.	106	6,287	28,772	38,324	322	1,190	39,836	36,495	3,341
	av.	....	59.31	271.43	361.55	3.04	11.22	375.81	344.29	31.52

As Carleton Place furnished no returns for the last report no comparison with the condition of affairs in 1886 can be presented. It will be seen that the living expenses of those with dependents approximate very closely to the total earnings, leaving only an average surplus of \$8.15, which but for the earnings of wife and and minor children—an average of \$22.04—would be a deficit of \$13.89.

CHATHAM.—The statistics for the town of Chatham are supplied by 217 workers, of whom 161 are males having dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
With dependents.	m.o.	{ agg.	161	9,748	41,757	68,971	2,934	1,164	73,069	64,596	8,473
		{ av.	....	60.55	259.36	428.39	18.22	7.23	453.84	401.21	52.63
	f.o.	{ agg.	1	63	288	144	50	.....	194	208	-14
		{ av.	....	63.00	288.00	144.00	50.00	.....	194.00	208.00	-14.00
Without dependents.	m.o.	{ agg.	42	2,543	11,110	14,184	464	.....	14,648	10,378	4,270
		{ av.	....	60.55	264.52	337.71	11.05	.....	348.76	247.09	101.67
	m.u.	{ agg.	1	59	162	97	.....	.....	97	97	.....
		{ av.	....	59.00	162.00	97.00	.....	.....	97.00	97.00	.....
	f.o.	{ agg.	11	651	2,731	1,822	.....	.....	1,822	1,807	15
		{ av.	....	59.18	248.27	165.64	.....	.....	165.64	164.27	1.37
	f.u.	{ agg.	1	60	275	137	.....	.....	137	137	.....
		{ av.	....	60.00	275.00	137.00	.....	.....	137.00	137.00	.....
All classes	{ agg.	217	13,124	56,323	85,355	3,448	1,164	89,967	77,223	12,744	
	{ av.	....	60.48	259.55	393.34	15.89	5.36	414.59	355.86	58.73	

There is less change noticeable in industrial conditions here than in any other place from which returns have been furnished. The figures showing the number of hours worked per week approximate very closely to those of the two preceding years. Though the average number of days worked per year is 9 less than in 1886, and 15 less than in 1885, the total earnings are almost the same for the three years. The cost of living during 1886 was somewhat less than in either the preceding or the following year, so that the surplus of \$57.83 in 1885 rose to \$75.45 in 1886 and dropped again to \$58.73 in 1887.

CORNWALL.—The table for this town is compiled from the data furnished by 69 workers, 37 of whom are males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor childrens' earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents .m.o.	{ agg...	37	2,315	9,642	13,334	470	1,294	15,098	12,711	2,387
	{ av	62.57	260.59	360.38	12.70	34.97	408.05	343.54	64.51	
Without dependents.	{ m.o.	{ agg...	19	1,211	5,229	7,047	.....	7,047	4,935	2,112
		{ av	63.74	275.21	370.90	.....	.....	370.90	259.74	111.16
	{ f.o.	{ agg...	13	795	3,381	2,644	.....	2,644	2,203	441
		{ av	61.15	260.08	203.38	.....	.....	203.38	169.46	33.92
All classes.....	{ agg...	69	4,321	18,252	23,025	470	1,294	24,789	19,849	4,940
	{ av	62.62	264.52	333.70	6.81	18.75	359.26	287.67	71.59	

This shows an unusually large proportion of the total earnings of those with dependents under the head of "earnings of wife and minor children," the average being \$34.97 or rather more than 10 per cent. of the average living expenses. The number of hours worked per week, 62.62, is also considerably in excess of the general average. No statistics were obtained from Cornwall last year, but a comparison with 1885 shows that this condition of affairs is apparently normal. In that year the earnings of wife and children —\$35.71—exactly equalled the surplus. The number of days employment in the year was 10½ more in 1885 than last year, and the time per week about 2 hours less.

GALT.—The returns for Galt are furnished by 55 male employés, 31 of whom have dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents .m.o.	{ agg...	31	1,848	8,025	13,313	215	425	13,953	12,468	1,485
	{ av....	59.61	258.87	429.45	6.94	13.71	450.10	402.20	47.90	
Without dependents.	{ m.o. agg...	24	1,423	6,139	8,823	69	8,892	6,242	2,650	
	{ av....	59.29	255.79	367.63	2.87	.....	370.50	260.08	110.42	
All classes.....	{ agg...	55	3,271	14,164	22,136	284	425	22,845	18,710	4,135
	{ av....	59.47	257.53	402.47	5.16	7.73	415.36	340.18	75.18	

The time of labor per week has increased by about one hour as compared with 1885 and 1886. The number of days employment in the year has fallen off by about 14½ days

in comparison with the latter year. Total earnings are less by \$28.50, but the surplus, owing to the decreased cost of living, is a little increased, having risen from \$71.72 to \$75.18. In 1885 it was \$89.85.

GANANOQUE.—This town furnishes 30 statements of employés, two-thirds of the number being males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents, m. o. { agg...	20	1,168	5,444	9,040	350	310	9,700	8,028	1,672
av....	....	58.40	272.20	452.00	17.50	15.50	485.00	401.40	83.60
Without dependents. { m.o. { agg...	10	590	2,480	3,488	25	.....	3,513	2,571	942
av....	....	59.00	248.00	348.80	2.50	.....	351.30	257.10	94.20
All classes..... { agg...	30	1,758	7,924	12,528	375	310	13,213	10,599	2,614
av....	....	58.60	264.13	417.60	12.50	10.33	440.43	353.30	87.13

There is a decrease of one hour in the weekly hours of labor as compared with 1886, but the time worked is still nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in excess of that for 1885. The number of days worked per year is 11 less than in 1885, and about the same as last year. Total earnings show an advance of \$6.88 as compared with 1886 and are \$26.38 in excess of the figures for 1885. The cost of living has, however, augmented in a greater proportion, being about \$40 in excess of the two previous years, so that the surplus is \$31.51 less than in 1886, and \$17.59 under the surplus for 1885.

GUELPH.—The returns for this city are based on the statements supplied by 227 workers, 144 being males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
With dependents, m. o.	{ agg.	144	8,082	39,660	59,081	740	1,966	61,787	56,912	4,875	
	{ av. . . . .	....	56.13	275.42	410.29	5.14	13.65	429.08	395.22	33.86	
Without dependents.	{ m. o.	{ agg.	75	4,192	20,669	21,566	197	.....	21,763	16,763	5,000
		{ av. . . . .	....	55.89	275.59	287.55	2.63	.....	290.18	223.51	66.67
	{ m. u.	{ agg.	1	54	270	140	.....	.....	140	140	.....
		{ av. . . . .	....	54.00	270.00	140.00	.....	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
	{ f. o.	{ agg.	7	398	1,956	907	.....	.....	907	805	102
		{ av. . . . .	....	56.86	279.43	129.57	.....	.....	129.57	115.00	14.57
All classes.	{ agg.	227	12,726	62,555	81,694	937	1,966	84,597	74,620	9,977	
	{ av. . . . .	....	56.06	275.57	359.88	4.13	8.66	372.67	328.72	43.95	

As compared with the figures for 1886 the changes to be noted are unfavorable, except as regards the hours of labor per week, where an average decrease of over half an hour is shown. The number of days employment per year shows a decrease from 279.12 to 275.57.

In 1885 it was 266. The average total earnings of all classes have diminished from \$416.63 to \$372.67, and the surplus from \$52.51 to \$43.95. This may be partly due to the fact that the returns for 1887 cover a more extended field, including some classes not represented in last report, but a comparison by classes indicates that it cannot altogether be thus accounted for. The surplus of the males with dependents has decreased from \$35.17 to \$33.86, although the earnings of wife and children have risen from \$7.29 to \$13.65. There is a slight diminution in earnings and surplus of all classes as compared with 1885.

HAMILTON.—The returns from this city in 1886 included 175 workers, which, as was mentioned in last report, was a very small number considering the interest taken in the various labor organizations there. But during the past year still greater difficulty has been experienced and the collectors, who, we have every reason to believe, have done all within their power, have succeeded in obtaining only 122 schedules containing sufficient data to admit of their being tabulated. The aggregates and averages, computed from the different returns received, are shown in the following table :

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents. m.o.	agg.	92	5,252	21,608	35,625	563	2,056	38,244	38,771	-527
	av.	....	57.09	234.87	387.23	6.12	22.35	415.70	421.43	-5.73
Without dependents.	m.o.	agg.	29	1,623	6,971	10,138	2	10,140	8,304	1,836
		av.	....	55.97	240.38	349.59	.07	349.66	286.35	63.31
	f.o.	agg.	1	60	300	250	....	250	250	....
		av.	....	60.00	300.00	250.00	....	250.00	250.00	....
All classes. *	agg.	122	6,935	28,879	46,013	565	2,056	48,634	47,325	1,309
	av.	....	56.84	236.71	377.16	4.63	16.85	398.64	387.91	10.73

Of the 122 workers reported, 75.4 per cent. are males over 16 years of age with dependents, and only one female worker is included in the number. Among the male workers with dependents the average number of working hours daily has been slightly increased, and employment was given them for 234.87 days as compared with 216.96 in 1886. But on the other hand the average of yearly wages received by these men from occupations was less by \$34.10 and though it is true that the amount gained by subsidiary methods was slightly augmented and the cost of living somewhat less, yet these advantages were not sufficient to make ends meet, and an average deficit of \$5.73 per worker has been the result. This deplorable termination of the year's work presents a striking contrast with the result in the year 1886, when there was an average surplus of \$24.36 to each man in the same position. We find, however, a better condition of affairs in the case of men without dependents. The hours of labor were shorter and the employment has apparently been more steady ; and though the average total earnings for the year were considerably less than for men with dependents, yet the cost of living being so much less, they have been able to show an average surplus of \$63.31 per workman, a sum which is \$10.62 in advance of the previous year's. As only one female worker has been reported, the institution of any comparisons would be useless. The average cost of living for all classes in this city during 1887 is almost identical with that of 1886, but the deficit in the case of male workers with dependents has brought the average surplus \$20.37 below what it was then. In 1885 the total average surplus per worker was \$40.98, although the cost of living in that year was \$399.19 on the average for all classes of workers, but the yearly wages from occupation were greater at that time, being as \$429.06 to \$377.16 in 1887.

KINGSTON—The number of workers of this city who have given returns is 133.

Classes by sex and age.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents. m.o. {	agg. 76	4,449	20,217	31,519	1,500	1,475	34,494	30,987	3,507
	av.	58.54	266.01	414.72	19.74	19.41	453.87	407.72	46.15
Without dependents. {	m.o. {	agg. 48	2,924	12,716	16,000	187	16,187	14,560	1,627
		av.	60.92	264.92	333.33	3.90	337.23	303.33	33.90
	f.o. {	agg. 9	490	2,568	1,585	.....	1,585	1,526	59
		av.	54.44	285.33	176.11	.....	176.11	169.55	6.56
All classes.	agg. 133	7,863	35,501	49,104	1,687	1,475	52,266	47,073	5,193
	av.	59.12	266.92	369.20	12.69	11.09	392.98	353.93	39.05

The statistics collected from this city for 1886 were considerably more voluminous, embracing 188 schedules, of which 131 were from males with dependents. The hours of labor show a very slight reduction as compared with last year, but are three hours less than in 1885. The number of days' employment has decreased from 272.29 in 1885 and 295.52 in 1886 to 266.92—the total earnings of all classes from \$415.36 last year to \$392.98; cost of living from \$361.88 last year to \$353.93, and the surplus from \$53.48 to \$39.05. In 1885 the surplus stood at \$47.97. Taking the class of males with dependents in each year as offering a fairer basis for comparison than the general average, the same conclusion is arrived at, though the falling off is not so marked. The total earnings for 1887 for this class are \$15.42 less than in 1886 despite the increase under the heads of extra earnings and earnings of wife and children. The yearly wages have fallen from \$453.35 to \$414.72, and the surplus from \$54.11 to \$46.15.

LONDON—The returns for this city number 152, of which 113 are from males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents. m.o. {	agg. ... 113	6,472	29,979	45,723	1,003	868	47,594	46,054	1,540
	av.	57.27	265.30	404.63	8.88	7.68	421.19	407.56	13.63
Without dependents. {	m.o. {	agg. ... 35	2,015	9,145	10,699	13	10,712	9,063	1,649
		av.	57.57	261.29	305.69	0.37	306.06	258.94	47.12
	m.u. {	agg. ... 1	60	291	73	.....	73	73	.....
		av.	60.00	291.00	73.00	.....	73.00	73.00	.....
	f.o. {	agg. ... 3	165	775	338	.....	338	338	.....
		av.	55.00	258.33	112.67	.....	112.67	112.67	.....
All classes.	agg. ... 152	8,712	40,190	56,833	1,016	868	58,717	55,528	3,189
	av.	57.32	264.41	373.90	6.68	5.71	386.29	365.31	20.98

The most noticeable change is a decided lengthening of the hours of labor, the time worked per week being three hours more than in 1886. The latter time, however, 54.34 hours,

was upwards of four hours less than in 1885. The number of days employment during the year shows a slight decrease, the figures for 1886 being 268.15. The general average of total earnings has advanced from \$343.48 to \$386.29, accompanied by an increase of \$29.33 in the cost of living, leaving an increase in the surplus from \$11.59 to \$20.98. In 1885 the total earnings stood at \$339.77 and the surplus at \$45.23.

OSHAWA—The returns upon which the accompanying table is based are from 77 male workers, 60 of the number having dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents, m.o.	{ agg...	60	3,533	15,775	27,935	1,187	487	29,609	26,350	3,259
	{ av....	....	58.88	262.92	465.58	19.78	8.12	493.48	439.17	54.31
Without dependents. { m.o.	{ agg...	17	1,024	4,278	6,007	68	.....	6,075	5,148	927
	{ av....	....	60.24	251.65	353.35	4.00	.....	357.35	302.82	54.53
All classes.....	{ agg...	77	4,557	20,053	33,942	1,255	487	35,684	31,498	4,186
	{ av....	....	59.18	260.43	440.80	16.30	6.33	463.43	409.06	54.37

The statistics for 1886 represented the same classes in nearly equal numbers. The comparison indicates on the whole an improvement excepting as regards the hours of toil, which have been lengthened by over two hours in the week. The workers have had 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ days more work in the year. Yearly wages have increased \$63.86; total earnings, \$81.55; cost of living, \$38.95, and the surplus, \$32.60. In 1885 the workers only got 224 days' work for the year and the surplus was \$9.02.

OTTAWA—The capital of the Dominion furnishes 313 returns, of which 251 are made out by males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents. { m.o.	{ agg.	251	15,999	55,997	91,263	2,990	2,446	96,699	96,679	20
	{ av....	....	63.74	223.10	363.60	11.91	9.74	385.25	385.17	0.08
	{ m.o.	49	3,020	12,105	15,458	367	.....	15,825	11,856	3,969
	{ av....	....	61.63	247.04	315.47	7.49	.....	322.96	241.96	81.00
Without dependents. { m.u.	{ agg.	1	70	270	280	.....	.....	280	226	54
	{ av....	....	70.00	270.00	280.00	.....	.....	280.00	226.00	54.00
	{ f.o.	11	674	2,671	1,845	.....	.....	1,845	1,980	-135
	{ av....	....	61.27	242.82	167.73	.....	.....	167.73	180.00	-12.27
	{ f.u.	1	62	300	99	.....	.....	99	129	-30
	{ av....	....	62.00	300.00	99.00	.....	.....	99.00	129.00	-30.00
All classes.....	{ agg.	313	19,825	71,343	108,945	3,357	2,446	114,748	110,870	3,878
	{ av....	....	63.34	227.93	348.07	10.73	7.81	366.61	354.22	12.39

The data for 1886 were so scanty that there is little room to institute a reliable comparison. The number of workers then making returns was only 35. The hours of labor show an increase of 3.63 per week. The number of days worked in the year has decreased 78.64; the yearly wages, \$125.42; the total earnings, \$118.19; the cost of living, \$44.42; and the surplus \$73.95. Taking the class of males with dependents alone, it will be seen that while in 1886 the total earnings averaged \$523.09, and the cost of living \$455.35, leaving a surplus of \$67.74, the more comprehensive statistics now available disclose a very different state of affairs, the total earnings of \$385.25 approximating so closely to the cost of living as to leave only a surplus of 8 cents. A salient feature of the returns is the fact that the 11 female workers, whose earnings average \$167.73, report a deficit of \$12.27. The surplus shown by the statistics of 1885 was \$96.62 for all classes.

PETERBOROUGH.—The schedules of 76 persons furnish the statistics set forth below, 30 of the number being males with dependents:

Classes by sex and age.			No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	m.o.	agg...	30	1,782	8,057	13,883	533	696	14,612	12,888	1,724
		av....	59.40	268.57	446.10	17.77	23.20	487.07	429.60	57.47	
	f.o.	agg...	1	60	300	270	.....	100	370	373	-3
		av....	60.00	300.00	270.00	.....	100.00	370.00	373.00	-3.00	
Without dependents.	m.o.	agg...	37	2,202	9,509	11,818	250	.....	12,068	9,001	3,067
		av....	59.51	257.00	319.40	6.76	.....	326.16	243.27	82.89	
	m.u.	agg...	1	60	300	130	.....	.....	130	115	15
		av....	60.00	300.00	130.00	.....	.....	130.00	115.00	15.00	
	f.o.	agg...	6	330	1,566	1,107	.....	.....	1,107	973	134
		av....	55.00	261.00	184.50	.....	.....	184.50	162.17	22.33	
	f.u.	agg...	1	54	312	52	.....	.....	52	72	-20
		av....	54.00	312.00	52.00	.....	.....	52.00	72.00	-20.00	
All classes.....	agg...	76	4,488	20,044	26,760	783	796	28,339	23,422	4,917	
	av....	59.05	263.74	352.11	10.30	10.47	372.88	308.18	64.70		

The time worked per week is greater by a quarter of an hour than in 1886, and the number of days' work in the year has decreased by nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ days. The wages from occupation are diminished to the amount of \$33.07, and the total earnings \$27.52. The reduction in living expenses slightly exceeds that of income, being \$28.38, leaving the surplus 86 cents in excess of that for 1886. A comparison with 1885 shows that though in that year the workers were employed 303 days and averaged total earnings of \$429.73, the surplus was \$47.86, or about \$14 less than in 1887.

The hours of labor per week are reduced by half an hour, and the time worked per year is less by 11 days than in 1886. The total earnings are \$21.11 in excess of last year and the cost of living has increased by \$23.87, so that the surplus is \$2.76 less. Though the time worked by the week and the year and the total earnings approximate very closely to the figures for 1885, it is noticeable that owing to increased cost of living the surplus is over \$20 less than in that year.

TORONTO.—For Toronto there are returns from 654 workers of all classes, 313 being males with dependents.

Classes by sex and age.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit(-).
					₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
With dependents	m.o.	agg. 313	16,705	77,047	143,817	1,334	5,163	150,314	140,946	9,368
		av.	53.37	246.16	459.48	4.26	16.50	480.24	450.31	29.93
	f.o.	agg. 8	436	2,308	2,210	.....	.....	2,210	2,576	-366
		av.	54.50	288.50	276.25	.....	.....	276.25	322.00	-45.75
Without dependents	m.o.	agg. 217	11,819	55,584	74,116	25	.....	74,141	61,265	12,876
		av.	54.47	256.15	341.55	0.12	.....	341.67	282.33	59.34
	m.u.	agg. 19	995	5,458	2,815	.....	.....	2,815	3,275	-460
		av.	52.37	287.26	148.16	.....	.....	148.16	172.37	-24.21
	f.o.	agg. 91	4,893	24,667	17,538	.....	.....	17,538	16,770	768
		av.	53.77	271.07	192.73	.....	.....	192.73	184.29	8.44
	f.u.	agg. 6	317	1,564	559	.....	.....	559	695	-136
		av.	52.83	260.67	93.17	.....	.....	93.17	115.83	-22.66
All classes.....	agg. 654	35,165	166,628	241,055	1,359	5,163	247,577	225,527	22,050	
	av.	53.77	254.78	368.59	2.08	7.89	378.56	344.84	33.72	

The effect of the protracted strikes in several departments of industry is observable in the low average of the days worked per year—16 days less than in 1886. The hours of labor per week have been reduced by about $2\frac{1}{2}$. Yearly wages show a diminution of \$70.79 and total earnings of \$73.32. The cost of living has been cut down proportionately, having fallen from \$409.17 in 1886 to \$344.84. The surplus is less by \$9 than in 1886. A comparison with the figures for 1885 indicates that the hours of labor per week have been reduced by 1.40; total earnings increased by \$19.30; cost of living augmented to the extent of \$24.99, and the surplus diminished by \$4.79.

STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCE.

The statistics in the following table have been compiled from the total number of schedules collected from all of the towns and cities before mentioned, and represent the aggregate number of days worked, wages received, cost of living, surplus or deficit for the

year 1887, arranged by sex and age, with and without dependents. The averages for each of the four years 1884-7 are also given, as well as for the period :

Classes by sex and age.			No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
						\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	m.o.	agg...	1,934	114,026	498,442	825,336	19,520	24,701	869,557	798,362	71,195
		1887..		58.96	257.73	426.75	10.09	12.77	449.61	412.80	36.81
		1886..		58.34	270.82	427.93	9.43	14.40	451.76	414.01	37.75
		av. 1885..		58.76	268.42	427.89	9.05	15.31	452.25	405.08	47.17
		1884..		59.05	263.42	420.40	5.55	10.34	436.29	394.29	42.00
		1884-7		58.78	265.10	425.74	8.53	13.21	447.48	406.55	40.93
		agg...	17	983	4,955	4,310	185	148	4,643	4,942	-299
	f.o.	1887..		57.82	291.47	253.53	10.88	8.71	273.12	290.71	-17.59
		1886..		55.25	272.50	236.63	7.44	18.31	262.38	234.44	27.94
		av. 1885..		57.86	287.41	195.03			195.03	189.07	5.96
		1884..		58.57	254.93	201.98	1.36	7.27	210.61	224.86	-14.25
		1884-7		57.38	276.58	221.79	4.92	8.57	235.28	234.77	0.51
Without dependents.	m.o.	agg...	1,047	61,548	279,383	345,671	2,766		348,437	277,436	71,001
		1887..		58.79	266.84	330.15	2.64		332.79	264.98	67.81
		1886..		57.92	268.65	345.05	5.32		350.37	268.71	81.66
		av. 1885..		59.39	272.97	349.02	4.30		353.32	259.91	93.41
		1884..		59.05	269.32	331.29	2.83		334.12	252.27	81.85
		1884-7		58.79	269.45	338.88	3.77		342.65	261.47	81.18
		agg...	41	2,314	11,805	6,171			6,171	6,480	-309
	m.u.	1887..		56.44	287.93	150.51			150.51	158.05	-7.54
		1886..		57.90	267.29	119.52	0.72		120.24	117.95	2.29
		av. 1885..		59.29	273.14	129.46	0.50		129.96	121.83	8.13
		1884..		62.00	287.73	133.09	0.45		133.54	138.91	-5.37
		1884-7		58.91	279.02	133.14	0.42		133.56	134.18	-0.62
		agg...	305	17,451	85,489	64,847	47		64,894	56,346	8,548
		1887..		57.22	280.29	212.61	0.16		212.77	184.74	28.03
	f.o.	1886..		57.30	272.27	186.75	3.25		190.00	158.45	31.55
		av. 1885..		57.98	283.03	181.06	1.37		182.43	155.91	26.52
		1884..		59.65	266.24	177.49	0.33		177.82	166.34	11.48
		1884-7		58.04	275.46	189.48	1.28		190.76	166.36	24.40
		agg...	10	553	2,731	919			919	1,105	-186
		1887..		55.30	273.10	91.90			91.90	110.50	-18.60
		1886..		59.56	285.00	131.25			131.25	130.69	0.56
	f.u.	av. 1885..		57.14	265.59	126.80			126.80	117.64	9.16
		1884..		60.46	267.69	97.15			97.15	107.92	-10.77
		1884-7		58.12	272.85	111.78			111.78	116.69	-4.91
All classes..	av.	agg...	3,354	196,875	882,805	1,247,254	22,518	24,849	1,294,621	1,144,671	149,950
		1887..		58.70	263.21	371.87	6.71	7.41	385.99	341.28	44.71
		1886..		58.13	270.41	381.83	7.72	9.26	398.81	350.36	48.45
		1885..		58.85	271.28	372.98	6.72	9.15	388.85	332.50	56.35
		1884..		59.10	265.17	372.29	4.33	6.69	383.31	334.47	48.84
		1884-7		58.70	267.52	374.74	6.37	8.13	389.24	339.65	49.59

While, as has been noticed in the review of the various towns, the number of returns made in some individual instances has been materially lessened, it is encouraging to find that the total number for the province is greater by 670 than in 1886. The number of schedules tabulated is 3,354, of which about 89 per cent. were from males over 16. The total earnings received amounted to \$1,294,621; of this, wives and minor children furnished \$24,849, and \$22,518 was acquired by extra work, leaving a balance of \$1,247,254 as the income from regular employment. The living expenses of all the workers, including those with dependents, consumed \$1,144,671, or 88.4 per cent. of the total earnings, as compared with 87.9 per cent. in 1886. The total surplus of \$149,950 is \$19,891 in excess of 1886, but this is accounted for by the larger number of returns, the effect of the increased cost of living in relation to the income being plainly shown by a diminished average surplus of \$3.74 for each worker. In fact the average surplus for each class of worker is lower than in 1886. For men with dependents, though the cost of living was slightly lowered, the total earnings were less and the surplus of \$37.75 in 1886 reduced to \$36.81. For females with dependents, the total yearly income has been increased to the extent of \$10.74, but the additional cost of living led to a very unfavorable result, in that instead of a surplus of \$27.94, as in 1886, there appears a deficit of \$17.59, worse even than in 1884. For males over 16, without dependents, the surplus stands as \$67.81 to \$81.66 in 1886. For boys under 16, with an increase of income of \$30.27, the expenditure has been relatively greater, and a deficit of \$7.54 is recorded. For females over 16, without dependents, the surplus has been reduced from \$31.55 to \$28.03. For girls under 16 the average yearly income has been curtailed to the extent of nearly \$40, and notwithstanding the fact of a considerable reduction in living expenses having been effected, there remains an average of \$18.60 on the wrong side of the balance sheet.

The average number of days of employment was 263.21 for all classes, or seven days less than in the preceding year, males over 16, with dependents, constituting the only class falling below the average in this particular. Comparing this result with that of each individual town, we find that in Almonte, Belleville, Brockville, Carleton Place, Cornwall, Gananoque, Guelph, Kingston, London, Peterborough and Stratford the provincial average was exceeded,—Almonte showing the highest average time, or 309.46 days; Peterborough came very near the average, with 263.74 days. On the other hand, Hamilton, Chatham, Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto and Ottawa fell below the average,—Ottawa taking lowest place with 227.93 days, and Hamilton next with 236.71 days. It is easy to account for the low figure at Ottawa, as a large number of men are employed there in the lumber mills, in which operations as a rule are continued for only some 190 days.

Again, the sum of \$385.99, which represents the provincial average of total earnings for 1887, was exceeded in Belleville, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Oshawa, and Stratford, the first named reaching \$464.39. In Almonte, where a large number of young persons are employed, and the wages paid are necessarily low, the total earnings were only \$344.27 per worker.

The cost of living, which has been reduced by \$9.08 from the average in 1886, is still \$1.63 in excess of the annual average per worker. This average of \$341.28 for 1887 was above the outlay for living expenses in Almonte, Cornwall, Galt, Guelph and Peterborough, the lowest figures being reached in Almonte and Cornwall, the seats of woollen and cotton industries. In Oshawa the expenditure was highest, and Toronto exceeds the average by but \$3.53.

In Carleton Place, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines and Toronto the surplus is below the provincial average of \$44.71. An average of \$94.09 for all classes in Belleville was the highest, and \$10.73 in Hamilton the lowest, St. Catharines following with an average surplus of \$13.11.

RENT, FUEL, CLOTHING AND FOOD.—Rent, fuel, clothing and food are the chief items which go to make up the cost of living, and the appended table shows the average cost of each of these per worker, with dependents, in each town, and also the average cost of clothing, board and lodging, and the total cost of living per worker without dependents :

Towns.	Condition.			Average per worker with dependents.							Average per worker without dependents.		
	Owners.	Tenants.	Boarders.	No. of dependents.		Rent.	Fuel.	Clothing per capita.	Food per capita.	Total cost of living per capita.	Clothing.	Board and lodging.	Total cost of living.
				Total.	Under 16								
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Almonte	38	45	218	3.41	2.16	62 86	41 05	12 44	42 67	88 88	44 83	116 37	202 19
Belleville	18	35	29	2.44	1.22	75 28	41 11	24 17	.....	125 58	.....	.....	245 56
Brockville	27	68	89	3.29	2.06	77 38	44 42	16 28	48 85	95 17	51 05	173 80	291 11
Carleton Place.	16	38	52	3.19	2.09	73 12	44 36	16 57	53 47	102 77	48 01	150 00	255 19
Chatham	73	89	55	3.77	2.41	62 41	29 11	16 89	45 71	83 94	60 87	156 22	225 80
Cornwall	7	30	32	2.81	1.68	69 43	35 49	13 09	47 42	90 15	45 16	155 44	223 06
Galt	15	16	24	3.55	1.97	76 13	41 59	16 32	49 38	88 42	51 32	159 43	260 08
Gananoque	6	10	14	3.35	1.75	62 00	34 62	21 16	41 08	92 28	58 12	149 60	257 10
Guelph	55	89	83	3.91	2.44	65 92	40 89	15 48	43 77	80 36	44 95	145 60	213 35
Hamilton	27	62	33	3.88	2.68	81 34	41 33	12 89	45 76	86 35	64 52	182 14	285 13
Kingston	18	56	59	3.93	2.53	70 00	42 50	12 91	.....	82 63	51 74	151 63	282 21
London	56	57	39	3.47	2.12	70 36	40 96	15 58	50 39	91 20	53 85	153 20	242 92
Oshawa	20	40	17	3.67	2.13	61 67	42 59	20 58	47 51	94 11	57 41	166 85	302 83
Ottawa	22	228	63	4.35	3.21	97 08	32 61	10 52	36 55	72 04	31 56	157 89	228 89
Peterborough..	8	21	47	3.42	2.03	68 00	38 03	19 47	50 49	96 80	58 96	141 49	225 80
St. Catharines.	37	140	135	3.77	2.51	55 72	42 12	16 41	45 79	86 16	56 04	171 85	252 98
Stratford	66	68	110	3.60	2.38	75 27	38 49	24 38	37 04	90 17	69 30	147 70	270 25
Toronto	35	278	341	3.31	2.21	112 64	41 24	16 93	47 72	103 78	48 05	174 83	246 26
The Province.	1887	544	1370	3.63	2.37	82 68	39 35	15 85	44 37	88 90	51 00	162 62	243 81
	1886	540	1,130	3.64	2.31	71 52	41 21	18 84	44 42	88 96	64 85	159 30	239 40
	1885	.....	.....	3.54	2.26	74 41	40 53	19 03	47 67	88 36	55 09	.....	225 71
	1884	.....	.....	3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 89	.....	.....	230 11

The table divides the workers with dependents into 1,914 householders, of which 1,370 are tenants and 544 are owners of houses occupied, while 1,440 are boarders. The average rent has, of course, been taken from the returns of tenants only, while fuel is reck-

oned from the returns of householders. There are returns from 4 more owners, 240 more tenants, and 426 more boarders than were procured in the year 1886. In the matter of yearly rent, there is great variety in the averages of the different towns, which range from \$55.72 in St. Catharines and \$61.67 in Oshawa, to \$112.64 in Toronto and \$97.08 in Ottawa. The average for the province is \$82.68, against \$71.52 in 1886 and \$74.41 in 1885. The large number of returns from Ottawa and Toronto, with the high average rental exercised an undue influence on the provincial average, which is based on the rents of 1,294 tenants, 278 being from Toronto and 227 from Ottawa. The average cost of fuel for the province shows a decline compared with the two previous years, being \$1.86 less than in 1886, and \$1.18 below the figures for 1885. The annual amount paid for fuel averaged over \$44 in Brockville and Carleton Place, but touched as low as \$29.11 in Chatham. In the item of clothing, however, there is, perhaps, the greatest proportionate diversity, for while the provincial average per capita for the families of workers is \$15.85, the average runs as low as \$10.52 in Ottawa, and as high as \$24.38 and \$24.17 in Stratford and Belleville respectively. The average cost of clothing per capita in the province is \$2.99 below that of the previous year, but there is scarcely any change in the average cost of food per head in the families of workers, the figures being \$44.37 in 1887 and \$44.42 in 1886. In the item of food, however, the cost runs as high as \$53.47 in Carleton Place, and drops to \$36.55 in Ottawa. The total cost of living per capita is 6 cents below that of 1886, and 54 cents above that of 1885, taking the average for the province, which is \$88.90; but Belleville shows an average of \$125.58, Toronto \$103.78, and Carleton Place \$102.77, while in Ottawa it falls to \$72.04 per head. In Ottawa, however, the total number of dependents per worker shows an average of 4.35, while the provincial average is 3.63; and only one out of ten of the workers with dependents reporting from the Dominion capital owns the house he lives in, while taking the average of the province about four out of every ten are owners. Taking workers without dependents, it will be seen that while the cost of clothing per annum is below that of either of the two years immediately preceding, it is more than three times as high as the average cost of clothing per head in the families of workers with dependents, being \$51. In Stratford the average amount spent annually for clothing by this class of workers was \$69.30, and in Hamilton \$64.52, while in Ottawa economy in dress was practised to such an extent that the bill averaged but \$31.56 per annum. The average cost of board for workers without dependents was \$162.62, as compared with \$159.30 in 1886. Hamilton went about \$20 above that amount, but Almonte, where 83 of the 218 boarders reporting are females, working chiefly in the woollen mills, fell to \$116 per annum in its average. The total cost of living for workers without dependents was \$243.31 for the province, and of course was least in Almonte, for the reason before given. In Oshawa, however, where wages ruled high, the average total cost of living per worker without dependents was \$302.83, the young men and women of that town living higher than those of the same class in the cities.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY RANGES.

A number of tabular statements have been prepared from the returns of the whole body of 3,354 workers, presenting from different points of view, or upon different bases of classification of the workers, the statistics which have been obtained in regard to their condition.

TIME EMPLOYED.—In the following table constancy of employment is taken as the basis of classification, and the average condition is shown of each class or group of workers arranged according to the number of days during which they were employed in the year. In the class having dependents, the proportion of dependents sustained per

worker in each of such groups is shown. The average of yearly earnings and cost of living are also given for the whole, of both sexes :

Range of days employed.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.							
		Dep.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.			Cost of living.	Surplus.	Deficit.
				Wages.	Extras.	Total.			
With dependents :				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
150 and under.....	61	3.56	132.98	231 36	67 10	298 46	363 26	.....	64 80
150 to 200.....	309	3.66	188.11	321 97	33 28	355 25	370 23	.....	14 98
200 to 225.....	216	3.88	215.99	380 44	18 65	399 09	395 00	4 09	.....
225 to 250.....	217	3.66	242.45	399 76	17 12	416 88	400 41	16 47	.....
250 to 275.....	225	3.79	266.88	415 86	21 19	437 05	407 81	29 24	.....
275 to 300.....	638	3.50	294.63	479 65	19 64	499 29	436 75	62 54	.....
Over 300.....	285	3.58	315.33	517 66	18 01	535 67	435 56	100 11	.....
Average days employed...	1,951	3.63	258.02	425 24	22 84	448 08	411 74	36 34	.....
Over average.....	1,120	3.58	295.32	478 03	19 62	497 65	431 41	66 24	.....
Under average.....	831	3.71	207.75	354 10	27 16	381 26	385 22	.....	3 96
Without dependents :									
150 and under.....	32	.....	129.59	208 12	14 66	222 78	211 84	10 94	.....
150 to 200.....	165	.....	188.25	266 64	2 72	269 36	240 58	28 76	.....
200 to 225.....	80	.....	216.00	284 39	4 91	289 30	242 55	46 75	.....
225 to 250.....	133	.....	243.32	308 31	1 85	310 16	259 60	50 56	.....
250 to 275.....	141	.....	267.56	318 66	1 85	320 51	254 87	65 64	.....
275 to 300.....	574	.....	295.18	302 70	1 49	304 19	248 25	55 94	.....
Over 300.....	278	.....	314.38	304 02	0 50	304 52	224 94	79 58	.....
Average days employed...	1,403	.....	270.43	297 65	2 01	299 66	243 31	56 35	.....
Over average.....	888	.....	300.37	303 10	1 15	304 25	240 87	63 38	.....
Under average.....	515	.....	218.79	288 25	3 48	291 73	247 52	44 21	.....
With and without dependents:									
150 and under.....	93	.....	131.82	223 36	49 05	272 41	311 16	.....	38 75
150 to 200.....	474	.....	188.16	302 71	22 65	325 36	325 10	0 26	....
200 to 225.....	296	.....	215.99	354 48	14 94	369 42	353 80	15 62	.....
225 to 250.....	350	.....	242.78	365 01	11 32	376 33	346 90	29 43	.....
250 to 275.....	366	.....	267.14	378 41	13 74	392 15	348 89	43 26	.....
275 to 300.....	1,212	.....	294.89	395 85	11 04	406 89	347 47	59 42	.....
Over 300.....	563	....	314.86	412 17	9 36	421 53	331 56	89 97	.....
Average days employed...	3,354	.....	263.21	371 87	14 12	385 99	341 28	44 71	.....
Over average.....	2,020	.....	297.60	398 16	11 46	409 62	343 29	66 33	.....
Under average.....	1,334	.....	211.13	332 07	18 78	350 85	338 25	12 60	.....

Nearly three-fifths of those workers with dependents were employed over the average time (258 days) and averaged 295 days, or over 49 weeks in the year. Their earnings and surplus respectively were \$50 and \$30 over the average. Naturally the more fully the worker's time is employed the less aid does he receive from extras, and though those who fell below the average in number of days employed show larger earnings from extras and expend less in living than the average, it does not save them from a deficit at the close of the year. As might be expected, the earnings of those who are without dependents are less, in proportion to time employed, than those of men with families, who are pre-

sumably more experienced and skilful workmen. The fact that more than 60 per cent. of those without dependents show an average of 300 days' employment in the year, and the average of 297 days for over 60 per cent. of all classes of workers, indicates a pretty constant condition of employment as regards a large proportion of those from whom returns have been received. The 474 in the range 150 to 200 days is swelled by an unusually large number of returns from the lumber mills, the majority getting only 190 days employment.

RANGE OF TIME EMPLOYED, BY TOWNS.—In the following table the total 3,354 workers are classified by ranges according to the days employed and the number in each range is shown by towns :

Towns.	Average days employed.	No. of workers in range of days employed.							Total.
		150 and under.	150 to 200.	200 to 225.	225 to 250.	250 to 275.	275 to 300.	Over 300.	
Almonte	309.46	.....	.....	1	4	1	44	251	301
Belleville	289.09	.....	5	1	3	10	56	7	82
Brockville	266.25	12	24	14	14	19	49	52	184
Carleton Place	271.43	3	7	3	16	12	56	9	106
Chatham	259.55	10	31	15	21	30	66	44	217
Cornwall	264.52	3	4	3	16	18	17	8	69
Galt	257.53	7	5	1	6	3	28	5	55
Gananoque	264.13	.....	3	1	10	4	9	3	30
Guelph	275.57	1	8	9	28	61	103	17	227
Hamilton	236.71	5	28	21	18	16	28	6	122
Kingston	266.92	3	14	7	18	5	75	11	133
London	264.41	6	18	13	11	7	72	25	152
Oshawa	260.43	1	7	4	18	16	26	5	77
Ottawa	227.93	1	119	69	34	39	48	3	313
Peterborough	263.74	2	11	4	12	7	32	8	76
St. Catharines, etc ...	243.00	20	65	33	44	37	96	17	312
Stratford	288.98	7	6	.....	9	24	137	61	244
Toronto	254.78	12	119	97	68	57	270	31	654
Totals	263.21	93	474	296	350	366	1,212	563	3,354

Here it will be seen that largest number of returns appear in the range 275 to 300 days ; and this is the case in the majority of the towns, Almonte and Ottawa being the most noticeable exceptions. In the former over 83 per cent. of the workers are employed over 300 days, and in the latter over 38 per cent., come within the range 150 to 200 days. Only 6 workers were employed less than 275 days in Almonte. In Belleville and Gananoque 150 days was the minimum limit.

TOTAL EARNINGS.—In the following table the workers are classified according to the amount of their total yearly earnings, and the averages of days employed, earnings, cost of living, etc., are given for each group as arranged under this classification :

Range of total earnings.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.							
		Dep.	Days employed.	Earnings.		Cost of living.		Surplus.	Deficit.
				Total.	Av. per day.	Total.	Per capita.		
With dependents:				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$200 and under	16	2.75	161.94	174 25	1 08	258 94	69 05	.....	84 69
\$200 to \$300	259	3.43	213.54	269 80	1 26	314 78	71 06	.....	44 98
\$300 to \$400	580	3.47	249.72	359 84	1 44	361 40	80 85	.....	1 56
\$400 to \$500	586	3.65	266.31	455 65	1 71	422 64	90 89	33 01	.....
\$500 to \$600	288	3.78	277.65	557 06	2 01	473 65	99 09	83 41	.....
\$600 to \$700	116	4.05	284.99	650 18	2 28	532 43	105 43	117 75	.....
Over \$700.....	106	4.15	297.83	848 71	2 85	586 62	113 91	262 09	.....
Average earnings.....	1,951	3.63	258.02	448 08	1 74	411 74	88 90	36 34	.....
Over average.....	884	3.79	278.71	569 13	2 04	476 31	99 44	92 82	.....
Under average.....	1,067	3.50	240.88	347 78	1 44	358 24	79 61	.....	10 46
Without dependents:									
\$200 and under	374	.....	272.86	153 50	0 56	157 28	.....	.....	3 78
\$200 to \$300	411	.....	259.96	252 35	0 97	224 74	.....	27 61	.....
\$300 to \$400	327	.....	271.87	353 70	1 30	279 27	.....	74 43	.....
\$400 to \$500	202	.....	280.26	453 07	1 62	326 92	.....	126 15	.....
\$500 to \$600	72	.....	277.86	550 54	1 98	366 23	.....	184 31	.....
\$600 to \$700	10	.....	288.20	640 29	2 22	353 08	.....	287 21	.....
Over \$700.....	7	.....	302.29	868 00	2 87	417 29	.....	450 71	.....
Average earnings.....	1,403	.....	270.43	299 66	1 11	243 31	.....	56 35	.....
Over average.....	659	.....	275.67	412 14	1 50	304 77	.....	107 37	.....
Under average.....	*744	.....	265.78	200 03	0 75	188 88	.....	11 15	.....
With and without dependents:									
\$200 and under	390	.....	268.31	154 35	0 58	161 45	.....	.....	7 10
\$200 to \$300	670	.....	242.02	259 09	1 07	259 55	.....	.....	0 46
\$300 to \$400	907	.....	257 70	357 63	1 39	331 79	.....	25 84	.....
\$400 to \$500	788	.....	269.90	454 99	1 69	398 10	.....	56 89	.....
\$500 to \$600	360	.....	277.69	555 76	2 00	452 17	.....	103 59	.....
\$600 to \$700	126	.....	285.25	649 40	2 28	518 19	.....	131 21	.....
Over \$700	113	.....	298.11	849 90	2 85	576 13	.....	273 77	.....
Average earnings.....	3,354	.....	263.21	385 99	1 47	341 28	.....	44 71	.....
Over average.....	1,595	.....	274.81	513 30	1 87	426 41	.....	86 89	.....
Under average.....	1,759	.....	252.69	270.55	1 07	264 09	.....	6 46	.....

Naturally, a very large proportion of those who receive the highest wages is to be found in the class having families, and the bulk of those with lighter earnings is confined to the younger and less valuable class of workers who appear in the table of those without dependents. In all cases those workers whose aggregate earnings are the greatest

show not only the highest average of days employed, but they also receive the highest average wages per day. It is noticeable, in respect to the first class in the table, that as the earning power increases so does the proportion of dependents. The ratio of expenditure, too, as shown by the greater cost of living *per capita*, increases in the same order, indicating a corresponding accession of comforts. It is the minority, however, who obtain the highest wages, their earning power for all classes exceeding that of the majority by 80 cents per day. The cost of living per head of family in the class of workers with dependents earning over the average wages is \$99.40, or about \$20 more than for those in the class earning under the average. Still the worker in the former class is enabled to save \$92.83 (even with a larger family) while the worker in the latter class has a deficit of \$10.46.

RANGE OF EARNINGS, BY TOWNS.—In the following table the 3,354 workers classified by ranges according to total earnings are further subdivided by towns, and the number of workers in each town is shown by these ranges :

Towns.	Average total earnings.	No. of workers in range of total earnings.							Totals
		\$200 and under.	\$200 to \$300.	\$300 to \$400.	\$400 to \$500.	\$500 to \$600.	\$600 to \$700.	Over \$700.	
	\$ c.								
Almonte	344 27	74	60	103	36	4	7	17	301
Belleville ..	464 39	8	10	7	32	16	3	6	82
Brockville	426 89	6	29	48	65	19	12	5	184
Carleton Place	375 81	10	22	37	20	14	2	1	106
Chatham	414 59	22	29	57	58	26	18	7	217
Cornwall	359 26	6	15	25	14	8	1	.....	69
Galt	415 36	3	7	16	15	12	2	.....	55
Gananoque	440 43	1	6	4	10	6	1	2	30
Guelph	372 67	26	46	74	51	18	6	6	227
Hamilton	398 64	.....	28	42	34	11	6	1	122
Kingston	392 98	16	31	24	32	20	6	4	133
London	386 29	22	18	40	53	13	5	1	152
Oshawa	463 43	3	5	21	22	15	6	5	77
Ottawa	366 61	24	83	96	70	29	5	6	313
Peterborough	372 88	9	20	22	12	6	4	3	76
St. Catharines, etc.	358 52	26	97	85	58	39	3	4	312
Stratford	415 15	27	30	60	67	39	11	10	244
Toronto	378 56	107	134	146	139	65	28	35	654
Totals	385 99	390	670	907	788	360	126	113	3,354

In Hamilton each worker has succeeded in earning over \$200, and in Cornwall and Galt none has exceeded \$700. The majority have not earned more than \$400 in most of the towns, Belleville, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Oshawa and Stratford showing but slight variation to the contrary.

COST OF LIVING.—Classified according to the cost of living, the results are as appear in the following table :

Range of Cost of Living.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.					
		Dep.	Days employed.	Earnings.	Cost of living.		Surplus.
					Total.	Per capita.	
With dependents :				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$200 and under	3	2.33	281.00	290 53	192 33	57 70	98 20
\$200 to \$250	47	2.38	218.26	273 13	233 41	69 06	39 72
\$250 to \$300	174	2.96	247.51	320 13	288 17	72 77	31 96
\$300 to \$350	355	3.25	245.99	362 82	332 43	78 22	30 39
\$350 to \$400	481	3.42	256.65	408 44	380 47	86 08	27 97
\$400 to \$450	335	3.72	259.63	457 72	429 23	90 94	28 49
\$450 to \$500	279	4.03	266.46	526 36	479 22	95 27	47 14
\$500 to \$600	195	4.26	274.78	606 09	547 95	104 17	58 14
Over \$600	82	5.52	287.23	745 75	686 02	105 22	59 73
Average cost of living	1,951	3.63	258.02	448 08	411 74	88 90	36 34
Over average	838	4.13	268.94	545 88	500 05	97 48	45 83
Under average	1,113	3.26	249.80	374 44	345 25	81 04	29 19
Without dependents :							
\$200 and under	533	.....	278.25	194 00	165 71	.....	28 29
\$200 to \$250	309	.....	261.96	292 09	228 66	.....	63 43
\$250 to \$300	287	.....	267.30	363 92	280 09	.....	83 83
\$300 to \$350	135	.....	257.71	401 98	325 13	.....	76 85
\$350 to \$400	80	.....	275.36	463 31	381 06	.....	82 25
\$400 to \$450	30	.....	277.83	506 36	434 96	.....	71 40
\$450 to \$500	18	.....	283.38	524 22	478 17	.....	46 05
\$500 to \$600	11	.....	289.45	577 78	542 94	.....	34 84
Average cost of living	1,403	.....	270.43	299 66	243 31	.....	56 35
Over average	645	.....	268.60	397 56	315 24	.....	82 32
Under average	758	.....	271.98	216 35	182 11	.....	34 24
With and without dependents :							
\$200 and under	536	.....	278.27	194 54	109 88	.....	84 66
\$200 to \$250	356	.....	256.19	289 59	229 28	.....	60 31
\$250 to \$300	461	.....	259.83	347 40	283 14	.....	64 26
\$300 to \$350	490	.....	249.22	373 61	330 42	.....	43 19
\$350 to \$400	561	.....	259.31	416 26	380 55	.....	35 71
\$400 to \$450	365	.....	261.13	461 72	429 70	.....	32 02
\$450 to \$500	297	.....	267.48	526 23	479 15	.....	47 08
\$500 to \$600	206	.....	275.57	604 58	547 68	.....	56 90
Over \$600	82	.....	287.23	745 75	686 02	.....	59 73
Average cost of living	3,354	.....	263.21	385 99	341 28	.....	44 71
Over average	1,657	.....	263.76	482 76	442 08	.....	40 68
Under average	1,697	.....	262.67	291 51	242 87	.....	48 64

In the first part of the table is shown very clearly again the influence that the volume of earnings has upon the extent of household responsibilities assumed, and upon the regulation of the cost of living generally. Each ascent in the scale of expenditure is accompanied by an increase in the number of dependents, and is warranted by larger

earnings on the part of the worker. Under the classification presented in this table each range of workers has a surplus on the average. Practically one-half of the whole number fall below this average cost of living, and average \$200 per year less than those that exceed the general average. The majority of workers without dependents being included in the apparently more economical class accounts for this wide range. But in the class of workers with dependents we find it is again the minority whose cost of living is over the average, their average being \$500, or \$155 in excess of that of the remaining majority. Owing to a larger number of dependents, however, the cost per capita in the former is but \$16.40 greater than the latter.

SURPLUS EARNINGS.—In the following table the workers are classified on the basis of surplus or deficit of the year, and the corresponding statistics are given in each, group of this classification. The proportion between earnings and cost of living is thus brought out with more detail.

Earnings more than cost of living.	With dependents.						Without dependents.					
	No.	Av. dep.	Av. days.	Av. total earnings.	Av. cost of living.		No.	Av. days.	Av. total earnings.	Av. cost of living.		Surplus.
					\$ c.	\$ c.				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$ 0 to \$ 10.....	117	3.68	250.45	418 20	413 38	4 82	116	272.12	205 96	200 86	5 10	
\$ 10 to \$ 20.....	89	3.64	259.84	416 99	400 58	16 41	83	261.36	246 58	231 31	15 27	
\$ 20 to \$ 30.....	89	3.52	263.52	435 68	409 92	25 76	84	268.64	260 31	235 01	25 30	
\$ 30 to \$ 40.....	72	3.44	268.21	455 48	419 30	36 18	62	260.94	293 00	257 30	35 70	
\$ 40 to \$ 50.....	100	3.34	277.88	448 33	401 49	46 84	73	281.62	301 27	254 29	46 98	
\$ 50 to \$ 75.....	153	3.14	274.94	473 98	409 67	64 31	108	268.82	315 81	252 46	63 35	
\$ 75 to \$100.....	118	3.22	280.57	514 00	422 78	91 22	115	270.23	365 99	275 81	90 18	
\$100 to \$150.....	151	3.38	279.25	541 28	416 34	124 94	164	286.13	386 25	261 50	124 75	
\$150 to \$200.....	69	2.90	287.23	596 00	419 85	176 15	86	288.36	456 65	278 55	178 10	
\$200 to \$300	73	3.00	290.45	674 04	426 18	247 86	56	284.55	522 53	279 96	242 57	
\$300 to \$400.....	25	3.00	301.28	843 73	494 36	349 37	14	265.64	597 26	260 57	336 69	
\$400 to \$500.....	10	2.90	291.60	930 12	484 40	445 72	2	306.50	883 00	466 50	416 50	
Over \$500	9	4.22	308.11	1097 61	522 56	575 05	3	304.33	946 66	339 33	607 33	
Total	1075	3.33	274.01	509 72	416 98	92 74	966	274.92	338 95	252 44	86 51	
Earnings equal to cost of living....	296	3.98	262.57	421.98	421 98	.....	261	268.79	231 97	231 97	.....
Earnings less than cost of living—						D'ficit					D'ficit	
\$ 0 to \$ 10.....	89	3.98	243.01	397 52	402 47	4 95	64	249.69	207 58	212 39	4 81	
\$ 10 to \$ 20.....	84	4.06	233.26	373 43	389 21	15 78	35	244.31	191 64	207 29	15 65	
\$ 20 to \$ 30	81	3.69	230.20	362 69	387 99	25 30	22	237.86	165 00	189 84	24 84	
\$ 30 to \$ 40.....	53	3.87	227.62	334 61	369 72	35 11	12	264 12	225 32	260 63	35 31	
\$ 40 to \$ 50.....	54	3.76	233.61	346 97	392 27	45 30	17	243 82	136 38	180 88	44 50	
\$ 50 to \$ 75.....	96	4.17	218.32	320 11	381 90	61 79	18	250.67	149 35	211 26	61 91	
\$ 75 to \$100.....	58	4.62	219.59	318 75	405 82	87 07	5	250.00	120 00	213 60	93 60	
\$100 to \$150.....	42	4.00	199.29	299 27	422 24	122 97	3	279.33	172 33	289 33	117 00	
\$150 to \$200.....	17	3.82	195.24	292 37	465 71	173 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over \$200	6	3.67	197.00	331 29	594 50	263 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	580	4.01	226.06	347 14	396 79	49 65	176	248.17	184 37	210 03	25 66	
Average surplus....	1951	3.63	258.02	448 08	411 74	36 34	1403	270.43	299 66	243 31	56 35	
Over average.....	742	3.20	281.02	545 89	419 09	126 80	521	279.42	408 85	269 75	139 10	
Under average	1209	3.90	243.90	388 05	407 23	-19 18	882	265.11	235 16	227 70	7 46	

Of the workers with dependents 1,075, or nearly 55 per cent., averaging with themselves included 4.33 persons to the family, manage to save something,—their average surplus being \$92.74, while 296 workers, supporting one-fifth more dependents, just make ends meet, and 580 show an average deficit of \$49.65. The range of employment between the two extremes is considerable, those showing surpluses having been employed on an average 274 days in the year, while those with deficits show an average employment of only 226 days. The average cost of living per capita has already been shown to be \$88.90 as against \$88.96 for the previous year. It will be seen that for those workers whose earnings exceeded expenditure the average expenditure was \$416.98, or \$96.30 per head, which is \$7.40 per head more than the average over all. Those whose earnings were just equal to the cost of living did not expend up to the average by \$4.17 per capita, and those who show a deficit expended \$9.70 per capita less than the average, and \$17.10 per capita less than the class first named, indicating a considerable range in the degree of comfort enjoyed. Naturally the proportion of workers without dependents who show deficits is small, only 176 or one-eighth of this class of workers ending the year in this state, while 966, or nearly 69 per cent. have a surplus averaging \$86.51, and 261 spend all they earn. For all workers with dependents the average surplus is \$36.34. Here again it is the minority who save over the average, their average surplus being \$126.80, and the statistics show that the remaining workers expend on an average \$19.18 more than they earn.

In the following table the workers are classified according to surpluses or deficits irrespective of dependents, the averages being found from the aggregate of the two classes in the preceding table.

Range of surplus or deficit.	Workers with surplus.					Workers with deficits.				
	No.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	No.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.	Cost of living.	Deficit.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
\$ 0 to \$ 10	233	261.24	312 54	307 58	4 96	153	245.80	318 07	322 96	4 89
\$ 10 to \$ 20	172	260.58	334 76	318 90	15 86	119	236.51	319 96	335 70	15 74
\$ 20 to \$ 30	173	266.01	350 53	324 99	25 54	103	231.83	320 46	345 67	25 21
\$ 30 to \$ 40	134	264.84	380 30	344 34	35 96	65	234.35	314 43	349 58	35 15
\$ 40 to \$ 50	173	279.46	386 28	339 38	46 90	71	236.06	296 54	341 65	45 11
\$ 50 to \$ 75	261	272.41	408.53	344 62	63 91	114	223.43	293 15	354 96	61 81
\$ 75 to \$100	233	275.47	440 95	350 24	90 71	63	222.00	302 97	390 56	87 59
\$100 to \$150	315	282.83	460 57	335 73	124 84	45	204.62	290 81	413 38	122 57
\$150 to \$200	155	287.86	518 68	341 45	177 23	17	195.24	292 37	465 71	173 34
\$200 to \$300'	129	287.89	608 27	362 71	245 56	6	197.00	331 29	594 50	263 21
\$300 to \$400	39	288.49	755 26	410 44	344 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$400 to \$500	12	294.08	922 27	481 42	440 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
over \$500	12	307.17	1,059 88	476 75	583 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,041	274.44	428 90	339 11	89 79	756	231.21	309 25	353 31	44 06
Earnings equal cost of living	557	265.48	332 95	332 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average of all workers....	3,354	263.21	385 99	341 28	44 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over average surplus	1,271	280.61	481 55	349 65	131 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under average surplus....	2,083	252.59	327 68	336 18	-8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

This statement shows that 2,041 or 60 per cent. of all the workers are returned as having saved an aggregate of \$183,260 out of their year's earnings, or \$89.79 per worker, while 557 earned just sufficient to meet cost of living, and 756 fell behind to the extent of \$33,313, or \$44.06 per worker. It also shows that the average surplus of \$44.71 is exceeded by 1,271 workers who save on the average \$131.90, while the majority who save under the average fail to meet expenses by \$8.50 per worker—being employed 28 days less, earning \$153.87 less, and expending \$13.47 less than per worker in the first class.

RANGE OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, BY TOWNS.—A more detailed statement as to the locations of the surpluses or deficits is given in the following table. The numbers of various ranges of surpluses or deficits are given by towns:

Range of surplus.	Almonte.	Belleville.	Brockville.	Carleton Place.	Chatham.	Cornwall.	Galt.	Gananoque.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	London.	Oshawa.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Totals.
\$ \$																			
0 to 10.....	44	...	4	6	8	4	5	3	20	7	4	6	5	18	2	20	17	60	233
10 to 20.....	16	...	4	5	10	10	3	4	15	2	2	4	4	11	9	15	9	49	172
20 to 30.....	13	1	4	12	7	2	4	1	23	7	3	3	4	11	3	16	21	38	173
30 to 40.....	5	...	3	6	5	8	2	...	8	4	3	5	1	15	5	21	15	28	134
40 to 50.....	35	4	12	4	10	2	2	5	13	7	5	8	2	11	4	10	18	21	173
50 to 75.....	34	2	11	6	21	9	6	3	32	8	4	10	6	11	10	22	27	39	261
75 to 100.....	24	25	13	8	15	6	6	2	17	6	9	11	10	8	6	16	24	27	233
100 to 150.....	56	9	20	9	25	7	7	3	25	3	15	10	5	17	11	15	32	46	315
150 to 200.....	16	7	14	5	17	5	2	1	12	4	3	5	6	5	7	8	11	27	155
200 to 300.....	18	5	17	2	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	14	1	4	8	21	129
300 to 400.....	4	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	4	10	39
400 to 500.....	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
Over 500.....	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	12
Spend all they earn.....	26	27	50	13	57	1	11	3	23	23	73	39	23	8	1	49	51	79	557
Deficit.																			
0 to 10.....	...	...	2	5	3	2	1	...	9	7	1	8	1	19	9	26	1	59	153
10 to 20.....	1	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	9	7	...	8	2	27	1	20	2	28	119
20 to 30.....	1	...	1	3	7	2	...	...	3	13	...	2	3	29	1	11	1	26	103
30 to 40.....	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	...	19	...	11	1	13	65
40 to 50.....	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	17	1	10	...	25	71
50 to 75.....	...	...	8	4	4	3	...	...	4	2	1	6	1	37	1	18	...	25	114
75 to 100.....	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	24	2	7	...	17	63
100 to 150.....	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	5	1	6	...	6	...	7	...	8	45
150 to 200.....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	17
200 to 300.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	6
Totals.....	301	82	184	106	217	69	55	30	227	122	133	152	77	313	76	312	244	654	3,354

There were no deficits in Belleville and Gananoque, one in Galt and two in Almonte. In Hamilton 38 per cent., Ottawa 57 per cent., St. Catharines 35 per cent. and Toronto 30 per cent. of the returns show deficits.

SUMMARY OF RELATION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF LIVING.—The following table presents for convenience a comparative statement, for each of the last four years, of the statistics that have been collected under this head and presented in various forms in the preceding tables, with an average for the whole period :

Schedule.	Relation of earnings to cost of living—								
	More than			Equal to			Less than		
	With dep.	Without dep.	Total.	With dep.	Without dep.	Total.	With dep.	Without dep.	Total.
Average per worker of—									
Dependents	1887..	3.33	.....	3.98	.....	.....	4.01	.....	.....
	1886..	3.45	.....	3.68	.....	.....	4.13	.....	.....
	1885..	3.41	.....	3.59	.....	.....	3.97	.....	.....
	1884..	3.09	.....	3.47	.....	.....	3.82	.....	.....
	1884-7	3.32	.....	3.68	.....	.....	3.98	.....	.....
Days employed....	1887..	274.01	274.92	274.44	262.57	268.79	265.48	226.06	248.17
	1886..	279.96	273.92	277.62	267.78	270.69	269.01	247.83	235.12
	1885..	278.53	279.15	278.79	267.14	277.99	271.72	233.61	218.11
	1884..	280.37	275.77	278.49	258.78	265.47	260.79	209.64	229.82
	1884-7	278.22	275.94	277.33	264.07	270.73	266.75	229.28	232.80
Earnings\$	1887..	509.72	338.95	428.90	421.98	231.97	332.95	347.14	184.37
	1886..	490.42	354.00	437.57	398.89	207.31	318.10	375.16	181.06
	1885..	493.21	345.03	431.87	396.59	218.87	321.50	356.12	160.67
	1884..	510.95	373.32	454.75	385.86	205.39	331.51	300.25	147.79
	1884-7	501.07	352.82	438.27	400.83	215.88	326.01	344.67	168.47
Cost of living.....\$	1887..	416.98	252.44	339.11	421.98	231.97	332.95	396.79	210.03
	1886..	407.46	252.13	347.29	398.89	207.31	318.10	435.52	216.25
	1885..	400.14	231.91	330.50	396.59	218.87	321.50	412.86	191.10
	1884..	398.70	251.88	338.75	385.86	205.39	331.51	374.88	191.48
	1884-7	405.82	247.09	338.91	400.83	215.88	326.01	405.01	202.21
Surplus or deficit(-)\$	1887..	92.74	86.51	89.79	.....	.....	.....	-49.65	-25.66
	1886..	82.96	101.87	90.28	.....	.....	.....	-60.36	-35.19
	1885..	93.07	113.12	101.37	.....	.....	.....	-56.74	-30.43
	1884..	112.25	121.44	116.00	.....	.....	.....	-74.63	-43.69
	1884-7	95.25	105.73	99.36	.....	.....	.....	-60.34	-33.74

The relation of earnings to cost of living are here clearly exhibited in the two classes of workers—those with dependents and those without. The next table gives in concise form the same figures for workers with dependents, but only retaining, in regard to earnings and cost of living, the three divisions—the first being for workers

whose earnings are more than the cost of living, the second for those with earnings and cost of living equal, and the third for those whose earnings do not meet cost of living :

Schedule.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Average 1884-7.
Days employed.....	1st .. 274.01	279.96	278.53	280.37	278.22
	2nd .. 262.57	267.78	267.14	258.78	264.07
	3rd .. 226.06	247.83	233.61	209.64	229.28
No. of dependents	1st .. 3.33	3.45	3.41	3.09	3.32
	2nd .. 3.98	3.68	3.59	3.47	3.68
	3rd .. 4.01	4.13	3.97	3.82	3.98
Surplus or deficit (-) .. \$	1st .. 92.74	82.96	93.07	112.25	95.25
	2nd .. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3rd .. -49.65	-60.36	-56.74	-74.63	-60.34
Average daily earnings.. \$	1st .. 1.86	1.76	1.77	1.82	1.80
	2nd .. 1.61	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.52
	3rd .. 1.54	1.51	1.52	1.43	1.50

It is curious to note the scale of number of dependents and of the days employed in these three divisions. The former seems to ascend and the latter to descend as the scale of surplus falls. It is also due to the ability to earn a greater daily wage that the higher averages of surplus are obtainable, as is shown by the daily rate in each division. The average time employed in 1887 is lower than the annual average of the four years 1884-7 in each of the three divisions.

Taking workers without dependents in the same three classes we find the same peculiarity as regards time employed and earning power. The average ratio of the daily earnings of the three classes is 16:10:9 for the period.

Year.	Days employed.			Average daily wages.		
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1887.....	274.92	268.79	248.17	\$ c. 1 23	\$ c. 0 86	\$ c. 0 74
1886.....	273.92	270.69	235.12	1 29	0 77	0 77
1885.....	279.15	277.99	218.11	1 24	0 79	0 74
1884.....	275.77	265.47	229.82	1 35	0 77	0 64
1884-7.....	275.94	270.73	232.80	1 28	0 80	0 72

Though the time employed in the first and second divisions remains nearly constant through the period the third class was employed on the average 13 days longer than in 1886.

The following is a general comparative table for the four years past, showing time employed, earnings, cost of living and surplus or deficit of workers with and without dependents, and the numbers of workers over and under the average surplus in each class.

Schedule.		With dependents.			Without dependents.			Total workers.		
		Average.	Over average.	Under average.	Average.	Over average.	Under average.	Average.	Over average.	Under average.
No. of workers.....	1887	1,951	742	1,209	1,403	521	882	3,354	1,271	2,083
	1886	1,722	705	1,017	962	386	576	2,684	1,079	1,605
	1885	1,605	652	953	1,032	391	641	2,637	976	1,661
	1884	1,859	610	1,249	994	352	642	2,853	1,005	1,848
Average per worker of—										
Dependents.....	1887	3.63	3.20	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1886	3.64	3.38	3.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1885	3.54	3.34	3.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1884	3.34	3.06	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Days employed.....	1887	258.02	281.02	243.90	270.43	279.42	265.11	263.21	280.61	252.59
	1886	270.84	283.51	262.06	269.65	275.95	265.43	270.41	280.49	263.64
	1885	268.76	283.08	258.97	275.21	284.81	269.35	271.28	282.91	264.45
	1884	263.22	284.69	252.73	268.81	282.19	261.49	265.17	283.35	255.28
Earnings\$	1887	448.08	545.89	388.05	299.66	408.85	235.16	385.99	481.55	327.68
	1886	450.00	524.40	398.42	307.20	422.66	229.81	398.81	479.44	344.60
	1885	447.60	529.35	391.68	297.46	424.87	219.74	388.85	484.00	332.93
	1884	430.95	536.28	378.30	294.20	433.68	217.73	383.31	489.28	325.68
Cost of living.....\$	1887	411.74	419.09	407.23	243.31	269.75	227.70	341.28	349.65	336.18
	1886	412.34	407.94	415.40	239.40	268.30	220.03	350.36	347.64	352.18
	1885	401.17	403.69	399.45	225.71	254.40	208.20	332.50	334.77	331.17
	1884	390.28	400.07	385.49	230.11	263.96	211.55	334.47	342.72	329.99
Surplus or deficit (-) \$	1887	36.84	126.80	-19.18	56.35	139.10	7.46	44.71	131.90	-8.50
	1886	37.66	116.46	-16.98	67.80	154.36	9.78	48.45	131.80	-7.58
	1885	46.43	125.66	-7.77	71.75	170.47	11.54	56.35	149.23	1.76
	1884	40.67	136.21	-7.19	64.09	169.72	6.18	48.84	146.56	-4.81

It will be observed that this table presents little variation in the figures for the respective years. In each year the minority exceed the average surplus and the proportion remains nearly constant throughout. Taking the class of workers with dependents, as the most valuable class for comparisons, we find that for those who fall below the general average surplus there is an average deficit each year. They also have a larger number of dependents to support; but the cost of living does not differ materially from that of the minority who manage to lay up a surplus. The wide range in the balance sheet is, therefore, due to the greater time the latter are employed and to their greater earning power. As has been noticed, the time of employment for workers with dependents has been reduced nearly thirteen days from 1886. The bulk of this lost time has fallen to the lot of the majority who fail to obtain the average surplus, the time employed by the balance remaining nearly constant throughout the four years.

LEADING TRADES COMPARED.—In the following table five of the leading occupations are taken, representing over one-sixth of the total number of workers from whom returns have been received, and the averages of dependents, time employed, earnings and cost of living are given for each of the four years 1884-7, with a general average for the whole period :

Occupations.		No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Totals.	Total.	Per capita.
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Blacksmith.	1887..	2.76	1.82	58.95	270.80	435 66	5 50	6 39	447 55	390 32	103 93
	1886..	3.09	2.01	59.36	273.75	432 08	7 96	10 09	450 13	392 51	95 95
	1885..	2.58	1.67	59.05	272.77	418 42	4 13	16 28	438 83	368 43	102 87
	1884..	2.35	.....	58.19	269.54	428 32	2 91	6 36	437 59	376 02	112 27
	1884-7	2.70	1.83	58.89	271.72	428 62	5 13	9 78	443 53	381 82	103 33
Carpenter	1887..	3.43	2.29	53.41	240.01	411 34	6 13	12 17	429 64	398 53	90 00
	1886..	2.88	1.76	55.61	270.05	406 70	12 39	7 21	426 30	373 33	96 16
	1885..	2.98	1.95	57.47	262.05	424 01	6 42	9 55	439 98	379 11	95 18
	1884..	3.15	.....	57.78	256.28	409 34	3 37	14 43	427 14	376 34	90 80
	1884-7	3.11	2.00	56.07	257.10	412 85	7 08	10 84	430 77	381 83	92 90
Machinist	1887..	2.50	1.68	57.24	267.61	432 64	8 15	9 86	450 65	374 45	106 98
	1886..	3.07	2.00	59.38	278.72	463 72	11 62	13 00	488 34	410 79	100 83
	1885..	2.62	1.78	58.02	261.67	452 97	4 29	9 68	466 94	383 50	105 98
	1884..	2.84	.....	58.63	255.26	417 22	6 25	6 01	429 48	381 32	99 04
	1884-7	2.76	1.82	58.32	266.57	441 64	7 58	9 63	458 35	387 51	103 13
Moulder	1887..	3.41	2.19	58.35	252.66	493 23	6 42	13 67	513 32	437 55	99 30
	1886..	2.90	1.78	56.74	254.74	493 91	4 23	1 17	499 31	447 04	114 74
	1885..	2.84	1.89	57.61	244.90	473 51	3 40	3 86	480 77	411 99	107 30
	1884..	2.40	.....	57.61	249.54	434 92	2 34	3 95	441 21	393 27	115 55
	1884-7	2.89	1.95	57.58	250.46	473 89	4 10	5 66	483 65	422 46	108 67
Painter	1887..	2.45	1.73	57.84	244.38	393 94	7 71	3 66	405 31	357 16	103 66
	1886..	2.48	1.52	57.05	253.35	381 22	8 25	4 67	394 14	362 48	104 06
	1885..	2.53	1.57	58.43	256.99	410 31	6 05	7 67	424 03	369 31	104 73
	1884..	2.75	.....	58.10	252.12	399 36	12 52	5 11	416 99	367 75	98 00
	1884-7	2.55	1.61	57.86	251.71	396 21	8 63	5 28	410 12	364 18	102 51
Average for the five occupations.	1887..	2.95	1.98	56.46	252.96	425 90	6 77	9 41	442 08	389 17	98.61
	1886..	2.91	1.83	57.44	268.03	434 70	9 65	7 69	452 04	395 54	101 12
	1885..	2.77	1.82	57.99	260.63	436 03	5 11	9 32	450 46	382 88	101 46
	1884..	2.77	.....	58.04	256.10	416 89	5 01	8 32	430 22	378 76	100 40
	1884-7	2.85	1.88	57.48	259.43	428 38	6 63	8 69	443 70	386 59	100 41

The most noticeable variation in the figures for 1887 from those of the preceding year is found in relation to carpenters, who worked 30 days less, while their total earnings were slightly greater. This might be ascribed at first sight to a general increase in the rate of wages, but in reality it is due to the unusual proportion of carpenters returned from Toronto, where so much time was lost owing to the lengthened strike. The higher rate of wages in the cities, and in Toronto especially, has not diminished the provincial average though the time employed is less. Machinists did not fare so well, for while their work-

ing time was less by 11 days than in 1886, their gross earnings also fell off by nearly \$38. Moulders, with employment for about the same length of time as in 1886, earn an average of \$14 more in the year, which, however, is mainly due to the increase in the earnings of wife and children. Painters were employed on an average 9 days less in the year, and earned \$11 more. The average number of hours worked per week by all five trades has been reduced by about one hour per week, and the number of days in the year by 16, while the average of earnings for the year is less by \$10. Compared with the figures for the four years' period, the average number of days of employment per worker in the year is reduced by about seven days, machinists and moulders only showing an increase. The cost of living per capita was somewhat lower in 1887 than in any of the preceding three years. In this table the number of dependents is arranged over the whole number of workers.

The workers returned as belonging to these five trades are next divided into those with dependents and those without, and statistics under the same heads are presented for the two classes for 1887 in the following table :

Occupations.	No. of workers.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living	
		Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
Blacksmith :						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents...	69	3.59	2.38	58.67	274.77	449 15	6 60	8 33	464 08	423 66	92 22
Without dependents.	21	.....	.....	59.86	257.76	391 32	1 90	.....	393 22	280 76	.....
Carpenter :											
With dependents ...	163	3.98	2.66	53.47	240.66	418 09	6 49	14 12	438 70	416 06	83 62
Without dependents.	26	.....	.....	53.04	235.88	369 03	3 85	.....	372 88	288 63	.....
Machinist :											
With dependents ...	77	3.83	2.57	56.84	271.03	448 47	9 82	15 12	473 41	419 39	86 81
Without dependents.	41	.....	.....	57.98	261.20	402 90	5 02	.....	407 92	290 04	.....
Moulder :											
With dependents...	55	3.96	2.55	58.30	251.25	498 41	6 56	15 91	520 88	454 17	91 50
Without dependents.	9	.....	.....	58.67	261.22	461 56	5 55	.....	467 11	336 00	.....
Painter :											
With dependents ...	69	3.58	2.54	57.23	246.06	407 92	9 26	5 36	422 54	400 13	87 37
Without dependents.	32	.....	.....	59.16	240.75	363 78	4 38	.....	368 16	264 50	.....
Average for the five trades :											
With dependents ...	433	3.82	2.56	56.11	253.70	437 02	7 55	12 21	456 78	420 17	87 09
Without dependents.	129	.....	.....	57.63	250.46	388 58	4 15	.....	392 73	285 12	.....

In this table there is for the five trades practically no difference between the average time employed during the year by the two classes of workers. Workers with dependents have the advantage in time employed in four of the five trades selected, the difference in the case of blacksmiths reaching 17 days. As would be expected, those with dependents have a considerable advantage over the younger and less experienced class in earning power. The cost of living, on the other hand, is of course greater in the case of a worker with a family of dependents than for a single man. There is considerable range in the cost of living per capita between the different trades, carpenters being the lowest with an average expenditure of \$83.62 per capita, and blacksmiths the highest of all, at \$92.22.

RELATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.—The questions given below were sent to collectors appointed by the Bureau, with instructions to make as thorough an enquiry as possible into the subjects coming within their scope. It will be seen that the topics dealt with are those most directly touching the interests of the working classes, such as wages, health and safety of workers, juvenile labor, condition of trade, hours of labor, strikes and lock-outs, organization, opportunities for mental improvement and kindred subjects. A summary of the replies follows, and the reports of collectors are quoted freely so far as they relate to the matter in hand.

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid each pay-day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash.

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many have resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers?

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, what kind of disease, what were its consequences, and to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex? Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? (8.) Are any numbers of children under 14 years of age of either sex, girls from 14 to 18 years, or women employed in factories or shops? If so, how generally, in respect of each of the three classes? and to what cause or causes is their employment ascribed? Is it owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families?

4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.—(1.) Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able, as a rule, to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

5. SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.—(1.) In what trades (if any) have the hours of daily or weekly labor been shortened during the year? and to what extent have they been shortened per day or week? (2.) What have been the results to workmen—(a) as to reducing the number of persons out of employment; (b) as to increasing the number of days employed during the year; (c) as to conduct and character? (3.) State whether it is regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of daily labor and increase the number of days employed in the year, and the respects in which it is advantageous, or otherwise. Does it tend to ensure a livelihood for the family throughout the year and to promote economy of living, or does it in any degree tend to idle and dissipating habits? (4.) In what way do workers improve the opportunity afforded by the shorter hours of daily labor?

6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—(1.) Have any strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause in each case? and if settled, upon what terms and through what agency—arbitration, conciliation or otherwise? (3.) How many workers were affected in each case? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequence?

7. ORGANIZED LABOR.—(1.) Is labor organized in your town? if so, how many organizations are there, how many members are enrolled in each, and what trades or occupations do they represent? (2.) Is female labor organized as well as male, and are there separate organizations? Give details as to number, membership and occupation? has the number increased or decreased during the year? (3.) What has been the effect (if any) of organization on the rate of wages? (4.) What part (if any) has organized labor taken in strikes or lock-outs? (5.) How much has been expended by each organization on strikes and lock-outs?—(a) In your own town; (b) In all other places? (6.) How much has been expended for benevolent purposes?

8. READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—(1.) How many reading-rooms or libraries in your town? (2.) How long have they been established and how are they maintained? (3.) During what hours are they open, and to what extent are they patronized by the working classes?

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—The replies of all the collectors indicate that the system of a regular pay-day prevails, but each establishment appears to have its own favorite date and mode of paying its hands. Where the wages are handed over weekly, Friday and Saturday are the most popular days for paying up, although Monday and sometimes Tuesday are also chosen by some employers. In the larger concerns the plan of paying semi-monthly is becoming more general, and in the case of great corporations the

employés are usually paid monthly. While those in receipt of weekly wages are, as a rule, paid up in full, workmen paid fortnightly or monthly have usually from six to twelve days' pay held back. It is claimed that there is a two-fold object in this plan: first, to facilitate the work of checking the pay sheets, and second, to provide against artisans quitting their employment without giving due notice. The old system of taking "truck" for labor, or paying in storebills, is becoming extinct. Our London collector makes the following terse comment on this point: "The old barter business is about entombed without any prospect of resurrection." Here and there it would seem that employés are paid a portion of their earnings in goods, but it is usually to receive some of the necessities of life at wholesale rates, and is generally done as a favor to the worker.

Almonte collector: On entering the mill a person has to serve two weeks without pay, and when leaving employment the pay for that time is given to him or her. I think it is so that a person has to give a month's notice before leaving.

Cornwall collector: Usually two pay-days occur in each month. There are workshops, however, where but one pay-day in each month is recognized. From 10 to 15 days' pay is retained by the company or employer. The object the companies have in view, as I understand it, is (1) To compel the help in their employ to give two weeks' notice before leaving, and (2) For convenience in making up the time of the employés. But while the cotton companies insist upon their employés giving two week's notice before quitting their employ or forfeit two weeks' pay, they as employers claim the right to discharge any of their hands without giving a moment's notice, and they then pay the discharged employé only the amount due for labor performed up to the hour of dismissal. Wages are always paid in cash, and the full amount due, less the back time and fines imposed by the company, is given each pay-day.

Hamilton collector: In the spring of 1886 those engaged in the building trades petitioned their employers for weekly payments and on Fridays, but after repeated interviews with builders and others interested the matter was dropped. It is worthy of note, however, that the workmen used the best arguments in favor of Friday as a pay-day. They claimed that advantage could then be taken of Saturday's markets, and that the purchasing power of their money was greater earlier on Saturday than later in the day; and further, that in the case of meats, garden stuff, etc., the supplies to be purchased in the evening were generally the culls of the market.

Oshawa collector: Wages are usually paid in full weekly or fortnightly, but in the Malleable Iron Works and one or two other establishments there is a reserve of one week's wages held. This, it is claimed, is for the convenience of the book-keepers in making up the books.

St. Catharines collector: Pay-days are weekly, fortnightly and monthly, according to occupation. Millers, street car conductors and drivers, stone-cutters and quarrymen are usually paid monthly. The Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Co. reserves all each employé earns over \$10 per week. The object is to tide the men over the time when the works are shut down—about four months in each year. They can, however, get their money any time they demand it.

Stratford collector: In all the industries of the city a fixed pay-day exists, but the pay-day in the different establishments varies very much. In some cases payment is made in full each Saturday night, while in other cases one week's wages are held back in order to give the time-keepers and book-keepers an opportunity to make up the pay-sheet. In one shop payment is always on the 4th of each month, except that day falls on Sunday, when they pay on the 3rd. In the G.T.R., the largest institution in the city, pay-day is between the 15th and 20th of each month, and the money due for the days from the first of the month to pay-day is withheld. This seems to be unavoidable, owing to the fact that the pay-rolls have to be sent to the head office at Montreal, previous to the starting out of the paymaster upon the road. Wages are all paid in cash, except in some few cases, where by mutual agreement parties working where produce, provisions, clothing, etc., are the stock in trade may receive sometimes to their advantage goods in lieu of cash.

Toronto collector: Where wages are reserved by employer, the sum is one week's wages generally. This reserve is upon the plea that the employer may have time to make up the books, or to prevent employés leaving without giving notice. As a rule, however, the employer discharges those in his employ without any previous notice. In many instances employés are not told that they are discharged—they are "laid off" indefinitely. Wages are paid in cash; I heard of no instance to the contrary.

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—The replies of collectors to enquiries under the above heading are, on the whole, of a favorable nature. The number of accidents reported is relatively small, and those which proved fatal were generally more attributable to the carelessness or recklessness of the victims rather than to any neglect on the part of employers. Most of the accidents were of a trivial sort, although casualties of a serious nature were reported in the cotton mills at Cornwall, one of which resulted fatally and five wrought permanent injury. Complaint is made by our collector in that town regarding the dissatisfaction expressed by work people with the character of official inspection of the cotton factories, and more frequent and closer inspection of the cotton mills is also desired by the Hamilton collector. It is pleasing, however, to note that the majority of the collectors are of opinion that machinery is generally adequately protected. The accidents most frequently reported took place in wood-working shops, and resulted

generally from the operator's hand coming in contact with the circular saw, the buzz planer or the treacherous shaper, machines against which it is almost impossible to secure a full measure of protection.

Cornwall collector: Accidents frequently happen in the mills of this town; as many as fifteen accidents have occurred during the year. One resulted in death and five in permanent injury. Opinion is divided as to the responsibility, although it is generally declared that had the machines on which the operatives were working been in proper order, with the gearing properly covered, etc., the accidents would not have happened. In cases of accident such as these damages are not claimed, neither are they given, and in all cases the pay of the person or persons injured is stopped from the time the accident takes place till the operative is again at work. In most cases the machinery is so protected that were the help properly instructed accidents would not happen. Still there are many machines running in the different mills here that, owing to the gearing, belting, etc., not being properly covered, are dangerous for even well instructed people to work about.

Guelph collector: In all the factories here the machinery is protected as far as is consistent with its utility. The shaper is the most dangerous piece of machinery there is in a woodworking shop.

Hamilton collector: Machinery as a rule is fairly protected, but more safeguards are necessary. It is the general expression of operatives (particularly in the cotton factories) that the inspectors should visit the factories more than they have done. Objections have been raised to the collector examining machinery, belting, etc., complained of.

Oshawa collector: The accidents from burns are remarkably few in view of the fact that from thirteen to fourteen tons are daily cast in small ladles which have to be handled very rapidly. Use appears to be second nature, as the men handle the molten fluid like so much water. The machinery for the most part is fairly protected, but it would add to the comfort of workmen if fans were attached to sand drums, emery wheels and belts to carry dust away. Curriers should also work in a separate building from that in which the tan bark is ground.

St. Catharines collector: One man was killed and two permanently injured while working in a derrick. Defective machinery and rotten timber were the cause of the casualty.

Saratford collector: Although a number of accidents have occurred on the G. T. R. to men living here, they happened out of the city at other points on the line. Machinery is quite as well protected as it is necessary to have it, and most of the accidents that occur are the result of carelessness on the part of the workers.

Toronto collector: In the great majority of instances machinery is fairly protected with the view of preventing accidents. The existence of a Factory Act has had much to do in influencing in this direction.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—The general state of health of workers during the year was quite favorable, and but little difference was reported between the physical condition of those employed indoors and those engaged in outdoor occupations. One collector was informed by a medical man, a member of the local board of health, that the reason outside workers were not in much better physical condition compared with those working inside was that as a rule the former did not take as much care of themselves as did the latter, and often suffered from needless exposure. In several towns and cities cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases are mentioned, but none of them are ascribed to lack of sanitary regulations about factories or workshops. In London an outbreak of diphtheria among children is charged to the school, which was in the neighborhood of a swamp, and in Ottawa it is claimed that the "aristocratic classes" of the city suffered more severely than the working people during the epidemic of typhoid in the autumn. There is not much complaint as to lack of ventilation, although it is plain that it would be easy to improve matters in that respect. However, as one collector very practically points out, there is little use asking for better means of ventilation until workingmen and women use to its fullest extent the means now placed at their disposal. Comfortable wash-rooms for employes are not as general as they should be, and but little provision is made for separate wash-rooms for the two sexes. Separate water closets for males and females are the rule, although a few instances are given by collectors where the one place is used by both sexes; and again where a thin board partition perforated by jack-knives gives but a nominal privacy to the closets devoted to the male and female employes respectively. Taken altogether, however, there appears to be an improvement in this respect over previous years; common decency is steadily asserting itself. In most instances good water is reported, except in some towns without any water works, where both the quantity and the quality of the water got very low during the summer owing to the prolonged drouth. In only a few factories is special provision made for escape in case of fire. Elliott's woollen mill, Almonte, and one factory in Galt are each provided with a good fire escape, but they are exceptions. Only one or two instances are given of shops or

factories being locked or bolted during work hours. Since the Factory Act came into force there has been less employment of children of tender years, but it is apparent that there is yet room for improvement. So great a variety of opinion has been expressed by collectors as to the causes of children and young women going out to work in shops and factories, that the remarks made on this subject are quoted in full below.

Almonte collector : Some children under fourteen are working, and a good many girls between fourteen and eighteen. They work in order to earn a living. In some cases, but not very many, it is on account of the dissipation of fathers of families.

Belleville collector : There are not more than twenty girls working in factories in the whole city. They are between fifteen and eighteen years of age and are employed in the knitting factory and shirt factories. I cannot ascribe the cause in every case, but generally these young girls are driven to work to support themselves and a widowed mother.

Brockville collector : No children under fourteen years of age are employed in our factories, and but very few women of any age. The only place employing female labor to any extent is the glove works. The chief cause of these being employed is that their parent or parents are dead. Occasionally the necessity for their working is brought about by drunkenness on the part of the father or husband.

Chatham collector : In the pickling and canning works there are from fifty to seventy hands employed from July 1st to November 1st. Men, women and children, black and white—sixty hours per week. Boys and girls get about 60 cents per day, and men about \$1.25. Three men and four women work all the year round. I think fully half the hands (of both sexes) are under eighteen years of age, and perhaps a dozen under fourteen years. It is not in any way due to dissipation of parents here, and the work is not as laborious as in woollen or other factories where female labor is employed. During the dull summer season this factory is a resort for people out of employment, through regular work being slack. The situation is a nice locality for workers.

Cornwall collector : Many children under fourteen years are employed, a large number between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and many women. The reason of their employment is mainly because the wages paid to heads of families are insufficient to maintain all without the aid of the children. Then again, female help in many cases takes the place of male help, and they are hired at a less figure. There are very few cases where the employment is due to the dissipation of the father.

Galt collector : There are very few, if any, children under fourteen years of age employed here. In the factories there are many of both sexes employed between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. In some cases it is owing to the dissipation of the father, but mostly on account of the wages laboring men receive being inadequate to support a large family.

Gananogue collector : In the majority of cases the employment of boys and girls is not occasioned by the dissipation of their fathers. There may be a few cases.

Guelph collector : Children are not employed to any great extent here. There are some girls and women employed, chiefly in the woollen mills and at sewing machines, as many prefer it to household service. In no case have I learned that dissipation of parents was the cause.

Hamilton collector : Some of the carrier boys in the glass works are under fourteen, and some are reported in the cigar, tobacco, box and cotton factories. Girls from fourteen to eighteen are employed in nearly all branches of female labor, in shops and factories. Many causes are assigned, principally through being fatherless or through the dissipated habits of the parents.

London collector : I have not found any children under fourteen employed. Almost all the lighter work is done by girls, boys and women. In some cases the dissipation of parents is the cause, but in most cases it is because they want to earn a living for themselves and assist their parents.

Oshawa collector : A number of boys are employed from the age of twelve up, and before the Factory Act went into force some were at work even younger. Girls of fifteen are at tailoring and such like work. The small wages paid the family bread-winner and the desire of employers to hire cheap labor are the causes. The iron moulders' union has a law strictly adhered to as follows : Only boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one shall be allowed to learn the trade of moulding.

St. Catharines, collector : There are very few children under fourteen employed. The reason why girls are employed almost exclusively in shops and factories in which the work is light is because they come cheaper. I doubt if there is one girl or woman in a shop or factory in this city who is compelled to work on account of the dissipation of her father.

Stratford collector : There are very few at labor under fourteen years of age, and it is not easy to find out the cause of their being at work so young, except that they want to be earning something for themselves.

Toronto collector : The general condition of the health of workers has been good, but I find that young women and girls who work in factories (especially in paper box and envelope making) suffer through failing health, due mainly, I assume, to being compelled to stand continuously during working hours. The number of washrooms in workshops and factories is not as large as the circumstances call for. Water-closets are provided in nearly all cases, and where females are employed there are separate compartments, although in some cases the divisions are not as complete as could be desired. In numerous cases there was complaint of lack of cleanliness in the water-closets. In many instances the means of escape in case of fire are very inadequate. Only in a few cases are the doors of factories locked or bolted during work hours, and then only for a given time after 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. each day. I found no children under fourteen years of age at work, but heard that some were employed. In the boot and shoe factories, corset factories, paper-box and envelope factories, shirt factories, broom factories, bookbinderies and in the tailor shops large

numbers of females from fourteen years of age upwards are employed. Where children under fourteen years of age are found at work, the cause is evidently the poverty or the cupidity of the parents. As to those females over that age, many work through necessity that they may live, others that they may help their parents, while no inconsiderable number are daughters of country farmers who prefer city life and fixed hours of work, even at low wages, rather than remain at home on the farm. Young women and girls are also employed where practicable because they can be had for much less wages than men can be hired for.

4. **RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.**—The statements of collectors in response to the first query under the above head go to show that among inside workers comparatively little time had been lost during the year, except where factories were closed for repairs or for lack of water. In fact, with the exception of Oshawa, Gananoque and one or two other places, full time was the rule. Outside workers, however, especially those engaged in the building trade, had a great deal of off time, although Toronto and Ottawa were exceptions to the general dullness in that line. There is no uniform rule as to working hours. In Toronto the Saturday half-holiday is common, particularly among those trades that are organized, and in other cities and towns the plan is meeting with favor. In the smaller places, however, the sixty hours a week rule prevails, and those workpeople who get off a few hours earlier on Saturday have to make up the time during the week; otherwise they work the full ten hours on Saturday. In some establishments, however, the hands are let off an hour earlier than usual on Saturday, and in only a few instances are they now "docked" for it. A rather novel plan is practised in the city of Hamilton by certain of the retail stores, where the clerks are given a half-holiday on Wednesday, as they do not share in the more popular Saturday half-holiday.

Almonte collector: Factories are opened at 6.30 a.m., and closed at 6 o'clock, with an intermission of one hour at noon; but on Saturdays work ceases at 3.30 p.m., and the full week's wage is allowed.

Belleville collector: Four or five factories ran on three-fourths time during the winter, owing to scar city of orders. Workers quit at 5 o'clock on Saturdays and are allowed a full day's pay. An agitation is on foot among carpenters to introduce the nine hour system and half-holiday on Saturday, with the same wages as at present, but contractors and employers would not accede this year as many contracts had already been made.

Brockville collector: Factories and shops have been running full time for the most part, excepting where closed down for repairs, etc. Employment for those engaged in the outdoor trades has been rather limited, and had it not been for the building of the B. W. & S. S. M. Railway would have been still more so. Factories and shops keep open ten hours every day, Saturdays included.

Carleton Place collector: The factories closed on Saturdays at 1.30 in the summer and at 4.30 in winter, but the workers have to make up the time with 30 minutes every day to make the full week.

Cornwall collector: Often during the year the cotton mills cause their help, male and female, and some of them boys and girls of tender years, to work from 6.30 a.m. to 9 p.m., and when this is the case no time is given for supper. Many of the employes carry a lunch, but most keep their machinery running while they eat their food. The help fear to protest against this system lest they lose their situations for so doing. If they refuse to work overtime they are discharged. It is the custom of factories to run ten hours per day for the first five days of the week, and five and a-half hours for Saturday.

Galt collector: Workers generally have found steady employment. It is the custom to stop work sooner on Saturday than on other days. A number of places close at noon, but the workers get no part of the time; they make it up during the week.

Gananoque collector: One of the largest establishments, the Gananoque Carriage Co., using steam power, is idle about two months per year in the winter, and the greater number of the factories running by water are compelled to shut down about two or three months in summer on account of low water. All the factories allow half an hour per week, stopping at 5.30 p.m. A full day's pay is allowed.

Guelph collector: The past year in this city has been a very good one, in fact better for many years both for indoor and outdoor workers. The sewing machine business has not been very good, but this is the only exception. Some of the factories have worked overtime, and what there was lost was for necessary repairs. Some of the shops close at 1 o'clock on Saturday during the summer months, making up the time during the week. All the others work nine hours per day on Saturday, pay being given for ten hours (the regular day.)

Hamilton collector: Factories and shops have been fairly busy, except in the case of customs tailors and the iron moulders. None are reported idle for any length of time. Very few employes in factories, shops or warehouses work on Saturday afternoon, especially during the summer. In some few cases the full wages are allowed, but the majority of workers having the Saturday half-holiday lose the time. In the cotton factories the lost time on Saturday is made up by the operatives during the week previous. Such is the case in the G. T. R. workshops and one or two smaller shops. Among clerks, salesmen and saleswomen the Wednesday half-holiday is the rule, and the dry goods, clothing, hat, gents' furnishings and millinery stores, with a few groceries and provision stores, close up business then. The employes do not lose the time.

Kingston collector : The Kingston cotton manufacturing company work generally continuously, but they are governed by the cotton combination. Generally ten hours per day are spent in working. The employes go off at noon on Saturday, but are paid only for the time they work. §

London collector : Agricultural implement factories have been unusually dull and were shut down two months in the early part of the year. Cause—over production. The year was unusually dull all around. One builder told me he had lived in London for eighteen years, and as a rule could find employment for two or three men at least until this year, and he has had no work for about six months. Some are now allowing half a day on Saturday. The bosses pay the employes for one half of the lost time and the employes lose the other half.

Oshawa collector : Factories and foundries as a rule cannot be said to run very steadily in this town, although there are some exceptions, notably the Malleable Iron Works, which were run continuously last year with the exception of ten days for necessary repairs. There are times in both summer and winter when quite a number of mechanics have either to remain idle or seek employment elsewhere. The running time is the same each day except Saturday, when the establishments close at five o'clock. Employes are paid the full day's work.

Peterborough collector : Factories and shops have been kept busy as a rule during the year. They generally shut down once a year for repairs. There is one woollen factory here that runs night and day with two gangs. The past year was dull for outside workers. They had a lot of lost time for want of work. It is the custom for those in all the trades to work ten hours a day except Saturday, when all quit work at five o'clock; but they must make it up during the week by working ten minutes longer during the day, going to work at ten minutes to one o'clock.

St. Catharines collector : Factories and workshops are closed from one to four hours on Saturdays.

Stratford collector : One shop was closed for seven weeks, commencing the second week in October. Cause—too much manufactured goods on hand at the close of the selling season. A large number of house carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers have been idle during the late fall and winter months, and a few found employment at other work. It is the custom to run shops the same number of hours each day, and no time is given to workers without being deducted from the week's wages.

Toronto collector : Each year almost every factory and shop of any considerable producing capacity closes for repairs, cleaning up, etc. The time thus occupied usually runs from three to six weeks. Owing to depression in trade in several cases the time referred to was extended by several weeks in Toronto during last year. Where the idle time was not so extended work was carried on or resumed with reduced number of employes. The prevailing system is to work ten hours a day, although in some instances the Saturday half-holiday is granted, with the consequent loss of pay. Where work ceases at five p.m. on Saturday the time is not charged to the employes as a rule.

5. SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.—Shorter hours of work during the year has been reported from several cities and towns. With the exception, however, of the carpenters and painters of London and most of the trades of St. Catharines, there has been very little shortening of hours for a full week's pay. In nearly every case except those specified, the shorter hours were accepted as an alternative of closing down for a time. The result of the shorter hours plan appears to have been favorable. The morals of workers were not noticeably injured, while it is claimed that health and happiness have been aided. Married men especially are said to use to advantage the extra time at their disposal in improving their homes, etc., but many of the younger men do not appear to utilize the time thus offered them for the development of mind and character. Several of our collectors point out very forcibly the benefits accruing from regular work with shorter hours as opposed to spasmodic employment at a seemingly much higher rate of wages, and maintain that economy is encouraged by the former system. Even allowing for a dash of sentimentality in some of the reports of collectors, it is quite evident that, where tried, shorter hours have proved of benefit to the average toiler physically, mentally and socially, although some may not have availed themselves of the blessings to be found in the wise use of the extra time placed at their disposal.

Chatham collector : Shortening the hours of labor is done to suit the convenience of employers, and does not invite the unemployed. As a rule the suggestion is not popular; most men would prefer to work full time and take chances of getting employment when regular work ceases. When hours were reduced and places shut down here, there was no apparent bad effect on conduct or habits.

Cornwall collector : The hours of the workers of this town have not been shortened at any trade or calling during the year. However, the general opinion of workers as expressed is that shorter hours of labor would tend to promote health, and that shorter hours would also be an advantage to the working-classes, inasmuch as it would give steadier employment to more persons, increase the number of days employed, and allow more time for the study of religion, art, mechanics, social economy, and, in fact, all branches of useful information. It would also give to the workers more time for recreation, more time to devote to gardening, more time to spend in beautifying and improving their homes, more time to spend with their families, and more time to aid in the education of their children.

Galt collector : No trade has had the hours shortened as a general thing, only some establishments have reduced the time by two hours a week. The Saturday half-holiday has been in operation only half the summer.

Gananoque collector : The outside trades have shortened their time by one or two hours.

Guelph collector : Shorter hours would give more even employment to all, allow workers more time to recuperate, to get acquainted with their families, and improve mind, body and estate. As it is they go to bed tired, get up tired, and become subordinate to the machine they have to tend and not its master. When the workers have Saturday afternoon in the summer they can do little jobs of work for the improvement of their homes or get an airing for themselves and families, do their marketing in time and get all necessary work done.

Hamilton collector : The effects of shortening hours of labor in this city have been beneficial. Bricklayers and masons, iron-moulders, carpenters, laborers, cigarmakers and other bodies report very favorably as to the results of the shortening of the hours of labor, as it tends to give more steady employment to workers, reduces the amount of trade competition by giving work to surplus labor, and increases the number of working days during the year. It does not tend to dissipation ; in fact, the reverse is reported by the unions, which declare that dissipation is on the decrease. Many report that they do not experience that exhausted feeling formerly felt when the day's work is finished, and are in a better condition than under the old system to perform the duties of the coming day.

Kingston collector : I cannot say that the hours of labor have yet been shortened in any particular trade. The locomotive works, the car works and smaller industries were closed during last year at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The cotton and knitting mills were closed at one o'clock on Saturday, but the employes worked for eleven hours on each of the five preceding days. Last month the Locomotive Works Company and men entered into conferences in regard to closing down on Saturday afternoon. The option was given the men of working overtime in order to make up in wages the loss they would sustain by the half-holiday. The men decided in favor of shorter hours on Saturday, and they will be had during the summer months. The change it is hoped will be permanent. Even if only temporary the experiment will have an effect upon other shops and tend to shorten the hours of labor. The Locomotive Works' men asked another favor—the return of pay to them for the hour on Saturday which they did not work. This pay they had formerly. The management gave an equivalent, viz.: a quarter of a cent per hour of work all round. The nine-hour movement is not destined to affect the men financially very long. The sacrifice will be felt for a time, but in the long run wages will “even up,” and the men will make as much and save as much as they do now. The workmen think it highly desirable that they should have more time for recreation, for social enjoyments and for mental and physical improvement.

London collector : Carpenters and painters for the most part have had their time shortened one hour per day. Shorter hours of work are of advantage to the toiler, as they give the married man more time at home in summer to cultivate his garden and lawn, and otherwise improve his property, and to assist the mother in the development and culture of their children, that she, too, may have more time for social enjoyment and recreation, and lead them to think that it is not all of life to grub for an existence, and that there is a drop of pleasure in the ocean of life. I am afraid I cannot speak thus of many of our young men. Their tendency to gamble and drink and sport forbids that.

Oshawa collector : The hours of daily and weekly labor in every industry throughout the town are much the same as in the preceding year, the ordinary full time being ten hours. Among piece workers the time is generally about nine hours, but they will do as much work in that time as in the case of day workers. It cannot be said that the leisure afforded by shorter hours per day increases intemperance, as is sometimes the case where weeks and often months of enforced idleness leave the mechanic with too much time on his hands. Those who are most eager for reducing the hours of labor are as a rule the best educated and most intelligent of the working class, and those workers who oppose it are generally the reverse.

St. Catharines collector : The working time of painters has been shortened two hours per week ; tanners one hour per week ; carpenters, plumbers, tinsmiths and gasfitters one hour per day. The effects have been beneficial in each particular of morality, education and health.

Stratford collector : Hours have been shortened in the following occupations : House carpenters, agricultural implements and other woodworkers, and also machinists and blacksmiths—some to nine hours a day and others to three-fourths time, viz., seven-and-a-half hours per day. It has caused them to be a little more economical, and has had the effect of keeping on more of the regular staff of hands. I believe it has served a better purpose than shutting down altogether for a time, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. It would be much better to have a shorter day all the time (say nine hours), and give work the year around, than run irregularly at longer hours per day. I do not find that shorter hours tend to idleness or dissipation. I have noticed a great deal of improvements made by workmen to their houses during the past year.

Toronto collector : There has been no change in the daily or weekly hours of work in any of the trades during the past week. An effort to gain a nine-hour day was made by the carpenters, but they failed after a strike lasting ten weeks. The beneficial effects of the shortening of working hours in this city have been : (1) A reduction of the number of idle men in the market, although that market is being continually replenished with destitute emigrants from Great Britain and the continent. (2) By increasing to some extent the number of working days in the year where the system prevails. (3) In the elevation of character, owing to the greater time available for reading, ready material being found in the daily newspapers and in the free reading rooms of the public library, which has three branches in convenient parts of the city. And besides these great advantages there is the no less greater one of being able to spend some part of the day within the family circle, or take an outing in the many easily accessible country places adjacent to the city, the reaching of which costs comparatively little. There is no difference of opinion in the minds of the working classes as to the great advantages arising from a shortening of working hours, and

thereby increasing, if possible, the number of working days in the year, as steady work throughout the year at fair wages is much more advantageous than a more limited working time at what would appear on cursory observation, very high wages. The steadier the employment throughout the year the more secure is the livelihood of the family, and its economy lies in the fact that those who have steady work and regular pay are not so frequently obliged to seek credit for the necessities of life as are those who are idle at intervals. Steady work at short hours does not tend to idleness or dissipation;—the result is the very opposite, as already explained.

6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.—Strikes occurred in about half the towns and cities reporting, but only in Hamilton, London and Toronto did the differences between masters and men cause any serious break in the time of labor. There was a lock-out in Cornwall, by which 18 dyers in the cotton mill suffered. The great strike of the carpenters, plasterers and lathers in Toronto will be a memorable one in the annals of labor, the loss in wages alone being reckoned at \$84,000. The strikes in London made a loss in earnings of some \$10,650. The particulars of the various strikes will be found in the reports of the collectors which follow.

Belleville collector: A strike occurred in the Waterworks among drillers and shovellers on account of the sharp system of "docking" practised by foremen when laborers were doing as much work as should be expected of them. The strike only lasted a few days, and the laborers went to work at the old figures.

Cornwall collector: A lock-out occurred at the Stormont cotton mills during the summer of 1887. Eighteen men engaged as raw cotton and cotton yarn dyers asked for a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine hours per day, and as a consequence were ordered by the manager from the mill. New hands took the place of the men locked out. Most of the men discharged by the mill manager were idle for some time after leaving, and nearly \$400 was paid by the Knights of Labor to assist them.

Ganonoque collector: A strike occurred among the hame makers, owing to the alleged inefficient attendance of the boiler. Settled through the agency of the Knights of Labor. About seventy persons were out of employment for three weeks.

Hamilton collector: Four strikes occurred during the year. The custom tailors in April demanded a readjustment of their bill of prices, and after a strike of eight days, by which about 40 men and 30 women were affected, involving a loss of wages of about \$800, succeeded in settling the matter by a compromise. About the same time the 'longshoremen, employed principally in handling coal, demanded an advance of wages over last year's rates, and succeeded in obtaining the advance from three firms. One firm only stood out, and succeeded in procuring non-union men all season. In May the carpenters demanded an advance of wages and a change in their trade regulations. After being out two days they succeeded in carrying their demands, and worked harmoniously throughout the season. In the latter part of May the iron-moulders made a request for a restoration of the ten per cent. reduction made on them by their employers. After a severe struggle of eight weeks, in which all moulders employed at stove-plate work and many engaged in other departments of the industry were idle, an agreement was arrived at between both parties, granting a 5 per cent. advance on the 1st of July, and another advance of 5 per cent. to take effect on April 1st, 1888, for piece-workers, and a like advance to day hands. So many workers were involved that it is impossible to learn the loss of wages, etc. In all the cases except the 'longshoremen the differences were adjusted by conciliation and mutual concessions, legal arbitration not being resorted to, but committees appointed by each side had full power to act.

Kingston collector: The moulders and laborers engaged in the Canadian engine and locomotive works had a dispute about wages and struck. The laborers returned at old rates, and the moulders were given an advance. Four laborers and twenty-seven moulders were concerned. The moulders lost about \$650 and the laborers about \$50. During the year there was a difficulty about wages at Chown & Cunningham's. A readjustment of the wages of moulders and fitters was effected through conferences of the employers and men. The strike lasted ten days and some fifty men were involved. The loss in earnings is estimated at about \$800. A strike also occurred among workers at the Montreal Transportation Co.'s ship yard, but only a couple of days was lost by the half dozen men concerned. The 'longshoremen employed by James Swift & Co. also struck. They were engaged in unloading coal vessels with the aid of a steam hoist, and the employer asked for time in which to determine the wages he could pay under the existing condition of things. The men feared he would get the better of them, and ceased work without due consideration. Their action was not regular, and the Knights of Labor could not do more than appoint a committee of enquiry. No reconciliation was effected, and the men had to seek work elsewhere. A sub-foreman at the knitting mill used impertinent language to the women, and a large number of them notified the manager that if the offender were not removed they would leave the mill. He was dismissed. About sixty persons were interested, but no practical loss of time or money occurred.

London collector: Carpenters, painters, bricklayers and bricklayers' laborers engaged in strikes during the year. The bricklayers struck for higher pay and succeeded. Their laborers also struck for higher wages, but were only partially successful; those who were regarded as worth it got the increase, while the majority remained as before. The painters asked for nine hours a day at the same pay as when working ten, but were only partly successful, good mechanics being granted the full change demanded, while the inferior were refused the full terms, although all now work but nine hours per day. The carpenters also struck for nine hours per day at same pay as for ten hours previously, and were partly successful as in the previous case described; 229 men were concerned in the strike, and the loss in wages is computed at \$10,650.

Oshawa collector: Two strikes occurred at Heap's factory in which 80 persons were concerned, involving a loss to the wage-earners of about \$2,250.

St. Catharines' collector : The printers went on strike over "boiler-plate" or stereotyped matter : the builders' laborers had a dispute regarding wages ; the stone cutters, masons and laborers over semi-monthly pay, and seamen over wages and trade regulations. The builders' laborers, masons and stone-cutters had their grievances settled through conciliation, but the others remain unsettled. About 300 men were engaged in the strikes, and the loss in wages was about \$1,000.

Toronto collector : The carpenters went on strike in the early part of June. They sought the establishment of a nine-hour working day, and 25c. per hour as a minimum rate of wages. This strike affected some 500 men following that trade. Despite an effort extending over ten weeks they failed, and returned to work under the former conditions. The loss in wages during this strike, in so far as it affected the carpenters, aggregated \$48,000. What the loss was on the part of the employers I am not able to approximate with any degree of certainty, but it must have been many times greater than that entailed on the men. This strike was responsible also for the strike of the lathers, plasterers and plasterers' laborers—in all some 600 men—who came out in the first instance in support of the carpenters. After being out some two weeks the plasterers determined that before resuming work they would have an increase of 1½c. per hour. After a seven weeks' fight the plasterers' demands were conceded. The loss of wages to plasterers in this fight was about \$16,000 while the aggregate loss in the wages of plasterers' laborers and lathers sums up in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The arrangement with the employers on the part of the plasterers holds until June 12, 1889.

7. ORGANIZED LABOR.—Of the twenty towns and cities reporting, Almonte is the only place where there is no form of organized labor. In some places interest in the various orders appears to be flagging, or as our Brockville collector puts it, they exist "in a very modest sort of a way;" but in several of the cities and towns, organized labor, so far from being in a state of "innocuous desuetude," are in a vigorous and growing condition. Societies of labor for women exclusively are to be found only in Hamilton, Kingston and Toronto, the female assembly of Belleville being reported as disorganized; but in St. Catharines the tailors' union is composed of both sexes; in Chatham there are ten females in the Knights of Labor, and the Gananoque collector reports female labor "organized to a small extent." It is claimed by several collectors that organized labor has the effect of keeping the price of labor steady and firm, and has proven of general advantage to the working classes. Where strikes have been indulged in, the strikers in the majority of cases were members of some labor organization; yet there are instances where the Knights of Labor were called in to arbitrate between employers and striking employés. Very little can be gleaned as to the extent of the sums spent for benevolent purposes by the various associations of workmen, although it is stated in a general way that due attention is paid to the needs of those deserving assistance at the hands of labor organizations. In Toronto there is an actual membership of about 8,500 in the various trades and labor societies; in Hamilton there are about 3,000, while St. Catharines comes third, there being some 1,023 persons enrolled in one or other of the orders of labor.

Belleville collector : There is an assembly of the K. of L. here with a membership of about 200; a cigar makers' assembly, with a membership of about 20, and the carpenters' union of about 75 members. The female assembly has become disorganized. Organized labor has increased wages slightly.

Brockville collector : We have now practically no labor organization in Brockville. A short time ago a large assembly of the K. of L. existed here, but it seems to have succumbed, presumably as a result of want of unity among its members. The moulders' union still exists, but in a very modest sort of a way, and is scarcely heard of. There is no other organization.

Carleton Place collector : There is one assembly of the K. of L., with a membership of about 40, composed of fitters, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and laborers. About \$100 was paid for relief to members being on sick benefit.

Chatham collector : There are two branches of the K. of L. here with a total membership of about 400, made up of representatives of nearly every occupation. There are about ten females among the members. The general membership has not increased any. Good men in the order say it has a tendency to keep wages on a firm basis.

Cornwall collector : There is but one organization here, an assembly of the K. of L. There are at the present time about 180 members in good standing. While all trades are represented, the assembly is composed chiefly of cotton workers. Female labor is not yet organized, but is organizing. My opinion is that so far organized labor has had no effect upon wages here. The K. of L. here during last summer gave support to some eighteen men who claimed to be locked-out members of the order and employés of the Stormont mills. The assembly paid nearly \$400 towards supporting the men above mentioned, and an additional sum of about \$200 was spent during the year for benevolent purposes.

Galt collector : There are two labor organizations here—the masons and bricklayers' union and the K. of L.

Gananogue collector : There are four assemblies of K. of L., but no unions representing distinct trades. The assemblies number about 500 members, but the number has decreased somewhat during the year. Female labor is organized to a small extent. No positive effect upon wages is noticeable from organization. The lock-out in February was supported by the K. of L. to the extent of \$150, and about \$50 has been expended for benevolent purposes.

Guelph collector : We have here Knights of Labor, the moulders' union, the laborers' union, and one or two other associations ; but being very secret organizations, it is difficult or impossible to get or give satisfactory reports. There are two assemblies of the K. of L., comprised of men from every trade and occupation in the city, and they are a strong body, able in every respect, mentally and numerically, to give a good account of themselves. Some of the members of the K. of L. hold prominent positions. The moulders' union is a very strong body, having complete control of their business, and so far as I can learn they have increased during the year. The laborers' union was an outcome of the last year. Organized labor here has been the means of preventing any cut in wages, and also of preventing strikes.

Hamilton collector : Labor is fairly well organized, there being some 28 organizations exclusive of railroad organizations, comprising 16 trades unions, 7 assemblies of the K. of L., and 5 mixed assemblies of the K. of L., with a total membership of about 3,000. Of these societies 12 are connected with international unions, 2 with international and European unions, 4 are local or national, and the K. of L. extend all over the world. There is one organization composed of females exclusively, and three of both males and females. The membership of the K. of L. has decreased slightly. Organization is considered as beneficial, having generally advanced wages. Only a few organizations report the amount expended for benevolent purposes, some refusing the information and others construing it as a violation of their rules to render such a statement. But benevolent and sick funds are generally attached to all such organizations.

Kingston collector : The greatest organization in Kingston, and one embracing nearly all the trades, is that of the Knights of Labor. The first assembly was formed over a year ago ; about May a second assembly was organized ; in July a third ; in October a fourth, and in February of 1888 a fifth. The parent assembly is called "Limestone," and is termed a mixed assembly, because it includes all such callings as have not enough representatives to warrant them in forming an assembly on their own account. "Frontenac" assembly is composed exclusively of iron-workers, iron-workers' assistants and laborers employed in and around the foundries and shops. "Mayflower" assembly is composed of women—employees of the mills, tailoresses and others. The "Longshoremen's" assembly is, as its name implies, made up of men who are employed along our harbor front, and also such laborers as are not identified with those in the other assemblies. The Building Trades assembly is composed of carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, painters, bricklayers and others. Outside of the K. of L. there are but two labor organizations, the Moulders' union and the Amalgamated Association of Engineers. A district assembly may be formed very soon. The five local assemblies have expressed a desire for it, and the money has been sent to Philadelphia. It will, however, simply be a supervising body, and be composed in most part, if not entirely, of the officers of the other assemblies. The K. of L. number about 1,000 and are constantly gaining in numbers and influence. The Moulders' union number about 50, and like the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which numbers 15, its numerical strength is fixed. Organization has certainly benefited the men in regard to wages and other interests. Coming together at regular intervals they are able to talk over their affairs and be mutually helpful. Organization has secured advances for some men who would never have got them if they depended upon their own individual efforts and resources. Strikes are not courted. The couple that occurred recently resulted in loss to employers and employes. These strikes, however, demonstrated to what extent the men had become identified with the different orders, and this gave additional weight to the claims of the strikers. The K. of L. made only one special assessment in the interest of those engaged in strikes, and as it was made voluntarily it amounted to only \$60. Two other light assessments were in the interest of members of the order deserving of aid. During the past year about \$75 was granted by the K. of L. towards various strikes in the United States. All the assemblies, especially the older ones, have spent considerable through their almoners, in the assisting of the sick and distressed, but the amount is not given to the public or even to the assemblies. Various co-operative schemes are under consideration.

London collector : There are ten labor organizations here, as follows : Bricklayers 45, amalgamated carpenters 34, brotherhood of carpenters 40, painters 35, laborers 75, amalgamated engineers 30, moulders 65, two assemblies of K. of L. 115, typographical union, 40. Female labor is not now organized. The two "mixed" assemblies have died. Organization has increased wages. Each organization will average about \$60 for benevolent purposes.

Oshawa collector : Labor is very fairly organized in this town. There are four organizations, together with a central head—a trades and labor council. The iron moulders' union has existed here for the past twenty-three years, and last December showed a membership of 113, including every moulder in town. The K. of L. is a mixed assembly of all trades and callings except moulders, and number about 80 members. L. A. 4279 K. of L. is a moulders' assembly, of 44 members (all members of the union). There is also a steel workers assembly, with about 50 members, all of whom work in the Cedar Dale works. The trades council is composed of four members from each of the above mentioned organizations. There has been a slight decrease in membership of the various associations. Female labor is yet unorganized, although attempts have been made more than once to organize. The only trade thoroughly organized is the moulders, where it is strictly "no card no work," and the effect of this strictness has been to protect the members and secure to them as fair a share of the proceeds as outside pressure (particularly from cities of the United States) will permit. In Lindsay, Ayr and other places where there are not sufficient moulders to organize the day's pay is \$1.50, while here \$2.25 per day is given (on a par with Hamilton but 15 cents below the Toronto rate.) Organized labor in its endeavors to protect its members has often been compelled to have recourse to strikes (where arbitration has been refused by employers), for neither the iron moulders' union nor the K. of L. are allowed to enter upon a strike until other peaceable efforts fail. The iron moulders' union has expended annually in the matter of death, disability, sickness and charity about \$142.

Ottawa collector : There are two assemblies of K. of L., a printer's union, cabmen's union, working-men's association, and coopers' and carpenters' unions.

Peterborough collector: Labor is not as well organized in town as it should be. There are five organizations: K. of L., with a membership of 35 in good standing; moulders' union, with 28 members; typographical union, 18 members, and a brotherhood of carpenters and joiners organized last week with 30 charter members; also a shoemakers' union. The K. of L. have decreased in numbers during the year. Organization has had no perceptible effect on wages.

St. Catharines' collector: Fidelity assembly is composed of millers, turners, saw makers, edge-tool workers, marble workers, merchants, contractors, street car conductors and drivers, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, dock-laborers, teamsters, shoemakers, jewellers, stonecutters, quarrymen, unskilled laborers, etc., 465 members; Advance assembly—tailors and tailoresses, 42; Perseverance assembly—axemakers, 50; Ontario assembly—wheelworkers and spokemakers, 45; Barry assembly—tinsmiths, plumbers and gasfitters, 40; Welland Canal assembly—seamen, 125; clerks' assembly, 20; brotherhood of carpenters, 68; masons and bricklayers' union, 35; builders' laborers union, 30; brotherhood of painters, 30; ship carpenters and caulkers' association, 30; barbers' association, 16; cigar makers' union, 15; typographical union, 12. Total organizations—15; total membership—1,023. Organization has had a decided influence in increasing wages. Some \$1,015 was expended on strikes and lock-outs, or about \$1 per capita. About 40 per cent. of the receipts is set aside for benevolent purposes.

Stratford collector: The only organized labor societies are the Knights of Labor, the masons, and the laborers' unions. All trades are represented in the K. of L., and the total membership is between 400 and 500. The effect of union on wages has been to keep rates from being lowered, and in the case of masons and laborers to slightly raise wages.

Toronto collector: International unions—Typographical, bricklayers, cigar-makers, amalgamated carpenters and joiners, iron-moulders, stonecutters, American brotherhood of carpenters, painters. National union—Builders' laborers. Local union—Stonemasons. The combined membership of these unions amounts to 3,500 men. Besides the unions referred to—Toronto's workers are largely represented in the order of the K. of L., having a district assembly as well as fifty local assemblies of that body. These local assemblies represent respectively: leather-workers, varnishers and polishers, upholsterers, trunk-makers, bakers, railway employes, wood-workers, watch-case makers, barbers, steamfitters, jewelers, excavators, plumbers, teamsters, iron-workers, book-binders, tin-workers, wood-working machinists, shoemakers, carpenters, carters, longshoremen, boiler-makers, brick-makers, carriage-workers, sugar refiners, electroplate workers, brass-finishers, journalists, tailors, machinists, brewer's employes, musicians and rattan-workers. Besides the trade locals just enumerated, there are twelve or fourteen mixed assemblies, composed of people whose callings are in most cases organized into distinctive bodies. There is one local assembly of K. of L. composed exclusively of females, the membership of which is increasing weekly. The aggregate membership of the order in Toronto is about 5,000. The general effect of the organization of labor has been the retention if not the increase of wages.

8. READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.—None of the towns and cities reporting are without reading-rooms or libraries of a public character, but only in Belleville, Cornwall and Hamilton has there been anything done by labor organizations in the way of providing mental pabulum for members. The G. T. R. railway men support and conduct reading rooms, etc., at Belleville and Stratford, which are in a flourishing condition, and a similar establishment is in operation at Kingston, controlled by the employes of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. Mechanics' institutes have been established in nearly every town and city in the province, open, of course, to citizens of all classes upon payment of a small annual fee, while in a few instances they are free, as in Guelph, St. Catharines and Toronto. The Y. M. C. A. has reading rooms, etc., in Gananoque, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Peterborough and Toronto, while the Roman Catholics have libraries or reading rooms in Almonte, Kingston, Peterborough and St. Catharines. Both political parties have reading rooms in Belleville, and one or two other places report reading rooms connected with political clubs. Special mention is made by our Peterborough collector of the benefits to the working classes of a business college, where evening classes are taught, and a few other collectors report that the reading rooms and libraries are well patronized by the working classes; but some collectors deprecate the lack of interest taken in mental culture by the laboring classes while so many advantages are at hand. The following are the references to the reading rooms, etc., established exclusively for railway employes and other workingmen:

Belleville collector: Two have been established for years—one in the Mechanics' Institute and the other is the G. T. R. reading room, maintained by the employes of the road; each of the political parties has a reading room since last Dominion election, and last fall the K. of L. established a library and reading room with the assistance of friends of organized labor.

Cornwall collector: The K. of L. have opened a reading room and library during the year, which is maintained by the members of the local assembly. It is usually open each night of the week to members only. It is very poorly patronized. Such an institution is badly needed here, as the youth (and middle aged for that matter) have not had much choice as to where they will spend their evenings except in the hotels and billiard halls and even worse places.

Hamilton collector: The Y. M. C. A., D. A. 61 K. of L., and the Y. M. L. C. have each a reading room, but none of them are greatly patronized by the working classes.

Kingston collector: There are three reading rooms and four libraries here. The Kingston and Pembroke Railway reading room and library was founded in 1881, and is maintained by the railway men and members of the benefit society, who contribute 50c. per annum towards the general fund. The greater part of those attending the Y. M. C. A. reading room are young men of the working classes. The papers and journals of the Catholic Literary Society are in good demand by workmen.

Stratford collector: The Grand Trunk library and reading room, the only one in connection with any industry in this city (reference to which I also made in last year's report), held its annual meeting recently. The financial statement shows a cash balance on hand of \$140.63, which will be invested in new books and periodicals as required from time to time. The officers are a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a committee of seven, as well as two auditors, all workmen in the employ of the company. There are 1,600 volumes in the library, and on the tables of the reading room may be found some of the best reviews and periodicals of the day and the leading dailies. The rooms are models of neatness and order. There are 140 members.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.—Collectors were invited to report on any special subject of interest to the working classes, and also to suggest topics considered worthy of future enquiry. From the responses to this invitation the following selections are made:

Chatham collector: The United Business Mens' Association I reported last year is still in existence and in about the same standing—about 40 members. Its councils are secret, and it is used as a sort of protective association for the benefit of its members only. It has no political significance, but is very adverse to the Knights of Labor. Merchants tell me that accounts were never harder to collect than now. In mills and factories here the men who applied in vain for work can be numbered by hundreds.

Cornwall collector: If there ever was a time and place where a resident factory inspector was a necessity, that time is now and that place is Cornwall.

Galt collector: Work has been plenty here for the last four or five years, and wages have been pretty much the same all the time, but this year work is getting slack, and quite a number of men are leaving town and going to the States, and some of the shops are working shorter hours.

Gananoque collector: With reference to dangerous machinery, I would specify the machine known as the "buzz planer."

Guelph collector: The working classes are strongly in favor of an Act to prohibit the giving of bonuses to or exempting from taxation manufacturing or other industries by municipal councils. They also condemn any assistance to immigrants, considering the present state of the labor market, and object to the action taken by the Government in assisting and countenancing steamship companies who spread throughout the length and breadth of Europe false and exaggerated reports concerning the state of trade, rates of wages, cost of food, etc. The workers in this city would like to know when it will be their turn to receive a visit from the Factories inspectors. There are boilers here needing inspection, fire escapes are required, and there are many green hands at machinery.

Kingston collector: The manner in which the Factories' Act is being enforced is found fault with by many. The law calls for various things in connection with the mills—the cotton mill especially—and yet these things are not supplied, and no effort is being made apparently to supply them. I think the workmen would like full and authentic information on the following points: 1. Is the public school education carried far enough in the interest of those who purpose becoming mechanics? Is there a demand for manual education, and is there an attempt being made to meet that demand? 2. Is there not a decadence in the apprentice system, and are the trades not suffering in consequence. 3. Is Sunday labor performed to any extent in Canada? Is it not done sometimes when it could be avoided?

London collector: Instead of spending our hard earned money assisting paupers to come to Canada, we should use it at home to induce our young men to go on land instead of lounging about towns or cities or going to the United States. Canada's immigration policy has been basely wrong. She has been fetching from the old world a second and third rate class, while the very best of our young and middle aged Canadians, both male and female, are going to the States. Notwithstanding the immigration we have had, the population has not materially increased during the past six years. Vigorous steps ought to be taken to stop the so-called philanthropic system of making Canada a dumping ground for England's stray waifs and foundlings. So far as I have been able to ascertain, they are gathered chiefly from the gutters and alleys of old country cities, and are of the most objectionable class. We have enough to do to keep our children from evil association, but how much more it will be when they come in contact with these outcasts from Great Britain!

Oshawa collector: In reference to the small margin of wages earned and expended, it is nothing but right to mention that a large and increasing proportion of mechanics are saving by means of life insurance and endowment policies, which are not shown in the statistics.

Peterborough collector: There is one practice the working people of this town are down on, and that is the scattering of those children from the old country broadcast through the country under the auspices of the Barnado Home, while the children of this country cannot get a thing to do. These old country waifs are filling up the places with farmers and every place where young help is wanted.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN CONNECTICUT.

The first and second annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, by Professor Hadley, are documents of great value. The report for 1885 covers only the five months ending with the 30th of November in that year. While the statistics are necessarily somewhat meagre at so early a stage in the work of the Bureau, the full discussion of the work and methods of such bureaus, and of various questions such as those relating to wages and profits, cheap labor, manner of payment, health and morals, etc., is of special interest to the industrial classes everywhere.

COLLECTING STATISTICS.—Statistics, to be of any value as a basis of opinion or of legislation, must be accurate and reliable. The difficulties in the way of obtaining such statistics are very much greater than is generally supposed. Some of these are well brought out by Professor Hadley. Statistics of wages, for instance, are generally too high. Answers from employers are apt to give an unduly favorable impression. "The employer who is paying high wages likes to have it known. The employer who is paying low wages likes to conceal it." All the effects of misrepresentation may be produced without any direct violation of truthfulness, *e.g.*, in selecting one week rather than another the employer will be pretty sure to choose one of the best rather than one of the worst.

The same result of over-estimation follows if the reports of the workmen themselves are taken. The men who answer letters and circulars asking information are not average workers. They are the best men, more intelligent and so more successful than the average. "If questions are asked of five hundred men indiscriminately, and two hundred actually give available answers, those two hundred will not be average representatives of the whole five hundred. They will, on the average, have more brains than the other three hundred. The very fact that they answer, while the others do not, shows this."

Again, it is almost impossible to take sufficient account of time lost. The employer is not likely to report with completeness the time lost by closing down parts of his concern, or repairing individual bits of machinery; and very few employes keep anything like an accurate account of time lost by irregularity. "The men who do keep an account are, as a rule, those who lose the least time."

The differences in figures resulting from these various causes are illustrated by certain returns of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1875 figures of wages were obtained independently from employers and from employes. The returns of employers gave the average of men's wages throughout the State as \$580; those of the employes gave only \$482. The employers' returns placed the average annual wages of women at \$343; the employes put them at \$220. A comparison of certain returns of the Massachusetts Bureau with those of the United States census shows a difference of nearly twenty per cent. on the industries compared, the census returns being the lower and the more accurate.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION—The value of accurate statistics as a guide to legislation is now universally conceded. It is one of the chief uses of a labor bureau to supply such information as may serve this purpose. In order to constitute a case for legislative interference, Professor Hadley argues, three points must be made out: (1) The grievance must be important. (2) It must be one which cannot be remedied by the courts without new legislation. (3) It must be one which can be remedied by such legislation. "It is the business of the Bureau to find out where this state of things really exists." Statistics help to determine the first point. How are such statistics to be obtained? There are four possible ways: (1) By personal investigation. (2) By voluntary replies to circulars. (3) By compulsory replies to circulars. (4) By special agents. The first method is obviously the best, and in certain cases the only proper one. But it is

not generally available. The number of manufacturing concerns is so large that it would be impossible, in a populous state, for any official to visit more than a small portion of them in any given year. Experience shows that personal investigation as a rule, or as a main reliance, cannot cover a sufficiently wide range of ground to make the work of a bureau at all complete. "If it deals only with a few concerns it might be useful as a means of agitation, but not as a means of securing general results which could furnish a proper basis for legislative action."

The plan of voluntary replies to circulars has been tried in a great many states, but has almost always failed. "The blank or circular system is open to the objection that it compels the Bureau to propound questions to a witness with whom it has no personal relations, and of whom, in the great majority of cases, it has no personal knowledge. If the witness be a willing one he often mistakes the meaning of some of the questions propounded, and his misapprehension leads to answers which are either totally at variance with or repugnant to the real nature of the question. If the witness from any cause be an unwilling one, he answers the least important questions only." In some cases, as Professor Hadley mentions in another connection, the asking for information is resented as an impertinence, and the circular is either disregarded or the distributor is told, without much ceremony, that he is prying into other people's affairs.

The plan of compulsory replies to circulars has been systematically carried out in Pennsylvania, and to a less extent in certain other states. "More answers are obtained under this method than under the voluntary circular plan, but the results are not such as to make it a safe one to follow." For many years in Pennsylvania the returns, in spite of the law, were so imperfect as to be of little value. Then, again, the right to enforce replies can be insisted upon, if at all, only in the case of corporations. Individuals cannot be compelled to give, even in response to a government circular, the details of their business operations.

Inquiry by special agent is the plan endorsed by Commissioner Hadley as the only reliable means of procuring general statistics. This is the plan by which the Massachusetts Bureau has attained its success. It has been recently applied by some other states, and is, of course, the mode used in collecting national census returns. In the case of the national census the answers are compulsory, but in most of the individual states they are voluntary. In either case the agent can get a great deal of information which it would be impossible to get by mail. Whether any state or province is willing to incur the expense necessarily involved in this method is, of course, an open question.

PROFITS AND PROFIT SHARING.—In any investigation of the relations between labor and capital Professor Hadley says there are three questions to be considered: "First, how far do the evils complained of really prevail? Second, how far can they be helped? Third, can legislation do anything to help them? If they exist widely it constitutes a public evil. If they can be helped it constitutes a grievance. If they can be helped by legislation it constitutes a political problem."

That wages are not high enough in proportion to expenses, is an evil. The question of grievance depends upon whether they are high enough in proportion to profits. That is the essence of the quarrel between labor and capital. How can these be brought to understand one another? The large manufacturers are no doubt, as a rule, desirous of a good understanding with their workmen. "They are blind to the fact that in a great many instances no such understanding is possible as long as they keep entirely secret the question how much money they are making." Here is a most important point too often overlooked. The manufacturers feel that secrecy concerning expenses and profits is a great advantage to them in dealing with their rivals. They do not see what a danger it may involve in dealing with their own workmen. They come often to set such an importance upon business secrets that they resort to concealments which can hardly do them any possible good. Desiring a good understanding with their workmen, they refuse the very means which would make this understanding possible. An excellent feature of Commissioner Hadley's reports is the introduction of brief but pointed quotations from

answers received from all classes of workers. Many of these touch keenly on this point. "Investigate process of manufacture ; see what is labor's share." This is the constant refrain. Amongst workmen there is an unmistakable demand for this kind of information, but, unfortunately, no very clear idea of how it is to be obtained. In the case of certain corporations, especially railroad corporations, a good deal of publicity in this respect has been obtained, but these are the exceptions. It is manifestly impossible to enforce it in the majority of instances by legislation. It must be had, if had at all, as the result of negotiation, or pressure, on the part of the workers themselves.

But such information is manifestly a condition precedent of any satisfactory profit-sharing or cooperative arrangement. What is commonly called cooperation is such only in name. "A well-managed cooperative store is a good thing. It attempts to do away with the profits of middlemen or speculators, for the profit of the consumer. It is cooperation between capital and consumers. But the great thing wanted is, cooperation between capital and producers." There are several ways in which this can be more or less perfectly secured. When the employé is sure that increase in the profits of the business means promotion and increase of pay to him, the law of cooperation is at work. He has a personal inducement to strive to increase those profits by industry and economy.

The same effect may be to a certain extent secured by the manner in which wages are paid. Payment by piece-work is a kind of cooperation. It gives each individual an interest in making his product as large as possible. But here there is the constant danger of sacrifice of quality. "The difficulty with piece-work," said a foreman in a leading factory, "is that when it is once introduced, the workmen always proceed to cut their own heads off." In the desire of each to make his own wages as large as possible, they increase the quantity of goods without regard to quality, and enable or force the company to reduce prices, so that wages are soon forced back to the old level or below it.

A third form of cooperation is involved in the system of sub-contractors without capital. This is an outgrowth of the piece-work system. The manufacturer says to the foreman of a room : "I will give you a certain gross sum for a certain amount of work to be performed in your room. Make what terms you can with the workmen." Under this system the owner furnishes the capital and pays the workman. The great advantage is the stimulus it gives to the foreman to become a contractor. "It enables a man without capital to grow rich." Its disadvantage is that it tempts him to economize by crowding down wages. This is not, Professor Hadley thinks, a necessary consequence of the system, but it is certainly a natural and not infrequent one. The system is cooperation, only within very narrow limits. It holds out no inducement to the vast majority of workmen who are not and cannot become sub-contractors.

Under a fourth plan of cooperation employés are encouraged to become holders of stock in the company for which they work, with a view to giving them an interest in increasing its profits. Well-managed companies do this in a great many instances. Its great weakness is that the amount of stock held by employés is not large enough to give them any influence in the management of the company.

"Any thorough system of cooperation must give the workman, as a workman, some share in the profits, in addition to his wages." Many are looking to some such system as this for a solution of the disputes between labor and capital. At first thought, and at second thought too, it would seem as if this should be the natural and equitable basis for a mutually satisfactory arrangement, provided only that labor and capital are each willing that the other should have a fair share of the profits. But the practical difficulties are found to be many. Comparatively little has as yet been accomplished on this continent, though a few hopeful experiments are being tried in the United States. The conditions under which the plan is being tried in England and France, are, Professor Hadley seems to think, of such a kind that we can learn little from the results. The chief obstacle—apart, perhaps, from one to which Professor Hadley makes no reference, viz., the unwillingness of the average capitalist or company to divide what they regard as their legitimate profits with the workmen—is the publicity involved. "Almost any possible system involves an inspection of the books of the concern by a committee of workmen." Why this should be thought so inadmissible is not clear. Professor Hadley thinks that the objection might be partly obviated by allowing the employés to share in the profits which

are actually divided, or reinvested. When a dividend is declared, the amount actually divided is no longer a secret. "The net increase in investment—that is to say, the difference between the increased value of the property and the increase of indebtedness, could also be made public." The Commissioner adds: "A dividend among the workmen, on the basis of these two elements, ought not to involve the betrayal of any secrets. If, for business reasons, a company chooses to conceal the existence of a cash reserve which it has earned, no harm is done to the workman. Either this reserve appears in the dividends of subsequent years, in which case it inures to his benefit, so long as he remains in their employ, or it is lost in subsequent transactions, in which case it prevents his having to bear the burden of the loss." It will be difficult, we fancy, to get the workman to concur in this view. If he is to be a sharer in the fortunes of the concern, he must be kept informed as to its position. He will not consent to be but half trusted. The tendency of having a secret reserve fund will be to encourage suspicion and exaggeration.

The unknown is sure to be thought of as the magnificent. If the employé is really to become a partner in the concern, a *bona fide* sharer in its prosperity and adversity, there must be no concealments.

LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The prime object of labor organization is, according to Professor Hadley's view, to try to enable the different interests to meet one another on an equal footing. The individual workman does not meet his employer on equal terms. When the law assumes that he does so, it makes a mistake. If the employer does not see that it is to his interest to consult the interest of his employe, or when he does not choose to do so, the individual employé has no remedy. It is for this reason, more than any other, that he resorts to combination.

The popular idea that trades unions exist only for the sake of organizing strikes is a great mistake. Many of the unions are simply a kind of mutual benefit societies. Others aim at the improvement of the workmen in their trades. Strikes, even when made most prominent, are but an incidental result of these organizations. It is somewhat difficult, however, to reconcile these statements with the view above quoted—that combinations are resorted to mainly to put the individual employé more nearly on a footing of equality with his employer. In order to do this it is necessary that all the employés in any given establishment, or line of establishments, should unite for the vindication of what they may regard as the right of individual members.

Trades unions are seldom judged on their merits by the public, because of their tendency to promote agitation, and because of the disfavor with which they have generally been regarded by the law.

Professor Hadley takes strong ground in favor of the granting of the right of the Knights of Labor, trades unions and similar associations to incorporation. Such recognition of the associations organized by the working masses to improve their condition and protect their rights ought to be granted, "if for no higher reason, simply because the refusal to grant it creates invidious distinctions, and does no good." The high authority of Mr. Jevons is quoted. Mr. Jevons says that the refusal to allow such incorporation in England some years ago amounted to practical refusal of justice. "The state of the law was such as to promote and encourage fraud and injustice. There was no sense in trying to discourage unions by indirect means, which did not prevent their formation, but which obliged the members either to suffer from fraud, or else to resort to violent means of redress." Professor Hadley thinks it doubtful, however, whether a change in the law would have any great practical effect in most of the states. It did not have the effect expected in England. Many organizations seem to have been deterred from taking advantage of the law by the necessity of registering their rules. But even that fact evidently does not justify the law in refusing them the opportunity to incorporate, if they will. The best thing is to give them a recognized character. The history of English trades unions shows the great possibilities of good in them. In America they have had less chance and time for healthy growth.

A third reason for the disfavor with which unions are apt to be regarded by the public is that they come before it chiefly in connection with large strikes. But "to

judge of trades unions solely by their action in strikes is like judging of a man's character by the way he behaves when he is sick." A fair and thorough investigation of a strike can, however, hardly be made by a statistical Bureau. The statements of facts on the two sides conflict. The Bureau has no means of finding out which is true. It is shut up to voluntary information, and cannot even bring the parties face to face. Nor do statistics give any conclusive proof as to the relative number of successful and unsuccessful strikes. That they were successful in a great many instances, often enough to encourage frequent resort to them, is unquestionable. Still capital has always had an advantage. "Let the workmen be as well organized as you please, the reserve resources of the capitalist were usually greater, and when the contest was close he could prolong the struggle further before reaching the point of exhaustion."

BOYCOTTING.—Within a few years this new element, the power of boycotting, has been introduced into the problem. It is this power which gave the greatest importance to the Knights of Labor, though that organization had come into prominence long before boycotting was thought of, and was not formed either for the purpose of boycotting or of promoting strikes.

The Knights of Labor, by reason of their mixed character, represent labor as a whole, and not the members of any single class. Thus a boycott by this body, while it may not directly involve so many persons in any one locality as that of some other organization, involves them without distinction of class. Uniting consumers in a common action, the boycott is enabled to assail the capitalist at his weakest point. It is a dangerous weapon, but it has this advantage over others, that it reverses the old relations in an industrial pursuit, and gives labor command of the situation. If carried out to its fullest extent it would destroy the possibility of independent work, and create an industrial tyranny worse than that of capital. But there is no danger that it can ever be carried to that extent. In fact, the power and use of the boycott have probably been limited rather than increased since Professor Hadley wrote three years ago. The tendency is to regard the boycott when directed against an individual as of the nature of a conspiracy to be prevented by legislation. But no law can forbid the members of any class or organization to pledge themselves voluntarily to abstain from the use of a certain article, as beer, for a given time. Whether the use of the boycott has in any degree produced the effect anticipated by Commissioner Hadley, of leading to an increased readiness to submit wage disputes to arbitration, may be doubted. Arbitration is still, in the great majority of cases, either refused by one party or the other, or had recourse to as only a last resort, when both parties are well nigh exhausted, rather than at the outset. It is probable, however, that the day of arbitration as a rational method of settling disputes between employers and employes will come. Possibly standing semi-official boards of arbitration may be one of the institutions of the future, especially in the case of railway and similar corporations, in regard to which a strike affects not simply the two parties interested, but the whole community.

LONG HOURS AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—Monthly payments, long hours and child labor go hand in hand. This is the conclusion reached by Professor Hadley in his report for 1886, from analysis and comparison of the statistics gathered with regard to time and manner of payment, credit and prices, employment of women and children, and hours of labor. This is, as he observes, what might have been expected, and yet the facts, as brought out in the state of Connecticut, are worth repeating. He finds that, "First, practically none of the weekly payment mills have a normal working day of over ten hours. Second—leaving out cases of fortnightly or mixed payment—a minority of men, a majority of women, and a two-thirds majority of children are paid monthly. Third, less than one-eighth of the men, but more than one-fifth of the women, and more than one-third of the children are employed regularly over ten hours a day. Fourth, the counties and industries which show the largest proportion of weekly payment show the smallest proportions of women and children employed, and *vice versa*." The relation of

these three industrial evils to each other may, perhaps, be to some extent modified by the nature of the manufacturing operations carried on, but there is little doubt that in the main the same law of proportion will hold good in respect to other communities and other industries.

Child labor, long hours, monthly payments—either one of these three—creates a strong presumption that the society in which it obtains is on a low industrial scale. The combination of the three affords, in Commissioner Hadley's opinion, overwhelming proof of the fact. If a man sends his young children to the mills it means either that he is unable to support his family by his own exertions, or that he cares more for a slight increase of income than for the future welfare of his family. To the children it must mean want of education, and opportunity for intellectual development, and very often physical deterioration.

The inference from long hours is pretty much the same, though perhaps not equally obvious. "The good workman as a rule desires and needs the short hours far more than the bad workman." He can both do more and better work in the shorter time and use to better advantage the leisure gained. As a rule the nations who work short hours do not only better work but more of it than their competitors. "In Russia the hands work twelve hours a day; in Germany and France, eleven; in England, nine. Yet nine hours a day of English work mean more than twelve hours of Russian work." Professor Hadley does not consider in this connection the effect of reductions in the hours of labor which diminish the quantity of product without increasing the quality. That would carry the discussion into another channel. His arguments are based upon the following industrial canon, which may be considered beyond dispute: "As long as hours can be reduced without reducing the value of the product—that is to say, as long as the quantity remains the same, or as long as any loss in quantity is counterbalanced by an improvement in quality—so long will the laborer continue to rise in the industrial scale with the shortening of his hours of work."

The monthly payment system means generally a system of store credits. It means, too, either that the hands do not appreciate the benefits of the cash system, or are not far enough advanced on the road to commercial independence to avail themselves of it. The conclusion reached by Professor Hadley, after a full discussion of the question in its various aspects, is that while weekly payments are of no use to the best workman, and may be worse than useless to the worst workman, by increasing their facilities for extravagance or dissipation, to a large body who are neither exceptionally good nor exceptionally bad, they are a positive advantage. To those who stand between the two extremes indicated, the cash system affords a means of rising; the monthly payment, with its almost invariable concomitant, the credit system, becomes a means of dragging them down. He shows, too, that those who suffer most from the monthly payment and store credit system are the women and children.

LABOR LEGISLATION.—It is one thing to make clear the existence of a preponderance of evil in connection with a certain system such as that of child labor or monthly payments. It is another to show that those evils are proper subjects of legislation; that they can be and should be forbidden by statute. In discussing the latter question, in so far as the evils above indicated are concerned, Professor Hadley lays down two propositions which need to be carefully borne in mind by the workmen affected. One is that the law in such cases is useless, unless enforced, and enforced by the workmen themselves. As a matter of fact workmen often shrink from attesting the facts and putting the law in operation. There is a certain risk, often a real personal danger, in doing so. The informer and prosecutor incurs the hostility of the employers. He is afraid of being black-listed. "The terrors of the blacklist," says Professor Hadley, "though sometimes exaggerated, have quite enough foundation in fact to make a workman hesitate before braving them." But until he is ready to do so there is no power in law to help him. The best that the state can do is to give him a chance to fight for himself. If he is afraid to do that, nobody else is going to incur the risk of fighting for

him. It is obvious, however, that here is a field for the very practical and useful intervention of the labor organizations. What the individual workman could hardly venture to do at his own risk, the organization may do and ought to do for him.

The other point to be borne in mind is that the enforcement of such laws as those under consideration is a rough, as it must be an indiscriminate process. The burden will in many cases fall most severely upon the weakest, upon those whom society would most readily spare. If the able-bodied workman, quite capable of earning a support for his family, may not send his tender children for long hours to the factory, from miserable greed, the poor widow who needs every cent that they can possibly earn to help her in the struggle for bread, may not send hers, under the pressure of the direst necessity. If the millionaire capitalist is to be compelled to pay his thousands of employes their wage weekly, which is simply a matter of a little more expense for book-keeping to him, the private manufacturers in the country town or village, whose small capital may be unequal to the strain of keeping a sufficient reserve fund on hand, must not be excepted. The law must make no distinctions.

If these three great evils, long hours, child labor and monthly payments, indicate so low an industrial condition, the law should be invoked at once to put an end to them. That is the conclusion to which the hasty reasoner is apt to leap. Professor Hadley shows that the conclusion is, to say the least, premature. It is quite possible to legislate too fast in such matters. In this, as in so many other respects, legislation which is too far in advance of public opinion, is worse than useless. Until the low condition of the laborers can be raised, so that they will at least begin to realize the advantage of the change, legislation is of little use. The laborers themselves, where they are not far-seeing enough to look at the indirect effects of child labor, will try to make a profit out of the labors of their children and will be themselves the most dangerous opponents of the child labor law.

Take the case of the attempt to enforce the cash system by legislation. This may be done in either of two ways,—directly, by a law making weekly payments compulsory, or indirectly, by repealing all factorizing laws and making it no longer possible for the storekeeper to take any security on the workman's wages. This would put an end to the credit system and lead to a necessity for weekly payments. Who would be the first to suffer? Probably the small manufacturers living in the country towns distant from a bank, unable to maintain either a sufficient cash reserve or a sufficient elastic credit. "It would simply be another step in the development of modern industry which gives the large establishment a constantly increasing advantage over the smaller one." In the case of the workmen, too, while those who are able to appreciate the advantage of a cash system will be better off than before, notwithstanding the slight decrease in wages which must result from increase of the employer's expenses, a few will be actually the worse for the change which enables them to indulge in drink more frequently, many others will go on as before, seeking credit and having perhaps to pay a still higher price for it.

These are not arguments against labor legislation in the direction indicated. They are facts designed to show that the process of enforcing such legislation is not an easy but a hard one, and that the expense of it will fall upon the weak as well as upon the strong, often more heavily upon the weak than upon the strong. But, as Professor Hadley well puts it, "It is much more important for a state that her population should be able to rise to a high standard of physical and industrial vigor, than that she should have a few more mills, employing a somewhat larger population."

We know not how it may be in the factories of Connecticut which Professor Hadley has chiefly in mind, but there can be little doubt that the weekly payment system is, without the aid of legislation, coming rapidly into vogue in at least large classes of industrial establishments. There are of course many industries in which, for various reasons, such a system would be well nigh impracticable. This is the case, for instance, with railroad and other corporations in which the men employed are scattered over large districts. They cannot call at the office for their money. It has to be carried to them, and this cannot be done so often as once a week without unwarrantable expense and inconvenience. In the case, also, of those factories in which the piece-work method is largely used, or the system of sub-contracts is in vogue, it is often found impracticable

to pay by the week, because of the unfinished state of the work. In many such cases the effect of a weekly payment system is produced by allowing the men to draw money from time to time, as needed, and having monthly settlements. But with these exceptions weekly payments are undoubtedly becoming the rule.

In the latter part of the report for 1886 Commissioner Hadley has tabulated a large number of returns received from employers in regard to weekly payment, factorizing, etc. In regard to weekly payments we observe that there is much difference of opinion. Many employers hold that it is a positive injury to the workmen, tends to prevent the accumulation of property by them, as they spend as fast as they receive. The condemnation of the power and practice of factorizing, *i.e.*, taking security on the wages of employés, for supplies furnished, etc., is very general.

We have in the foregoing summarized briefly Professor Hadley's views on several of the more important matters which come under discussion in his reports. The discussion is valuable both by reason of the practical importance of the questions discussed, and the fact of their treatment by so able a man. The statistical tables deal mainly with factories more or less peculiar to Connecticut; consequently the review has been confined largely to the more general questions discussed in the reports.

PRISON LABOR IN AMERICA.

BY R. W. PHIPPS, TORONTO.

The present article is intended to give some idea of the different systems of prison labor in operation in the United States, with the advantages and disadvantages of each as regards the competition of prison with free labor, and the relative profits gained under each, both in money return to the government and opportunity of reformation afforded to the convicts.

Without going deeply into statistics it may be remarked that there are 64,349 prisoners, 58,454 males and 5,895 females. Of these 45,277 are engaged in productive labor of some kind, 15,100 in prison duties, and 3,972 sick or idle. Of the total number 14,827 are employed under the public account system, 15,670 under the contract system, 5,676 under the piece-price system, and 9,104 under the lease system.

Prison labor in America being utilized principally under these four different systems, it will simplify matters first to describe them, afterwards giving their practical advantages and disadvantages.

That most generally used is called the contract system. The contractor agrees to furnish employment to a certain number of convicts for a specified time at a certain price per day. The state furnishes in most cases power—generally steam power, and also machinery, not often tools. The work is usually carried on within the walls of the prison, and the materials used in the manufacture are supplied by the contractor. He also sends to the prison his instructors, foremen and other such individuals, thus establishing in the prison a divided authority between the contractor, whose aim is to finish his work, and the warden, whose business is to maintain general order.

Another, not so common, is denominated the piece-price system. Under this the contractor furnishes materials. The state may furnish machinery or hire it of the contractor. But the chief point of agreement is that the state takes the materials which the contractor furnishes, manufactures them into their completed form, and receives from him a stipulated price per piece. As a general thing few, in some cases none, of the contractor's men are employed as overseers in the prison, far less, at all events, than under the contract system proper. Sometimes, nevertheless, citizen instructors are sent by the

contractor. The piece-price system, however, aims to do without these, and to allow the contractor no communication with the convicts.

There is then what is called the public account system. Here the state supplies everything: machinery, power, tools and instruction. It manufactures as much as it can, and sells the product for the best price it can obtain in the market. The state here is simply a manufacturer on its own account, its only dealing with contractors being with those who sell it materials, or who, in open market and in competition with others, choose to purchase the goods the state has for sale.

Next we come to the fourth, the lease system. Here the state, for the convicts it leases, does not even need a prison. The person to whom they are leased provides lodging, care and guard for all those whose services he hires from the state. He may employ them anywhere within the state as he sees fit, so long as he conforms to the laws and the terms of his contract. The state is free from any care in the matter, save to see that the convicts are returned at the expiration of their leases or to hold the lessee responsible under certain penalties if they escape.

We will now consider the advantages and disadvantages of these four systems as they are found to work in actual practice.

1. The first mentioned, the contract system, undoubtedly offers great advantages. In institutions where it is employed in America it is found to pay sixty-five per cent. of the prison expenses. The prisoners have constant employment, as the contractor agrees for his term to furnish it. The manager or warden of the prison need not be a practical manufacturer, that trouble being taken off his hands. This of itself is a great point, for it may be possible to secure good wardens or good manufacturers, but it is found difficult to obtain those who are both. In short, constant employment, slight state risk, and good money returns are urged in favour of this plan. On the other hand, it is objected that prison labor under it is above all others more likely to compete injuriously with outside labor. Thus it was found that in coöperation in Chicago, an industry which the enormous meat-packing trade of that city renders very large, 400 or thereabouts of convicts, employed by contract in the work, had usurped nearly three-fourths of the manufacture, had in five years closed up sixteen cooper shops employing 235 men, and had reduced the wages from 22 to 43 per cent., this decline not having taken place in other cities little affected by prison labor. For this injury to the outside business no other cause can well be adduced. The outside manufacturer argues: "Here is a contractor who pays no rent, taxes nor insurance, and hires men at from twenty to sixty cents a day. How can I compete with him? It is true that the convict is not as good as the free laborer, but all the other advantages his employer obtains much more than overbalance that defect." Another argument against contract labor is so well put by a New York State committee that I give their own words: "The labor of a prison needs to be apportioned with intelligent reference to the diverse capacities of the prisoners. One prisoner may display a special aptitude for a certain kind of work; another, by reason of physical or mental incapacities, be wholly unfitted for certain industries; one prisoner, exceptionally strong and agile, may be able to perform in a few hours an amount of work which another, constitutionally weak or inert, cannot accomplish in a day. The individual capacities of the prisoners must be observed in the allotments of labor, or it will be useless to expect reformatory results. For this reason the presence of a contractor with his agents and overseers is necessarily opposed to the interests of reformation; it reduces all the prisoners to one level of uniformity, without regard to their constitutional differences; it brings into the prison a power behind that of the state which unavoidably interferes to some extent with the discipline of the plan; which fixes the stint of a day's work; which prescribes the employment of each prisoner; and which drives all the industries of the prison under the sole impetus of the contractor's pecuniary interest."

2. With regard to the second, or piece-price system, it is no less obnoxious to the charge of competition with outside labor. So far as sales and the price of goods in the market are concerned, its competition in the market is the same as that under the contract system. The main advantage claimed for it—no doubt a great one—is that it is quite possible to conduct it without allowing either contractors' instructors or overseers inside the prison.

It is said concerning it that "The piece-price system excludes from the prison every foreign element; it makes all the instructors and overseers prison officers in the employment of the state; and it gives to the warden supreme control over the labor of the convicts, with unlimited power in the individual allotment and adjustment of that labor. All the intelligent methods of prison discipline which have been approved by scientific tests are readily adaptable under the piece-price plan. Every reformatory measure and influence that can be applied under the public account system can be applied and rendered equally effective under the piece-price plan, and for the simple reason that, under both systems alike, the labor of the prisoners and all their disciplinary treatment are committed to the absolute control of the prison authorities and relieved from all extraneous dictation or counteraction. For reformatory uses it has every advantage possessed by the public account system, while it has two positive superiorities: 1. It relieves the warden from the responsibility of administering a large public fund, and from the necessity of maintaining an intimate knowledge with markets, and leaves him free to his proper work of improving the efficiency of the prison *regime*. 2. It relieves the state from much outlay of capital, relieves it from being a manufacturer as well as a capitalist, and transfers the risk of manufacture from the state to the dealer."

3. We pass on to the third—the public account system. This is considered to be the most valuable for reformatory purposes, as the class of goods made, the prisoners allotted to make them, the hours of labor, the management and government of the prison are entirely free from any outside regulation whatever. It is said, too, that convicts work with better spirit for the state than for manufacturers. The labor income is not at all so productive as under the contract system in most places, meeting only 32 per cent. of the expenses. This is partly owing to the difficulty of getting wardens who are able to superintend manufacturing establishments, or efficient superintendents of manufactories who are fit to be wardens—a difficulty rendered greater by the fact that most opinions coincide in stating that such prisons should carry on many industries, so as not to compete too severely with any outside branch of labor. To carry out this idea demands many workshops, or what is called the cottage system of prisons, under, probably, a double system of management, one superintendent caring for prison rule, another for the work of manufacturing. As far as competition with outside labor is concerned, this system is apt to be more injurious than any other. Under either of the two previously described systems, the contract proper or the piece-price, the contractor, into whose hands the prison-made goods pass, is obliged to keep his prices up to a certain standard or he loses. But the officers of a prison manufacturing goods on the public account plan are not so obliged, and if goods accumulate they are sold at a low figure. It has been proposed to check this by law, but it is not thought to be very practicable, the tendency being, if the goods do not meet with ready sale at the ordinary price, to sell them nominally for it, but subject to discounts. Yet this system is thought best with a view to the reformation of the convicts, especially under proposed modifications which will be mentioned further on.

4. We now come to the fourth—the lease system. This is the most profitable to the state, its profits in the localities where used amounting to 372 per cent. on its running expenses. This is natural, for the state has little expense. If it lease to a contractor all who may be convicted for a year it receives the amount he pays, lessened only by the salary of a superintendent and probably one or two subordinate officials. It builds no prison. It buys no food. It employs no guards. It simply receives its pay—whatever amount competing contractors will give for the use of the convicts as laborers for the term. It is to be noticed that this system prevails mostly in the southern States, where the climate permits prisoners being kept in stockades and open prisons with better health and comfort than they would find within closer walls. But serious objections are urged against it. Proper classification is impossible, the hope of reformation is slight, and that great cruelty is possible and perhaps practised under it may be imagined from some suggestive passages in the reports concerning it, that "it places pecuniary interests in conflict with humanity," and "makes possible the infliction of greater punishment than the courts have imposed."

Having now stated the four systems chiefly employed in the United States, and the principal arguments for and against them, we will now proceed to consider some of the methods proposed in their stead or as modifications.

One proposal has been to do away with competition from the prisons by entirely abolishing convict labor. This has, however, met with no general favor, and would be, to most prisoners, a cruel injury. For instance, so heavy and irksome is the pressure of idleness found that in one prison alone where it was tried for a period, in that period five times as many—*i. e.*, 25 as against 5—were sent insane from the prison to the asylum as had been sent thither during any similar previous period in the history of the institution. It is evident, too, that instead of reformation, increased vice would be the result.

Another, that the prisoners be employed on public works and roads. This, while removing competition from the classes engaged in what is generally termed manufacture, would turn it against the ordinary laborer, who is, perhaps, as working hardest for least money and being most affected by bad weather, less able to bear it than any other. Public works, too, largely consist of building, and here competition would press on the mason, bricklayer, carpenter, in fact all the building trades. Macadamizing roads has been suggested, the stone breaking being done either at the prisons or in stockades along the roads. In Canada it has been found that corporations would not purchase penitentiary broken stone, as it kept the labor from their own poor. This is evidence of the occurring competition. Building of docks, breakwaters, and so forth by prison labour in England, and of prisons in the States, is said to have cost much more than when done by free labor. This, however, is not the question. The convicts must be supported, and in any work they are set at governments must bear generally a margin of loss. The general opinion seems to be that if one government controlled many convicts—such as a federal government with all those of the country at its disposal—great works might be carried out, and if not economically, yet with as good financial returns as convict labor generally affords. But what should be aimed at, it is thought, is to find some work which, though needed and valuable, yet would not have been attempted by free labor. Two benefits would here follow: convict labor would cease to compete where it is injurious, and be employed where it would be beneficial.

Another plan is to employ convicts in manufacturing goods for government use. To this it is objected that it would not employ them sufficiently, and it is pointed out that in the States, for instance, the entire expenditures of the U. S. government for furniture, clothing, mail bags, harnesses, wagons, army equipments, clothing for Indians, etc., cost only \$4,000,000, while the prisons of the states made nearly \$30,000,000 worth. State government work would add little more—Illinois, for one, consuming but \$50,000 annually of such goods.

It has been proposed and strongly advocated to place convicts on farms. Governor Gordon, of Georgia, says: "It would at once eliminate from our penitentiary system the serious objections to the old plan of close confinement, confine the convicts thus employed to such labor as would least compete with the honest labor of the state, place the state in direct and full control of its prisoners, restore to the state the full power to enforce the exact punishment imposed by the courts, place upon the state the just responsibility for guarding the health of the convicts, and confine them to the most healthful employments, enable the state to separate them at all times according to classes, conditions, sexes and fitness for different kinds of labor, to institute methods for reformation with greater promise of success, and would make such portions of our convict system at least self-sustaining."

There are many other propositions made, but not worthy of mention. I now come to the one which appears to me, as it has to many, best calculated to serve the interests of the public to reform the convict, and to give him, when leaving the prison, the means of support by honest labor. This is hand labor under the public account system. Under this, it is urged, each man would possess, on leaving the prison, a complete trade. At present he frequently knows but how to perform some one operation by machinery—some part of a trade. The objections to the competition of convict labor are chiefly that vast machine forces are employed, the convict—a living machine—using a lifeless one to the disadvantage of the outside worker. Goods made by hand labor, it is proved by the

experience of certain Pennsylvania prisons, find a fair market at a fair price. Another most important feature in favour of this plan is that it allows a choice of wardens. To obtain a warden who is capable to direct, not merely one industry, but different industries by machinery, is difficult; it is to ask that a number of trained manufacturers shall be concentrated into one. But when hand labor alone is concerned, men of fair average ability can soon discern the progress made by the workers in each branch of industry. Under this system the point of emulation would be to produce first-class work in rapid time. Whether it be shoes, or wagons, or axes, or cloth which is produced, the aim would be to make a shoe which would wear well, a wagon which would run easily, carry a good load and last a long time, an axe of thoroughly good temper, a piece of cloth of handsome appearance and durable stuff. This would teach the convicts, in a sense, honesty. How much better this than, the work which one convict found in a U. S. penitentiary conducted on the contract plan. He was immediately employed in making shoes and filling each sole with brown paper. "Why," he might well have asked, "should not this contractor be beside me?" On the contrary, when the idea enforced is to make in the shortest time the best article, the quality being more emphasized than the time, honesty is inculcated. There is also a moral suasion in the whole plan. The convict is taught to make a good article—an honest article—one with no concealed weaknesses, no hidden flaws. He is taught virtually to say, "This I have made is fairly made; there is no deceit about it; it will wear well; it is good. It was not made to cheat the buyer."—This is honesty.

Finally, with reference to the competition of prison labor with that of the honest artisan. The convict, before entering prison, had as good a right to compete in the labor market as any other individual. He has still that right. It is necessary to the welfare of the state that he should retain it, for it is just that he contribute to the expense of the restraint which his own ill-doing has rendered necessary. It is just, too, in another way, that he aid the state, for frequently the state has, in one way or another, to support his family. But, while allowing his right still to compete in the labour market, it is evidently incorrect that the state should, by her power of capital, enable him to produce work so cheaply as to injure the honest laborer outside the prisons by its sale. Here is where the line should be drawn. Let the convict compete fairly in the labor market, but do not give him state aid to overweight and depress honest labor. Here the last mentioned plan, labor on the public account without machinery, is suggested. Make the convict a good and thorough workman. Give him a trade on leaving which will well support him; but do not, while he is in prison, by the use of machinery combined with the capital of the state and its non-necessity of making a profit, oppress the manufacturer and workman outside whose work must pay or cease.

STATISTICS OF
WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for a full week in October, November or December, 1887, in twenty cities and towns of Ontario, based on the returns of 3,278 workpeople collected from employés.

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Hours employed.	Wages.	Occupations.	Sex and age.	Hours employed.	Wages.
			\$ c.				\$ c.
Apprentice, various.	m.o.	57.05	4 05	Cotton mill operative— <i>Con.</i>			
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.u.	56.33	3 09	Spinner “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	60.23	8 34
Axe factory employé :				Weaver “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	60.00	5 45
Bit drawer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	54.00	13 50	Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	60.33	7 57
Grinder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	8 59	Dressmaker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	60.00	3 52
Hammerer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	8 05	Editor “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	48.00	14 50
Heater “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	10 50	Engineer (stationary) “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	65.06	9 40
Poll maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.50	9 50	Expressman “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	65.40	8 40
Polisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.13	9 19	Fanning mill maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	9 67
Temperer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	10 50	Fireman, general “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.88	8 62
Baker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	64.31	9 65	Foreman :			
Barber “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	70.74	8 63	Axe factory “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	17 50
Blacksmith “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.88	9 82	Broom maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.00	15 00
Blacksmith's helper.	“	57.55	7 43	Cotton mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	14 25
Boat builder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	8 50	Knitting mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.94	18 53
Boiler maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.64	10 85	Lumber mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	71.75	18 14
Boiler maker's helper “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	7 20	Miller “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	66.00	14 13
Bookbindery employé :				Paper mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	14 75
Binder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.60	10 15	Planing mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	12 00
Folder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	53.00	3 09	Plumber “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.00	13 74
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.u.	52.75	1 88	Printer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.00	14 68
Forwarder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	55.00	7 50	Railway shop “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.67	11 33
Ruler “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.00	12 00	Tannery “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	13 50
Sewer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	54.67	3 92	Woollen mills “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	13 80
Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.00	4 00	Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.50	12 72
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	53.75	11 75	Furniture factory employé :			
Bookkeeper “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.87	12 00	Cabinet maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.28	9 20
Boot and shoe factory em- ployé :				Carver “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.17	12 63
Cutter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	51.67	7 08	Chair maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.69	7 98
Finisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.33	8 00	Finisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.33	9 29
Laster “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	7 50	Machine hand “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	53.62	8 78
Trimmer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	10 00	Upholsterer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.11	10 28
Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.33	7 80	Varnisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.00	9 85
Bottler “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	5 50	Wood turner “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	52.97	9 74
Brass finisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	10 00	Gardener “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.60	7 60
Brewer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	63.33	10 00	Gas works employé “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	68.75	9 50
Bricklayer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.36	15 75	Glove cutter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	13 90
Brick maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.80	8 35	Glove maker's helper “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	4 05
Broom maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.67	9 83	Hame maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	9 00
Brush maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.20	9 04	Harness maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.03	8 50
Butcher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	65.45	7 23	Horseshoer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.25	9 38
Carpenter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	52.87	9 82	Knitting mill operative “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.00	6 96
Carpet weaver “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.40	8 70	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	69.00	3 58
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	59.33	3 33	Laborer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	58.99	7 18
Carriage works employé :				Lamplighter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	48.00	6 75
Top maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	55.00	10 00	Locksmith “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.00	9 50
Trimmer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.19	9 52	Lumber mill employé :			
Woodworker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.82	9 12	Butter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	69.00	8 00
Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.42	9 06	Culler “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	67.20	9 00
Carrier boy “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	2 25	Edger “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	69.00	9 00
Caulker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.80	9 42	Filer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	84.00	13 50
Cigar factory operative :				Sawyer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	63.20	8 63
Cigar maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	49.18	7 76	Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	51.50	7 60
Stripper “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	54.00	2 25	Machine hand “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	53.83	8 08
Various “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	54.75	2 81	Machinist “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	56.93	9 65
Confectioner “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	55.00	2 25	Marble cutter “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.42	13 09
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	60.36	9 77	Marble polisher “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.00	9 09
Cooper “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	58.09	8 26	Marine employé :			
Corset maker “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	50.00	4 25	Captain “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	100.00	15 75
Cotton mill operative :				Engineer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	86.00	14 50
Carder “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	m.o.	60.00	7 50	Mate “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	100.00	11 40
Dyehouse hand “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	59.67	6 53	Sailor “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	97.90	9 53
Loom fixer “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	60.25	11 38	Mason (stone) “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	“	57.89	15 01
Speeder tender “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	f.o.	60.36	4 73				

TABLE No. I.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Hours employed.	Wages.	Occupations.	Sex and age.	Hours employed.	Wages.
Mattress maker	m.o.	54.00	11 00	Saw works employé :			\$ c.
“	f.o.	45.00	3 75	Filer	m.o.	59.00	9 00
Miller	m.o.	69.19	9 75	Grinder	“	56.00	12 75
Milliner	f.o.	55.75	7 75	Handle maker	“	58.00	10 67
Millwright	m.o.	73.83	11 57	Sawsmith	“	58.00	14 25
Miscellaneous	“	57 30	8 09	Various	“	58.00	8 50
“	m.u.	53.82	3 12	Screw maker	“	55.50	7 50
“	f.o.	54.33	5 25	Sewing machine maker	“	55.00	8 00
“	f.u.	55.50	2 06	Shipper	“	54.38	7 38
Moulder	m.o.	57.89	12 19	Shirtmaker	f.o.	60.00	3 25
Organ factory :				Shoemaker	m.o.	59.60	8 09
Action maker	“	59.29	10 34	Stave cutter	“	51.00	9 50
Band sawyer	“	60.00	9 00	Stove foundry employé :			
Bellows maker	“	59.67	9 93	Fitter	“	59.33	11 83
Tuner	“	54.00	18 50	Melter	“	58.90	8 25
Various	“	57.80	9 00	Mounter	“	59.08	9 38
Packer	“	60.80	8 25	Various	“	57.60	8 25
Painter	“	57.77	9 78	Street Railway employé :			
Paper hanger	“	60.00	12 00	Driver	“	73.33	7 17
Paper mill employé :				Stableman	“	84.00	7 75
Bag and box maker	“	54.00	4 17	Tailor shop employé :			
“	f.o.	54.00	4 33	Cutter	“	54.33	15 83
Machine tender	f.o.	57.00	8 00	Tailor	“	59.28	9 65
“	f.o.	54.00	3 50	Tailoress	f.o.	55.95	4 76
Various	m.o.	55.50	9 50	Tannery employé :			
“	f.o.	58.00	3 80	Beam hand	m.o.	59.80	8 70
Pattern maker	m.o.	59.00	10 20	Carrier	“	61.29	9 14
Piano factory employé :				Tanner	“	59.73	8 34
Action maker	“	57.00	11 20	Teamster and carter	“	60.15	6 95
Case maker	“	57.00	11 00	Telegraph operator	“	55.67	10 29
Finisher	“	56.25	10 00	“	f.o.	55.00	6 58
Rubber	“	57.00	10 00	Tinsmith	m.o.	59.27	9 22
Sounding board maker	“	57.00	12 75	Tobacco roller	“	56.13	10 69
Varnisher and polisher	“	57.50	10 44	Tool maker	“	57.00	11 75
Various	“	61.33	11 33	Traveller	“	56.57	14 35
Pickle maker	f.o.	60.00	3 00	Wagon maker	“	59.33	10 83
Plasterer	m.o.	53.00	14 58	Watch case maker	“	59.00	10 20
Plumber and gas fitter	“	55.64	11 45	Watchmaker	“	58.67	10 50
Polisher (metal)	“	57.00	8 43	Watchman and caretaker	“	70.33	8 05
Porter	“	72.66	7 33	Wheelmaker	“	56.30	9 55
Press feeder	“	54.75	5 92	Woollen mill employé :			
“	f.o.	54.67	3 67	Carder	“	59.67	12 25
Pressman	m.o.	56.57	8 83	Card helper	“	60.00	5 20
Printer	“	54.97	10 03	Dyer	“	58.50	8 19
Quarryman	“	59.00	7 95	Finisher	“	59.67	9 08
Railway (road) employé :				“	f.o.	57.00	3 00
Brakeman	“	61.08	10 20	Fuller	m.o.	60.00	7 95
Car cleaner	“	62.75	6 88	Reeler	f.o.	59.50	2 50
Conductor	“	73.33	15 06	Scourer	m.o.	60.00	4 80
Engineer	“	61.00	15 09	Specker	f.o.	60.00	3 50
Examiner or tapper	“	79.00	9 80	Spinner	m.o.	57.64	7 56
Fireman	“	60.73	9 91	“	f.o.	60.00	2 89
Switchman	“	64.67	8 79	“ helper	m.o.	60.80	3 28
Wiper	“	69.38	6 51	“	m.u.	60.00	2 97
Various	“	58.57	8 70	Spooler	f.o.	58.00	2 80
Railway (shop) employé :				Warper	“	60.00	4 00
Car builder	“	50.33	7 67	Weaver	“	59.84	5 69
Car cleaner	“	63.44	8 27	“	m.o.	57.33	5 65
Car repairer	“	59.33	9 86	Various	“	57.14	4 74
Fitter	“	54.00	9 90	“	m.u.	58.80	3 29
Woodworker	“	58.60	9 61	“	f.o.	59.14	4 21
Various	“	61.67	9 00	“	f.u.	60.00	2 40
Reporter	“	63.05	8 17	Average for all occupations	m.o.	58.88	9 18
Salesman	“	59.22	4 50	“	m.u.	56.41	3 11
Saleswomen	f.o.	59.22	4 50	“	f.o.	57.21	4 58
Sash, door and blind maker	m.o.	59.00	10 50	“	f.u.	55.30	2 06
				All classes	“	58.68	8 63

TABLE No. II.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age, over or under 16 years.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.
		Total.	Under 16 years.	Average hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.		
						¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	
Confectioner.....	f.o.			55.00	285.00	112 67			112 67	112 67	
“.....	m.o.	3.00	2.09	58.09	262.82	421 99		3 27	425 26	397 55	
Cooper.....		3.04	1.85	57.52	266.44	366.07	5 11	13 97	385 15	354 46	
Corset maker.....	f.o.			50 00	287.50	175 00			175 00	150 00	
Cotton mill operative:											
Carder.....	m.o.	1.22	0.89	60.00	291.00	356 01		8 33	364 34	308 72	
Dye house hand.....	“	3.00	1.67	59.67	275.00	299 33		72 93	372 26	387 00	
Loom fixer.....	“	2.25	1.25	60.25	270.50	508 75			508 75	402 25	
Speeder tender.....	f.o.			60.36	254.43	200 01			200 01	180 43	
Spinner.....	m.o.	2.00	1.25	60.00	282.75	385 71	6 25	36 25	428 21	363 40	
Weaver.....	“	1.25	0.75	60.29	258.17	299 97		62 50	362 47	282 67	
“.....	f.o.			60.00	277.60	247 80			247 80	184 40	
Various.....	“			59.64	275.00	223 75			223 75	193 00	
“.....	m.o.	1.67	1.00	60.33	279.67	354 62	2 50		357 12	308 46	
Dressmaker.....	f.o.			60.00	284.14	167 30			167 30	161 68	
Editor.....	m.o.	2.50	1.50	48.00	302.50	725 00			725 00	600 00	
Engineer, stationary.....	“	3.29	2.04	65.06	291.58	456 65	8 54	11 04	476 23	411 40	
Fanning mill maker.....	“	3.33	2.33	57.67	243.00	410 00			410 00	347 67	
Fireman, general.....	“	2.54	1.46	58.88	270.85	388 62	5 77	34 61	429 00	382 69	
Foreman:											
Axe factory.....	“	3.33	2.33	54.00	293.33	858 83			858 83	565 00	
Broom maker.....	“	3.00	1.00	57.00	306.00	611 00		58 50	669 50	569 50	
Cotton mills.....	“	2.75	1.75	60.00	294.00	569 50			569 50	430 25	
Knitting mills.....	“	3.50	2.38	59.94	312.19	956 38			956 38	556 25	
Lumber mills.....	“	7.00	4.75	71.75	269.50	830 07	18 75		848 82	664 00	
Miller.....	“	3.33	2.33	66.00	254.33	574 00	26 00		600 00	533 33	
Paper mills.....	“	4.00	3.00	54.00	301.00	738 50			738 50	506 75	
Planing mills.....	“	5.00	4.00	60.00	306.50	613 00			613 00	462 50	
Plumber.....	“	4.00	2.83	59.33	287.17	673 17			673 17	496 33	
Printer.....	“	4.64	3.09	56.00	301.55	736 25		35 46	771 71	554 73	
Railway, shop.....	“	5.67	4.33	59.67	294.00	536 33		40 00	576 33	527 67	
Tannery.....	“	3.00	2.00	60.00	302.50	681 00			681 00	692 00	
Woollen mills.....	“	3.40	2.60	60.00	301.20	700 14	6 00		706 14	498 60	
Various.....	“	3.87	2.93	57.43	282.93	586 91	4 00	13 33	604 24	506 77	
Furniture factory employé:											
Cabinet maker.....	“	2.31	1.54	57.50	285.80	437 89	12 29	4 74	454 92	381 89	
Carver.....	“	2.67	1.83	53.83	275.67	588 25	37 50	8 67	634 42	474 33	
Chair maker.....	“	0.75	0.50	52.19	245.00	324 90			324 90	271 40	
Finisher.....	“	2.92	1.83	57.92	290.00	439 96			439 96	374 08	
Machine hand.....	“	2.79	1.57	54.89	260.14	388 39	7 93	12 07	408 39	376 26	
Upholsterer.....	“	1.22	0.78	58.11	262.44	449 72	5 56	11 11	466 39	379 67	
Varnisher.....	“	3.00	1.60	54.80	260.00	432 20		10 00	442 20	424 10	
Wood turner.....	“	3.27	2.06	52.78	245.67	423 90	20 89	11 11	455 90	385 39	
Gardener.....	“	3.60	2.40	58.60	213.60	262 90	59 00		321 90	305 20	
Gas works employé.....	“	3.00	2.00	68.75	334.25	492 50			492 50	392 50	
Glove cutter.....	“	1.60	0.80	60.00	257.40	610 00			610 00	477 00	
Glove maker's helper.....	“			60.00	285.00	193 40			193 40	190 70	
Hame maker.....	“	1.33	0.33	60.00	300.00	450 00			450 00	265 33	
Harness maker.....	“	2.94	1.94	58.41	289.69	416 37	7 94	20 12	444 43	391 17	
Horse shoer.....	“	3.50	2.63	59.25	280.50	438 68			438 68	409 00	
Knitting mills operative.....	“	1.41	0.85	60.00	311.66	361 46			361 46	283 19	
“.....	f.o.			60.00	187.83	120 38			120 38	137 00	
Laborer.....	m.o.	3.08	2.10	59.41	221.48	270 67	10 53	15 11	296 31	519 93	
Lamplighter.....	“	4.50	3.00	48.00	270.00	300 00	20 00	25 00	345 00	336 50	
Locksmith.....	“	0.50	0.50	54.50	306.00	508 50			508 50	352 00	
Lumber mill employé:											
Butter.....	“	4.00	3.00	69.00	190.00	253 35	18 75	21 25	293 35	355 75	
Culler.....	“	3.80	2.80	67.20	209.40	313 40	14 40	15 20	343 00	367 80	

TABLE No. II.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age, over or under 16 years.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.
		Total.	Under 16 years.	Average hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children s.	Total.	
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Lumber mill employé :— <i>Con.</i>										
Edger	m.o.	3.00	2.25	69.00	190.00	283 75		17 50	301 25	321 50
Filer	"	4.00	3.00	84.00	188.67	424 83		12 00	436 83	440 67
Sawyer	"	3.18	2.14	63.20	218.73	304 35	3 27	19 96	327 58	317 27
Various	"	2.50	1.50	51.50	186.00	265 00	50 00		315 00	327 50
Machine hand	"	1.67	0.83	57.92	278.00	391 08	14 00		405 08	318 33
Machinist	"	2.50	1.68	57.24	267.61	432 64	8 15	9 86	450 65	374 45
Marble cutter	"	3.30	2.30	58.45	226.90	482 63	13 75	6 00	502 38	393 58
Marble polisher	"	2.57	2.14	59.00	268.43	359 70			359 70	345 97
Marine employé :										
Captain	"	3.00	2.00		232 50	495 00			495 00	485 50
Engineer	"	2.33	0.67	77.33	220 00	410 00			410 00	418 00
Mate	"	3.60	2.40		183.00	285 00	8 00	14 00	307 00	330 40
Sailor	"	1.32	0.91	97.82	158.41	221 63	10 91	11 36	243 90	245 09
Mason (stone)	"	3.16	2.11	58.49	172.11	436 90	11 78	6 89	455 57	406 40
Mattress maker	"			54.00	275.00	498 00			498 00	399 00
"	f.o.			45.00	287.50	178 13			178 13	175 00
Miller	m.o.	3.13	1.81	69.50	293.69	475 44			475 44	412 25
Milliner	f.o.			55.75	248.75	317 50			317 50	272 50
Millwright	m.o.	3.17	2.08	73.83	228.67	420 79	7 08		427 87	396 42
Miscellaneous	"	1.98	1.24	58.36	272.90	358 63	9 14	10 24	378 01	327 88
"	f.o.	0.25		54.25	260.50	260 19			260 19	228 02
"	f.u.			55.50	289.00	97 63			97 63	114 75
"	m.u.			53.88	278.53	147 16			147 16	165 15
Moulder	m.o.	3.41	2.19	58.35	252.66	493 23	6 42	13 67	513 32	437 55
Organ factory employé :										
Action maker	"	2.57	1.43	59.43	292.00	515 14			515 14	494 86
Band sawyer	"	3.00	2.33	59.67	281.67	403 33			403 33	345 00
Bellows maker	"	2.67	2.00	59.67	300.00	494 67	8 33		503 00	409 33
Tuner	"	3.50	2.50	53.50	275.00	800 00			800 00	736 00
Various	"	0.40		57.80	284.00	400 00	46 00		446 00	324 00
Packer	"	3.00	2.00	60.30	281.70	386 35	24 00	20 00	430 35	359 70
Painter	"	2.45	1.73	57.84	244.38	393 94	7 71	3 66	405 31	357 16
Paper hanger	"	2.00	0.50	60.00	275.00	562 00	37 50		599 50	447 50
Paper mills employé :										
Bag and box maker	"			54.00	295.33	205 19			205 19	202 67
"	f.o.	0.13	0.04	54.00	297.38	215 81			215 81	207 42
Machine tender	"			54.00	298.80	174 50			174 50	172 30
"	m.o.	1.25	0.75	57.00	295.38	393 38			393 38	322 13
Various	"	1.50	1.00	55.50	292.50	460 15			460 15	401 50
"	f.o.	0.33		59.67	289.00	181 45			181 45	189 71
Pattern maker	m.o.	1.50		59.00	284.75	493 80		50 00	543 80	405 50
Piano factory employé :										
Action maker	"			57.00	290.00	541 21			541 21	435 00
Case maker	"	1.67	0.67	57.00	290.00	531 67			531 67	469 17
Finisher	"	2.75	2.25	59.00	242.50	393 75	12 50		406 25	370 00
Rubber	"	2.50	1.00	57.00	245.00	413 00			413 00	408 93
Sounding board maker	"	2.50	1.50	57.00	290.00	615 94			615 94	457 38
Varnisher and polisher	"	1.11	0.67	57.33	267.22	462 42			462 42	417 19
Various	"	3.33	2.33	61.33	278.67	423 33	66 67		490 00	412 33
Pickle maker	f.o.			60.00	243.50	121 50			121 50	121 50
Plasterer	m.o.	1.75	1.17	54.17	198.67	499 25	6 54	3 00	508 79	431 75
Plumber and gasfitter	"	2.09	1.52	56.26	240.33	453 38		4 78	463 16	395 37
Polisher (metal)	"	2.38	1.50	58.38	235.25	313 97	22 50	3 00	339 47	316 18
Porter	"	5.00	3.00	72.00	314.00	374 33		83 33	457 66	428 33
Press feeder	"	0.40	0.30	55.00	280.20	271 74			271 74	278 55
"	f.o.	0.33		58.33	299.00	195 43	17 35		212 78	209 45
Pressman	m.o.	1.04	0.71	56.71	282.63	409 21	19 58	4 17	432 96	355 50
Printer	"	1.76	1.04	54.63	255.52	424 78	6 13	9 77	440 68	395 77
Quarryman	"	1.50	0.50	59.00	203.00	262 50	40 00	95 00	397 50	355 00

TABLE No. II.—LABOR AND WAGES.—Continued.

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age, over or under 16 years.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.
		Total.	Under 16 years.	Average hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	
						¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.	¢ c.
Railway (road) employé :										
Brakesman	m.o.	1.33	0.83	61.08	297.25	485 73	10 42		496 15	373 08
Car cleaner	"	3.00	2.25	62.75	309.50	355 25		5 00	360 25	333 00
Conductor	"	3.00	2.00	73.33	298.67	733 19	5 56		738 75	442 00
Engineer	"	2.60	1.60	61.00	315.30	742 70	5 00		747 70	482 80
Examiner or tapper	"	3.00	2.00	79.00	312.50	504 80			504 80	427 50
Fireman	"	0.54	0.27	60.73	309.36	508 36	4 55		512 91	355 91
Switchman	"	2.50	1.67	67.17	314.83	437 23	8 33		445 56	350 47
Wiper	"	0.88	0.62	69.38	332.50	328 02	9 38		337 40	290 50
Various	"	2.29	1.14	58.57	296.43	434 27		35 71	469 98	402 57
Railway (shop) employé :										
Car builder	"	5.33	4.00	41.67	243.33	333 33	16 67	5 00	355 00	407 00
Car repairer	"	1.78	0.78	63.44	294.56	407 54		18 33	425 87	378 44
Fitter	"	1.00	0.67	59.33	272.50	442 15	0 33		442 48	397 98
Woodworker	"	3.33	2.33	54.00	284.00	435 13	25 00		460 13	383 33
Various	"	3.60	1.80	58.60	275.40	436 92			436 92	422 60
Reporter	"	1.00	0.33	60.00	308.33	454 67	83 33		538 00	478 00
Salesman	"	1.48	0.71	63.13	301.50	411 07	5 36	4 46	420 89	339 89
Saleswoman	f.o.			59.22	282.33	213 45			213 45	214 33
Sash, door and blind maker	m.o.	2.00	1.00	59.00	300.00	475 00			475 00	375 00
Saw works employé :										
Filer	"			59.00	255.00	382 50			382 50	343 50
Grinder	"	2.00	2.00	56.00	256.50	559 75			559 75	536 00
Handle maker	"	1.67	0.33	58.00	288.67	500 00			500 00	429 67
Sawsmith	"	3.50	2.00	58.00	280.00	650 00		130 00	780 00	679 50
Various	"	5.00	4.00	58.00	290.00	410 00	45 60	14 00	469 60	490 60
Screw maker	"			59.00	252.00	305 33	25 00		330 33	245 33
Sewing machine maker	"	3.75	2.50	58.50	202.88	371 38	31 25	1 87	404 50	453 27
Shipper	"	1.13	0.63	54.38	287.88	355 63			355 63	338 31
Shirtmaker	f.o.			60.00	300 00	145 00			145 00	145 00
Shoemaker	m.o.	3.15	2.13	58.51	259.36	349 75	1 70	23 28	374 73	350 89
Stave cutter	"	1.50	1.00	49.00	200.00	250 00	35 75		285 75	275 00
Stove foundry employé :										
Fitter	"	4.00	2.67	59.33	271.67	518.67		6 66	525 33	550 50
Melter	"	3.20	1.60	59.30	224.80	310 60	24 40		335 00	317 80
Mounter	"	2.42	1.17	59.17	224.17	348 91	2 42	2 50	353 83	344 50
Various	"	1.80	1.40	59.60	258.00	389 05			389 05	358 20
Street railway employé :										
Driver	"	1.67	1.00	73.33	307.67	364 33		16 67	381 00	408 00
Stableman	"	3.75	2.00	84.00	365.00	409 75			409 75	433 00
Tailor shop employé :										
Cutter	"	1.67	1.00	54.33	303.33	795 33	44 17		839 50	501 33
Tailor	"	2.09	1.37	60.11	253.39	376 05	5 65	1 11	382 81	365 00
Tailoress	f.o.			55.38	252.46	192 93	0 64		193 57	188 58
Tannery employé :										
Beam hand	m.o.	5.20	4.00	59.80	298.00	412 33	20 00		432 33	457 40
Currier	"	3.57	2.29	61.29	265.29	398 57			398 57	401 57
Tanner	"	3.36	1.91	59.73	306.56	409 86			409 86	397 36
Teamster and carter	"	2.80	1.86	60.15	256.08	309 93	23 55	14 17	347 65	330 49
Telegraph operator	"	1.30	0.90	55.67	221.57	380 31			380 31	342 80
“	f.o.			55.00	190.00	208 24			208 24	202 20
Tinsmith	m.o.	2.14	1.50	59.47	267.54	406 31	3 40	0 86	410 57	367 10
Tobacco roller	"	2.25	1.50	56.13	252.38	430 13	3 37	3 94	437 44	353 63
Tool maker	"	3.50	2.50	57.00	290.00	567 50	20 00		587 50	511 00
Traveller	"	2.13	1.25	57.00	303.25	764 38			764 38	474 13
Wagon maker	"	2.00		59.33	260.00	461 33			461 33	430 20
Watch case maker	"	1.50	0.90	59.00	276.00	443 95			443 95	401 35
Watchmaker	"	2.00	1.33	58 67	300.00	530 00	19 17	20 33	569 50	450 00
Watchman and caretaker	"	3.83	2.83	70.33	327.92	408 81	18 75		427 56	381 88
Wheel maker	"	3.20	2.60	56.30	242.60	384 90	10 00		394 90	337 80

TABLE No. II.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Concluded.*

Occupation or Sub-Occupation.	Sex and age, over or under 16 years.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.
		Total.	Under 16 years.	Average hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extra.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Woollen mill employé:										
Carder	m.o.	3.33	2.33	60.00	294.67	567 33	.....	.....	567 33	505 00
Card helper .....	"	.....	.....	60.00	301.83	247 67	.....	.....	247 67	200 83
Dyer	"	2.00	1.25	58.50	299.50	408 50	.....	.....	408 50	344 00
Finisher	"	4.33	2.00	59.67	296.67	448 33	.....	.....	448 33	411 00
"	f.o.	.....	.....	57.00	275.00	128 25	.....	.....	128 25	115 00
Fuller	m.o.	1.50	1.00	60.00	296.50	403 00	.....	50 00	453 00	351 00
Reeler	f.o.	.....	.....	59.50	295.00	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	112 00
Scourer	m.o.	.....	.....	60.00	267.50	214 00	.....	.....	214 00	221 00
Specker	f.o.	.....	.....	60.00	313.00	194 32	.....	.....	194 32	183 33
Spinner	m.o.	1.86	1.29	59.00	279.79	352 69	.....	.....	352 69	304 21
"	f.o.	.....	.....	60.00	306.50	152 17	.....	.....	152 17	152 00
" helper	m.u.	.....	.....	60.00	313.00	152 24	.....	.....	152 24	151 35
"	m.o.	.....	.....	60.80	310.40	181 33	.....	.....	181 33	153 70
Spooler	f.o.	.....	.....	58.00	296.67	138 00	.....	.....	138 00	127 00
Warper .....	"	.....	.....	60.00	300.00	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	175 00
Weaver	m.o.	.....	.....	57.83	271.00	254 48	.....	.....	254 48	222 83
"	f.o.	.....	.....	59.84	303.66	286 90	.....	.....	286 90	204 68
Various	m.o.	0.57	0.29	57.14	284.29	227 57	4 71	.....	232 28	181 86
"	m.u.	.....	.....	58.80	301.20	170 89	.....	.....	170 89	153 17
"	f.o.	2.00	1.29	59.14	294.43	220 16	15 00	21.14	256 30	236 00
"	f.u.	.....	.....	60.00	277.50	104 50	.....	.....	104 50	104 50
Average for all occupations {	1887 m.o.	2.36	1.55	58.90	260.93	392 82	7 48	8 28	408 58	360 88
" " " {	1886 "	2.57	1.64	58.21	270.18	403 38	8 22	10 13	421 73	370 97
" " " {	1887 m.u.	.....	.....	56.44	287.93	150 51	.....	.....	150 51	158 05
" " " {	1886 "	.....	.....	57.90	267.29	119 52	0 72	.....	120 24	117 95
" " " {	1887 f.o.	0.12	0.05	57.25	280.88	214 77	0 72	0 46	215 95	190 34
" " " {	1886 "	0.11	0.04	57.15	272.19	190 32	3 55	1 31	195 18	163 90
" " " {	1887 f.u.	.....	.....	55.36	273.00	91 90	.....	.....	91 90	110 50
" " " {	1886 "	.....	.....	59.56	285.10	131 25	.....	.....	131 25	130 69
All classes..... {	1887	2.11	1.38	58.70	263.21	371 87	6 71	7 41	385 99	341 28
" " " {	1886	2.33	1.48	58.13	270.41	381 83	7 72	9 26	398 81	350 36
" " " {	1885	2.15	1.38	58.85	271.28	372 98	6 72	9 15	388 85	332 50
" " " {	1884	2.18 *	.....	59.10	265.17	372 29	4 33	6 69	383 31	334 47
" " " {	1884-7	2.19	1.41	58.70	267.52	374 74	6 37	8 13	389 24	339 65

NOTE.—In this table the number of dependents is the average for the total number of workpeople in the several occupations, and the worker himself is not included. The term 'various' in this and preceding table includes single returns of occupations not elsewhere specified.

* Not called for in schedule of 1884.

PART V.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

The returns of affairs of Loan and Investment Societies in Ontario, as required to be made by chapter 169, section 83 *et sequel* of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and heretofore tabulated at the Treasury Department, have this year been transferred to the Bureau of Industries. The old schedule used in making those returns has been remodelled, and it is hoped that the new one, while meeting the requirements of the statute, will be commended by its greater definiteness to the officers of Societies who are required to make up the returns. Much valuable assistance in its preparation has been received from Mr. Mason, manager of the Canada Permanent, and Mr. Tomlinson, manager of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

A number of Companies doing business in the province are operating under the authority of Federal charters, and these are not obliged to make returns under the requirements of the Provincial Act. But a majority of them have prepared and forwarded statements, and their statistics appear in the report. The total number whose returns have been tabulated is fifty-five, and there are probably twenty others working under Dominion, Royal, or special Provincial charters. A complete statement of the affairs of all the companies would put the country in possession of useful monetary and banking information, and the returns which would enable the Bureau to compile such a statement annually will doubtless be supplied in the course of time. It is a matter of no small interest to the institutions themselves.

Of the fifty-five companies which have furnished statements, one was organized in 1844; four were organized during the decade 1851-60, twelve in the decade 1861-70, thirty in the decade 1871-80, and eight in the seven years of the present decade. The head offices of nineteen of those companies are in Toronto, of nine in London, of four in St. Thomas, of three in Hamilton, of two each in Ottawa, Kingston and Sarnia, and of one each in Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Goderich, Guelph, Orangeville, Oshawa, Peterborough, Petrolea, Port Hope, St. Catharines, Stratford, Woodstock and London, England. The statements for forty-six of the companies are for the year ending December 31, 1887, and those of the other nine for various dates in 1887.

The following table presents the amount of subscribed capital, liabilities and assets in four cities having three or more companies, and the balance under each head for all other places :*

	Hamilton.	London.	St. Thomas.	Toronto.	Other places
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital subscribed.....	2,463,516	9,680,500	1,417,350	36,484,944	6,118,000
Liabilities to stockholders....	2,087,658	7,560,150	938,747	19,759,221	5,564,787
Liabilities to the public.....	2,881,604	9,513,881	589,003	32,444,506	5,748,110
Total liabilities.....	4,969,262	17,074,031	1,527,750	52,203,727	11,312,897
Secured loan assets	4,686,599	15,532,303	1,498,558	46,706,261	10,612,083
Property assets.....	1,173,663	1,541,728	29,192	4,423,240	884,040
Total assets	5,860,262	17,074,031	1,527,750	51,129,501	11,496,123

* The Trust and Loan Company of Canada, whose head office is in London, Eng., is included with the Toronto Companies.

The thirty-six companies doing business in the four cities named in the foregoing table have 89 per cent. of the subscribed capital, nearly 87 per cent. of the assets and a little over 87 per cent. of the liabilities of all the companies represented in the tabulated statement of affairs; while Toronto's twenty companies alone have 65 per cent. of the subscribed capital, 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the assets and 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

There are fourteen companies in which a portion of the stock has been fully paid up, the amount being \$11,342,861, and there are four companies in which the whole of the subscribed stock has been paid. On the remaining \$44,771,449 of subscribed capital there has been paid \$15,429,167, or about 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The reserve fund is \$7,254,105, being 13 per cent. of the subscribed and 27 per cent. of the paid-in capital. These and several smaller items constitute the liabilities to stockholders, the aggregate of which is \$35,910,563. The liabilities to the public consist of \$17,533,413 in deposits, \$32,222,692 in debentures (only \$5,500,622 of which is payable in Canada) and \$1,420,999 in other liabilities. The aggregate of liabilities to stockholders and the public is \$87,087,667.

The assets of the companies consist of \$79,035,804 in secured loans and \$8,051,863 in property. Of loans, the amount secured on real estate of general borrowers is \$74,954,076 and \$252,957 on real estate of directors and officers of the companies; -while on shareholders' stock the amount loaned is \$852,267, and on stock of officers and directors \$177,465. Loans otherwise secured amount to \$2,799,039. The property assets consist principally of five classes, viz.: municipal, school section and loan company debentures to the value of \$1,153,165; cash on hand and in banks, \$2,201,361; office premises, \$751,971; real estate foreclosed, \$1,091,961, and other property, \$2,826,033. The aggregate of loan and property assets is \$87,087,667.

Only two of the fifty-five companies passed their dividends for the year; and of the fifty-three which declared dividends one paid 5 per cent., fourteen paid 6, one paid 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, twenty-four paid 7, one paid 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, six paid 8, five paid 10 and one paid 12. The average dividend for all the companies, exclusive of the two non-earning ones, was nearly 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on paid up capital, or an aggregate of \$2,021,207. The average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages in all the companies ranged from 6 to 8 per cent.; on amount loaned on mortgages in the year, from 6 to 8 per cent.; on debentures, from 4.33 to 5.44 per cent.; and on deposits, from 3.16 to 5.28 per cent. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures in the year was \$1,552,621, and on deposits \$685,138. The amount received as interest from borrowers is not given separately for all the companies, but the principal and interest so received was \$18,987,927. The amounts received from and repaid to depositors during the year, although differing considerably in each company, are almost equal in the aggregates of all the companies—the deposits being \$25,283,071 and the withdrawals \$25,283,441. The amount of debentures issued during the year was \$6,263,884, and the amount repaid was \$4,346,294.

The amount invested and secured by mortgage by all the companies is \$75,433,882, of which \$29,691,591 is on mortgages payable by instalments, and \$45,742,291 on mortgages payable at stated periods—the estimated cash value of all investments being \$84,080,682. It appears, however, that of the \$75,433,882 invested by the companies, the large sum of \$45,288,518 has been borrowed by them for that purpose.

The number of mortgages on which proceedings were taken during the year was 688, and the amount of such mortgages \$1,419,012. The value of mortgaged property held for sale was \$2,540,788, and the amount chargeable against such property \$2,190,465.

The cost of management for all the companies during the year was \$685,905, being about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their paid up capital.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. I.—Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et seq.*, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Name of Company.	When Organized.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For Year ending—
1 Hastings Loan and Invest. Soc'y.	Jan., 1876.	Hon. M. Bowell....	J. P. C. Phillips....	Belleville....	Dec. 31, 1887.
2 Royal Loan and Savings Co'y...	June 1, 1876.	A. S. Shenston....	R. S. Schell.....	Brantford....	Dec. 31, 1887.
3 Chatham Loan and Savings Co'y.	Sept. 28, 1881.	Archibald Bell....	Samuel F. Gardiner	Chatham....	Dec. 31, 1887.
4 Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Co'y.....	June, 1885.	Joseph Williams...	Horace Horton....	Goderich....	Dec. 31, 1887.
5 Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society.....	..... 1876.	David Stirton....	Geo. A. Somerville.	Guelph.....	Dec. 31, 1887.
6 Hamilton Provident and Loan Soc'y.....	Sept., 1871.	George A. Gillespie.	H. D. Cameron....	Hamilton....	Dec. 31, 1887.
7 Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Soc'y.....	Jan. 1, 1883.	J. E. O'Reilly....	I. A. Studdart....	Hamilton....	Dec. 31, 1887.
8 Landed Banking and Loan Co'y.	Feb., 1877.	Matthew Leggat...	Samuel Slater....	Hamilton....	Dec. 31, 1887.
9 Frontenac Loan and Invest. Soc'y.	Dec., 1863.	Jas. A. Henderson.	Thomas Briggs....	Kingston....	Dec. 31, 1887.
10 Ontario Building & Savings Soc'y.	June 26, 1874.	William Ford....	James McArthur...	Kingston....	Dec. 31, 1887.
11 Agricultural Savings & Loan Co'y.	May, 1872.	William Glass....	W. A. Lipsey....	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
12 Canadian Savings and Loan Co'y.	October, 1875.	James Durand....	H. W. Blinn....	London....	May 31, 1887.
13 Dominion Savings and Investment Soc'y.....	April, 1872.	Robert Reid.....	F. B. Leys.....	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
14 Empire Loan Co'y.....	April 15, 1881.	F. R. Eccles.....	George Pritchard..	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
15 Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co'y.....	..... 1864.	John W. Little....	Robert W. Smylie..	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
16 London Loan Co'y.....	..... 1877.	Thomas Kent.....	Malcolm J. Kent..	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
17 Ontario Investment Association.	May, 1880.	Daniel Macfie....	Alfred A. Booker..	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
18 Ontario Loan and Debenture Co'y.	October, 1870.	Joseph Jeffery...	William F. Bullen.	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
19 Royal Standard Loan Co'y.....	August, 1877.	C. N. Spencer....	D. McMillan....	London....	Dec. 31, 1887.
20 Orangeville Building and Loan Association.....	..... 1873.	James S. Fead....	Francis Irwin.....	Orangeville..	Dec. 31, 1887.
21 Ontario Loan and Savings Co'y..	March, 1873.	William F. Cowan..	T. H. McMillan....	Oshawa....	Dec. 31, 1887.
22 Civil Service Building and Savings Soc'y.....	..... 1866.	W. H. Griffin....	J. Ashworth....	Ottawa....	Dec. 31, 1887.
23 Metropolitan Loan and Savings Co'y.....	August, 1870.	H. O. Noel.....	C. R. Cunningham.	Ottawa....	Dec. 31, 1887.
24 Central Canada Loan and Savings Co'y.....	April 1, 1884.	George A. Cok....	D. M. Sim.....	Peterborough	Dec. 31, 1887.
25 Crown Savings and Loan Co'y..	Jan. 30, 1872.	John H. Fairbank.	John Fraser.....	Petrolia....	Dec. 31, 1887.
26 Midland Loan and Savings Co'y.	..... 1873.	John Mulligan....	George M. Furby..	Port Hope....	Dec. 31, 1887.
27 Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Co'y.....	Nov., 1877.	Hon. T. B. Pardee..	M. Fleming.....	Sarnia....	Dec. 31, 1887.
28 Lambton Loan and Invest. Co'y.	..... 1844.	Charles Mackenzie.	Robert S. Gurd....	Sarnia....	June 30, 1887.
29 Security Loan and Savings Co'y.	Mar. 15, 1870.	Thomas R. Merritt.	A. M. Macrae....	St. Catharines	Dec. 31, 1887.
30 Elgin Loan and Savings Co'y....	May 1, 1879.	Edward Miller....	George Rowley....	St. Thomas..	Dec. 31, 1887.
31 Southern Loan and Savings Co'y.	..... 1870.	Samuel Eccles....	Alfred J. Allworth.	St. Thomas..	Dec. 31, 1887.
32 Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics Savings and Loan Soc'y.	Feb., 1875.	E. W. Gustin....	George Suffel....	St. Thomas..	Dec. 31, 1887.
33 Star Loan Co'y.....	Aug. 23, 1881.	G. E. Casey....	D. M. Tait.....	St. Thomas..	Feb. 29, 1888.
34 British Mortgage Loan Co'y....	October, 1877.	Andrew Monteith.	Wm. Buckingham.	Stratford....	Dec. 31, 1887.
35 Bristol and W. of Eng. Canadian Land Mortgage & Invest. Co'y.	Mar. 25, 1878.	T. S. Stayner....	Wm. Kersteman, jr.	*Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
36 Building and Loan Association..	Mar. 1, 1870.	Laratt W. Smith..	Walter Gillespie..	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
37 Canada Landed Credit Co'y.....	..... 1858.	John L. Blaikie..	David McGee....	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
38 Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Co'y.....	..... 1855.	Edward Hooper...	J. H. Mason.....	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
39 Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Co'y.....	Dec. 16, 1885.	James Brandon...	A. G. Lightbourn..	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
40 Farmers' Loan and Savings Co'y.	October, 1871.	William Mulock...	Geo. S. C. Bethune.	Toronto....	April 30, 1887.
41 Freehold Land and Savings Co'y.	May, 1859.	Alexander T. Fulton	Hon. S. C. Wood....	Toronto....	April 30, 1887.
42 Home Savings and Loan Co'y....	April 25, 1877.	Hon. Frank Smith.	James Mason....	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
43 Imperial Loan and Invest. Co'y.	Sept. 14, 1869.	Sir Alex. Campbell.	Edward H. Kirtland	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
44 Land Security Co'y.....	Dec., 1873.	Major George Greig	W. I. Mackenzie..	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
45 London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co'y.....	Jan. 1, 1873.	Sir W. P. Howland.	J. G. Macdonald...	Toronto....	Aug. 31, 1887.
46 National Investment Co'y.....	..... 1876.	John Hoskin....	Andrew Rutherford	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
47 North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co'y.....	Dec. 17, 1875.	James W. Barclay..	Osler & Hammond.	Toronto....	Nov. 11, 1887.
48 Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Co'y.....	Jan. 5, 1880.	James Gormley....	Edm. T. Lightbourn	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
49 People's Loan and Deposit Co'y.	March, 1875.	William Elliot....	James Watson....	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
50 Real Estate Loan Co'y.....	Dec., 1879.	T. R. Wadsworth...	Benjamin Morton..	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
51 Toronto Land and Loan Co'y....	May 27, 1881.	Arthur Harvey....	William C. Beddome	Toronto....	Aug. 31, 1887.
52 Trust and Loan Co'y.....	Oct. 1, 1851.	Rt. Hon. P. Bouverie	Richard J. Evans..	London, Eng.	Sept. 30, 1887.
53 Union Loan and Savings Co'y...	March, 1865.	Francis Richardson.	William Maclean..	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
54 Western Canada Loan and Savings Co'y.....	March, 1863.	Hon. G. W. Allan..	Walter S. Lee.....	Toronto....	Dec. 31, 1887.
55 Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Soc'y.....	..... 1865.	William Grey.....	William Grey.....	Woodstock..	Dec. 31, 1887.

* For Canada. Head Office of Company, Bristol, Eng.; Wm. Smith & Co., Managers. † Commissioner for Canada.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Statement of the Affairs of Loan and Investment Companies in the Province by provisions of

No.	Schedule.	Hastings Loan Com- pany, Belleville.	Royal Loan Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan Com- pany, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Loan Company, Guelph.
	<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Capital authorized.....	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
2	Capital subscribed.....	225,000	500,000	315,300	150,000	400,000
	<i>Liabilities.</i>					
3	Liabilities to stockholders.....	197,182	574,633	73,343	108,499	385,148
(1)	Stock fully paid up.....		425,400			286,150
(2)	Stock on which has been paid.....	178,158	56,955	71,843	105,401	20,000
(3)	Accumulating stock.....			1,500		2,776
(4)	Reserve fund.....	12,807	66,000			64,000
(5)	Dividends declared and unpaid.....	6,217	18,533		2,803	10,611
(6)	Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....		7,745		295	1,611
4	Liabilities to the public.....	133,383	593,508	175,694	62,493	798,156
(1)	Deposits.....	113,383	383,008	175,694	62,493	291,467
(2)	Debentures payable in Canada.....		205,140			490,588
(3)	Debentures payable elsewhere.....					
(4)	Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....		5,360			16,101
(5)	Owing to banks.....	20,000				
(6)	Other liabilities.....					
5	Total liabilities.....	330,565	1,168,141	249,037	170,992	1,183,304
	<i>Assets.</i>					
6	Secured loan assets.....	311,584	1,129,619	226,035	155,191	1,131,522
(1)	Real estate of— General borrowers..... } Directors and Officers of Company... }	305,826	1,124,367	225,456	155,191	1,125,863
(2)	Shareholders' stock.....	5,758	4,752	579		3,357
(3)	Directors or Officers of the Company on their stock.....		500			
(4)	Otherwise secured.....					2,302
7	Property assets.....	18,981	38,522	23,002	15,801	51,782
(1)	County or city securities, cash value.....					412
(2)	Township, town or village securities, cash value.....					301
(3)	School section securities, cash value.....					
(4)	Loan Company debentures.....					
(5)	Office furniture and fixtures.....	1,638	352	621	590	
(6)	Cash on hand.....	2,201	4,505	2,908	512	
(7)	Cash in banks.....	15,142	24,985	10,411	14,699	51,069
(8)	Office premises.....			9,062		
(9)	Real estate foreclosed.....		8,680			
(10)	Other property.....					
8	Total assets.....	330,565	1,168,141	249,037	170,992	1,183,304

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

of Ontario, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et seq.*, R. S. O., 1887, or Special Charters.

Hamilton Provident Company, Hamilton.	Homestead Loan Company, Hamilton.	Landed Banking Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan Company, Kingston.	Ontario Building Company, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings Company, London.	Canadian Savings Company, London.	Dominion Savings Company, London.	Empire Loan Company, London.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,500,000	1,000,000	700,000	Unlimited	250,000	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,000,000	1,000,000	1
1,500,000	263,516	700,000	200,000	250,000	630,200	750,000	1,000,000	215,000	2
1,362,166	85,613	639,879	244,691	284,459	730,529	843,261	1,124,615	100,251	3
1,000,000			200,000	250,000				65,200	(1)
100,000	55,416	523,100			611,500	678,200	923,600	27,945	(2)
		18,917			5,086	1,536	2,942		(3)
200,000		70,000	30,000		88,000	150,000	100,000	7,067	(4)
38,500		15,664	6,272	7,720	21,403		27,708		(5)
23,666	30,197	12,198	8,419	26,739	4,540	13,525	70,365	39	(6)
2,154,686		726,918	260,992	159,436	856,380	864,816	1,105,190	108,488	4
1,088,779		471,198	260,981	159,253	580,468	684,028	708,572	103,890	(1)
153,506		233,129			124,052	141,486	91,311		(2)
781,927					148,433	36,500	286,549		(3)
46,337		6,289			3,181	2,802	18,758		(4)
		15,745						4,238	(5)
84,137		557	11	183	246			360	(6)
3,516,852	85,613	1,366,797	505,683	443,895	1,586,909	1,708,077	2,229,805	208,739	5
3,243,444	82,467	1,360,688	400,898	395,478	1,538,927	1,694,668	2,139,099	206,822	6
3,141,459	77,917	1,353,449	332,330	372,990	1,496,353	1,572,855	2,028,772	157,630	(1)
	4,550		11,666					1,000	
1,985		7,239	11,306	5,939	21,568	119,106	76,191	44,845	(2)
			20,596	16,549	80	1,005			(3)
100,000			25,000		20,926	1,702	34,136	3,347	(4)
273,408	3,146	6,109	104,785	48,417	47,982	13,409	90,706	1,917	7
50,500				8,279					(1)
6,903					2,140	1,427			(2)
87						4,279			(3)
			36,117						(4)
	390		189	87	500		1,000	507	(5)
3,840		1,109		62	4,631			1,410	(6)
123,078	1,768		53,650	33,961	12,498	1,570	89,669		(7)
89,000			3,716		28,000				(8)
		5,000	7,513	5,672		6,133			(9)
	988		3,600	356	213		37		(10)
3,516,852	85,613	1,366,797	505,683	443,895	1,586,909	1,708,077	2,229,805	208,739	8

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. II.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Schedule.	Huron and Erie Company, London.	London Loan Company, London.	Ontario Investment Company, London.	Ontario Loan Company, London.	Royal Standard Company, London.
	<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Capital authorized.....	1,500,000	Unlimited	2,750,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
2	Capital subscribed.....	1,500,000	679,700	2,665,600	2,000,000	240,000
	<i>Liabilities.</i>					
3	Liabilities to stockholders.....	1,586,622	681,600	735,718	1,563,405	194,149
(1)	Stock fully paid up.....	1,000,000			1,000,000	
(2)	Stock on which has been paid.....	100,000	610,650	735,718	200,000	168,300
(3)	Accumulating Stock.....		4,246			3,584
(4)	Reserve fund.....	437,000	56,704		321,000	16,500
(5)	Dividends declared and unpaid.....	49,500			42,000	5,043
(6)	Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	122	10,000		405	722
4	Liabilities to the public.....	2,121,903	594,595	1,707,320	1,954,202	200,987
(1)	Deposits.....	1,095,621	362,311	12,177	462,104	182,152
(2)	Debentures payable in Canada.....	282,500	204,916	120,000	2,000	18,400
(3)	Debentures payable elsewhere.....	730,730		1,558,063	1,472,678	
(4)	Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....	13,052	4,021	14,580	17,420	435
(5)	Owing to banks.....		22,042			
(6)	Other liabilities.....		1,305	2,500		
5	Total liabilities.....	3,708,525	1,276,195	2,443,038	3,517,607	395,136
	<i>Assets.</i>					
6	Secured loan assets.....	3,417,912	1,229,721	1,698,986	3,224,356	381,812
(1)	Real estate of—					
	General borrowers.....	3,417,912	1,143,062	1,258,121	3,147,130	369,293
	Directors and Officers of Company.....		6,737	12,260		3,654
(2)	Shareholders' stock.....		11,195	49,092	77,226	5,488
(3)	Directors or Officers of the Company on their stock.....		68,727	3,308		3,277
(4)	Otherwise secured.....			376,205		
7	Property assets.....	290,613	46,474	744,052	293,251	13,324
(1)	County or city securities, cash value.....				116	
(2)	Township, town or village securities, cash value.....			1,398	2,935	
(3)	School section securities, cash value.....					
(4)	Loan Company debentures.....				55,897	
(5)	Office furniture and fixtures.....		400			550
(6)	Cash on hand.....	7,545	3,617	1,171		1,863
(7)	Cash in banks.....	182,121		94,534	161,622	7,911
(8)	Office premises.....	19,000			72,681	
(9)	Real estate foreclosed.....	20,270	42,438			3,000
(10)	Other property.....	61,677	19	*646,949		
8	Total assets.....	3,708,525	1,276,195	2,443,038	3,517,607	395,136

* Company in liquidation ; this amount is to meet estimated loss in realising on assets.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Schedule.	Security Loan Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan Company, St. Thomas.	South-western Farmers' Company, St. Thomas.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.
	<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Capital authorized	300,000	625,000	400,000	Unlimited	270,000
2	Capital subscribed	275,000	625,000	400,000	155,150	237,200
	<i>Liabilities.</i>					
3	Liabilities to stockholders	319,079	168,766	463,333	147,912	158,736
(1)	Stock fully paid up			400,000		
(2)	Stock on which has been paid	274,156	154,370		132,165	103,700
(3)	Accumulating stock				45	46,826
(4)	Reserve fund	32,000	12,000	60,000	8,500	7,000
(5)	Dividends declared and unpaid	9,595			4,595	
(6)	Contingent fund and unappropriated profits	3,328	2,396	3,333	2,607	1,210
4	Liabilities to the public	232,956	138,552	250,084	99,168	101,199
(1)	Deposits	265,820	131,723	250,084	99,168	100,048
(2)	Debentures payable in Canada	17,136				
(3)	Debentures payable elsewhere					
(4)	Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued					
(5)	Owing to banks		6,829			
(6)	Other liabilities					1,151
5	Total liabilities	602,035	307,318	713,417	247,080	259,935
	<i>Assets.</i>					
6	Secured loan assets	546,225	307,318	693,243	241,984	256,013
(1)	Real estate of—					
	General borrowers	530,779	301,796	685,413	236,809	238,331
	Directors and Officers of Company		3,362			11,639
(2)	Shareholders' stock	9,143	2,160	6,030	5,175	5,593
(3)	Directors or Officers of the Company on their stock			1,800		450
(4)	Otherwise secured	6,303				
7	Property assets	55,810		20,174	5,096	3,922
(1)	County or city securities, cash value					
(2)	Township, town or village securities, cash value					
(3)	School section securities, cash value					
(4)	Loan Company debentures					
(5)	Office furniture and fixtures	75				
(6)	Cash on hand				47	
(7)	Cash in banks	24,755		14,774	5,049	3,922
(8)	Office premises					
(9)	Real estate foreclosed	30,893		5,400		
(10)	Other property	87				
8	Total assets	602,035	307,318	713,417	247,080	259,935

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

British Mortgage Com- pany, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Company, Toronto.	Canada Landed Com- pany, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Company, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land Com- pany, Toronto.*	Farmers' Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Freehold Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Home Savings Com- pany, Toronto.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
5,000,000	2,433,333	750,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	500,000	1,057,250	2,700,000	2,000,000	1
450,000	656,655	750,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	64,500	1,057,250	2,700,000	1,500,000	2
347,956	149,122	904,853	858,492	3,732,548	79,027	739,957	1,853,028	251,477	3
126,300	131,035	750,000	.....	2,000,000	.....	500,000	825,000	.....	(1)
162,737	.....	.....	663,990	300,000	63,000	111,430	375,000	150,000	(2)
48,500	4,867	95,000	150,000	1,180,000	10,000	107,127	570,000	76,000	(3)
10,099	.....	22,500	29,178	138,173	2,909	21,400	58,050	5,234	(4)
320	13,220	37,353	15,324	114,375	3,118	.....	24,978	20,243	(5)
348,302	1,072,789	825,954	1,382,181	5,822,558	50,179	796,904	3,162,963	1,626,412	(6)
322,442	.....	297,540	.....	1,017,088	.....	545,268	1,020,252	1,558,872	4
.....	1,047,256	77,871	46,180	500,024	.....	92,085	500,090	.....	(1)
.....	.....	449,645	1,324,566	4,136,117	.....	130,427	1,573,649	.....	(2)
12,934	12,078	.....	2,904	154,909	.....	29,124	68,972	51,663	(3)
12,926	13,455	898	8,531	14,420	50,179	.....	.....	15,878	(4)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5)
696,258	1,221,911	1,730,807	2,240,673	9,555,106	129,206	1,536,861	5,015,991	1,877,889	(6)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
696,258	1,138,425	1,525,849	2,105,723	9,062,476	99,870	1,506,856	4,893,539	1,654,433	6
666,412	1,138,425	1,518,759	2,077,038	8,987,256	99,687	1,491,542	4,813,332	504,031	} (1)
22,699	.....	7,090	.....	6,157	.....	8,150	.....	24,159	
7,147	.....	.....	.....	46,653	.....	7,164	80,207	5,827	(2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3)
.....	.....	.....	28,685	.....	1,183	.....	.....	1,120,416	(4)
.....	83,486	204,958	134,950	492,630	29,336	30,005	122,452	223,456	7.
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,355	.....	.....	.....	506	(1)
.....	.....	.....	.....	198,889	.....	.....	913	47,245	(2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	47,636	.....	.....	.....	160	(3)
.....	212	.....	.....	.....	50	451	3,790	1,865	(4)
.....	47	2,039	381	609	1,561	660	969	20,490	(5)
.....	13,966	58,196	64,318	102,579	4,572	25,844	91,193	117,340	(6)
.....	.....	80,000	40,000	113,618	.....	.....	12,127	15,850	(7)
.....	988	63,313	28,083	13,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	(8)
.....	68,273	1,410	2,168	1,943	23,153	3,050	13,460	20,000	(9)
696,258	1,221,911	1,730,807	2,240,673	9,555,106	129,206	1,536,861	5,015,991	1,877,889	(10)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

* Statement for eight months.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Schedule.	Imperial Loan Company, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Company, Toronto.	National Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Company, Toronto.
	<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Capital authorized.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	3,650,000
2	Capital subscribed.....	629,850	977,825	5,000,000	1,700,000	3,233,364
	<i>Liabilities.</i>					
3	Liabilities to stockholders.....	753,423	725,057	1,108,058	470,815	906,896
(1)	Stock fully paid up.....					
(2)	Stock on which has been paid.....	625,400	327,612	700,000	425,000	646,673
(3)	Accumulating stock.....	1,532				
(4)	Reserve fund.....	100,000	330,000	360,000	30,000	219,000
(5)	Dividends declared and unpaid.....	21,953	16,047	35,000	13,042	32,334
(6)	Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	4,538	51,398	13,058	2,773	8,889
4	Liabilities to the public.....	970,271	529,134	3,500,823	985,017	2,472,725
(1)	Deposits.....	164,399	129,556			
(2)	Debentures payable in Canada.....	144,159	282,150	35,000	109,939	
(3)	Debentures payable elsewhere.....	636,314		3,350,636	863,230	2,466,782
(4)	Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....	16,277	4,792	27,014	8,302	
(5)	Owing to banks.....	9,122				
(6)	Other liabilities.....		112,636	88,173	3,546	5,943
5	Total liabilities.....	1,723,694	1,254,191	4,608,881	1,455,832	3,379,621
	<i>Assets.</i>					
6	Secured loan assets.....	1,690,064	553,768	3,937,404	1,338,843	3,066,121
(1)	Real estate of—					
	General borrowers.....	1,678,764	553,768	3,803,046	1,329,211	3,065,135
	Directors and Officers of Company.....				8,114	
(2)	Shareholders' stock.....	10,300				
(3)	Directors or Officers of the Company on their stock.....	1,000				
(4)	Otherwise secured.....			134,358	1,518	986
7	Property assets.....	33,630	700,423	671,477	116,989	313,500
(1)	County or city securities, cash value.....			185,836		
(2)	Township, town or village securities, cash value.....	1,445		193,139		206,217
(3)	School section securities, cash value.....			53,161		
(4)	Loan Company debentures.....			3,464		1,706
(5)	Office furniture and fixtures.....	800				39
(6)	Cash on hand.....	473			315	14,689
(7)	Cash in banks.....	30,912	37,342	12,573	52,122	60,833
(8)	Office premises.....		26,000			30,016
(9)	Real estate foreclosed.....			146,506	64,552	
(10)	Other property.....		637,081	76,798		
8	Total assets.....	1,723,694	1,254,191	4,608,881	1,455,832	3,379,621

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

Ontario Industrial Company, Toronto.	People's Loan Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company, Toronto.	Toronto Land Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company, Toronto.	Union Loan Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Company, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Company, Woodstock.	Totals.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
500,000	600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	14,600,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	Unlimited	79,575,583	1
466,800	600,000	756,700	59,200	7,300,000	982,800	3,000,000	230,350	56,114,310	2
409,109	719,609	487,491	61,877	2,365,913	915,060	2,267,409	263,315	35,910,563	3
58,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	581,711	1,000,000	225,100	11,342,861	(1)
251,057	580,350	400,650	42,759	1,581,667	76,335	400,000	2,305	15,429,167	(2)
.....	9,042	70,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,602	(3)
80,000	100,000	.....	1,015	712,516	210,000	700,000	19,000	7,254,105	(4)
10,816	20,429	147	.....	47,450	25,588	66,157	8,466	888,736	(5)
9,236	9,788	16,584	18,103	24,280	21,426	101,252	8,444	776,092	(6)
223,546	574,018	.....	28,949	3,654,697	830,722	3,934,664	104,646	51,177,104	4
104,197	484,803	.....	.....	.....	480,321	1,292,808	91,792	17,533,413	(1)
.....	87,600	.....	1,550	.....	171,675	645,972	.....	5,500,622	(2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,583,488	178,726	1,954,771	.....	26,722,070	(3)
2,581	1,193	.....	580	.....	.....	40,260	.....	587,484	(4)
.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	12,854	155,326	(5)
116,768	422	.....	25,619	71,209	.....	853	.....	678,189	(6)
632,655	1,293,627	487,491	90,826	6,020,610	1,745,782	6,202,073	367,961	87,087,667	5
171,988	1,210,805	283,550	61,081	4,930,211	1,649,860	5,825,395	344,152	79,035,804	6
144,677	1,199,166	275,837	61,081	4,554,475	1,608,554	5,759,970	334,035	74,954,076	(1)
16,348	11,456	4,375	.....	.....	40,306	60,339	9,844	852,267	(2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	4,616	.....	177,465	(3)
10,963	183	3,338	.....	375,736	.....	470	273	2,799,039	(4)
460,667	82,822	203,941	29,745	1,090,399	95,922	376,678	23,809	8,051,863	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153,165	(2)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)
.....	684	325	.....	1,322	1,226	1,690	276	27,372	(5)
54	1,500	358	67	1,703	152	241	779	74,053	(6)
16,201	57,340	23,549	3,487	55,568	32,855	273,471	196	2,127,308	(7)
.....	.....	.....	.....	61,000	60,000	18,206	7,762	751,971	(8)
.....	23,298	179,709	.....	192,702	.....	83,070	14,331	1,091,961	(9)
444,412	.....	.....	26,191	778,104	1,689	.....	465	2,826,033	(10)
632,655	1,293,627	487,491	90,826	6,020,610	1,745,782	6,202,073	367,961	87,087,667	8

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Statement of the Affairs of Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario as

No.	Miscellaneous.	Hastings Loan Com- pany, Belleville.	Royal Loan Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan Com- pany, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Loan Company, Guelph.
1	Dividend declared at..... p.c.	7.	8.	7.	6.	7.
2	Dividend paid..... \$	12,331	36,134	4,472	6,556	20,893
3	Loaned during year..... \$	71,312	200,638	74,257	57,054	337,054
4	Received from borrowers—					
	Principal..... \$	54,011	173,147	50,478	3,300	} 260,698
	Interest..... \$	19,305	77,778	14,006	6,137	
5	Received from depositors..... \$	179,874	920,275	353,271	150,098	599,592
6	Repaid depositors..... \$	170,392	958,388	343,817	90,293	620,321
7	Debentures issued..... \$		91,916			377,441
8	Debentures repaid..... \$		43,488			240,975
9	Debentures to mature within one year..... \$		92,740			336,782
10	Average rate of interest—					
	For debentures..... p.c.		4.93			5.00
	For deposits..... p.c.	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.16
11	Interest paid and accrued—					
	On debentures..... \$		7,910			21,760
	On deposits..... \$	5,102	17,117	7,118	1,554	13,126
12	Cost of management*..... \$	2,971	5,941	3,433	1,198	6,148
13	Borrowed for investment..... \$	133,382				782,054
14	Invested and secured by mortgage—					
	In Ontario..... \$	305,826	1,124,367	225,455	155,191	1,125,863
	Elsewhere..... \$					
15	Mortgages by instalments..... \$	4,979	37,599	41,358		182,100
16	Mortgages at stated period..... \$	300,847	1,086,768	184,097	155,191	943,763
17	Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages..... p.c.	7.	6.66	7.20	6.50	6.66
18	Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year..... p.c.	6.25	6.37	7.	6.50	6.20
19	Cash value of all investments..... \$	377,406	1,138,299	226,035	170,992	1,183,304
20	Number of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken..... \$	1	15	2		2
21	Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken..... \$	7,500	43,168	6,900		7,155
22	Value of mortgaged property held for sale..... \$	7,000	10,090	2,500		
23	Amount chargeable against such property..... \$	6,000	8,680	2,400		

* Cost of management includes commission, agency, etc.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et seq.*, R.S.O., 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Hamilton Provident Company, Hamilton.	Homestead Loan Company, Hamilton.	Landed Banking Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan Company, Kingston.	Ontario Building Company, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings Company, London.	Canadian Savings Company, London.	Dominion Savings Company, London.	Empire Loan Company, London.	No.
7. 77,000 816,136	..... 23,584	6. 32,176 324,486	6. 12,000 56,076	6. 15,000 138,130	7. 43,131 303,557	7.50 50,766 300,418	6.50 60,400 458,215	6. 5,343 81,092	1 2 3
801,290	{ 4,422 }	288,457	96,100	121,038	426,015	351,373	618,187	{ 33,222 12,324 }	4
1,289,201	* 15,615	1,296,303	335,883	319,458	919,576	1,087,302	1,415,457	204,746	5
1,197,133	* 8,805	1,214,851	328,735	318,693	958,370	1,082,936	1,551,050	183,297	6
162,505	.....	77,250	.....	.....	97,930	66,986	119,018	.....	7
89,132	.....	80,300	.....	.....	78,600	25,986	25,307	.....	8
321,986	.....	62,700	.....	.....	81,465	18,486	64,477	.....	9
4.79 3.93	..... .....	5.28 4.47	..... 3.16	..... 3.16	4.90 4.21	4.98 4.32	5.00 4.50	..... 4.50	10
42,850 40,710	..... .....	13,066 20,021	..... 7,276	..... 4,809	13,514 26,240	7,777 29,861	38,639 15,382	..... 4,177	11
30,109 2,061,929	1,309	11,852	3,961 260,981	2,760	10,288 852,954	8,293	14,092 1,086,432	2,597	12 13
2,992,608 148,850	82,467	1,193,390 165,059	228,779 147,120	372,990	1,517,279	1,578,988	2,028,772	158,630	14
2,199,338 942,120	82,467	669,425 689,024	351,949 23,950	149,696 223,294	55,843 1,461,436	31,213 1,547,775	762,454 1,266,318	64,710 93,920	15 16 17
6.94 6.34	6.00 6.00	7.03 6.67	7.25 6.10	6.56 5.83	6.73 6.27	6.70 6.29	6.25 6.50	7.00 6.50	18
3,516,852	82,467	1,366,797	496,702	443,895	1,541,067	1,708,077	2,139,098	206,822	19
47	.....	7	12	1	8	6	22	1	20
99,666 69,900 45,583	..... 135,000	25,872 37,190 32,374	76,267 84,017	6,420 8,300 9,872	19,832 20,926 20,926	11,699 7,620 6,133	45,506 121,920 129,550	3,201	21 22 23

* Members.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. III.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Miscellaneous.	Huron and Erie Company, London.	London Loan Company, London.	* Ontario Investment Company, London.	Ontario Loan Company, London.	Royal Standard Company, London.
1	Dividend declared at.....p.c.	7.	7.	8.	7.	6.
2	Dividend paid.....\$	99,000	42,838	28,798	84,000	10,081
3	Loaned during year.....\$	540,713	218,814	412,346	618,381	71,466
4	Received from borrowers—					
	Principal.....\$	649,327	{ 297,599 95,752 }	{ 723,461	799,569	{ 57,196 25,035 }
	Interest.....\$					
5	Received from depositors.....\$	1,338,608	1,038,240	215,132	652,549	315,815
6	Repaid depositors.....\$	1,364,008	1,039,440	359,492	617,939	299,971
7	Debentures issued.....\$	312,512	167,416	362,257	65,753	16,400
8	Debentures repaid.....\$	53,230	283,700	351,790	67,890	18,000
9	Debentures to mature within one year.....\$	39,693	56,840	393,020	226,300	3,000
10	Average rate of interest—					
	For debentures.....p.c.	4.67	5.44	4.85	4.83	5.00
	For deposits.....p.c.	4.00	4.89	4.50	4.14	4.33
11	Interest paid and accrued—					
	On debentures.....\$	38,761	13,394	83,591	70,573	593
	On deposits.....\$	44,351	19,196	5,360	19,550	7,768
12	Cost of management.....\$	18,647	4,558	15,267	19,734	2,440
13	Borrowed for investment.....\$	2,108,851	567,227	1,690,240	1,936,781	200,552
14	Invested and secured by mortgage—					
	In Ontario.....\$	3,417,912	1,192,236	1,346,489	3,147,130	372,946
	Elsewhere.....\$			18,412		
15	Mortgages by instalments.....\$	144,147	588,819		1,643,633	5,090
16	Mortgages at stated period.....\$	3,273,765	603,417	1,364,901	1,503,497	367,856
17	Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	6.77	7.00	6.75	6.60	7.00
18	Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	6.15	7.00	6.25	6.34	6.25
19	Cash value of all investments.....\$	3,499,859	1,276,194	1,700,385	3,283,304	395,135
20	Number of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.....	13	47		11	
21	Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.....\$	42,099	106,948		53,766	
22	Value of mortgaged property held for sale..\$	20,270	42,000	94,519	34,600	3,000
23	Amount chargeable against such property..\$	20,270	42,438	94,519	28,393	3,000

* In liquidation.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Orangeville Building Company, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan Company, Ottawa.	Central Canada Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings Company, Petrolia.	Midland Loan Company, Port Hope.	Huron and Lambton Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan Company, Sarnia.	No.

ERRATUM :

In Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company, London, the dividend declared should read 9 p.c. instead of 7 p.c.

.....	9,650	.....	.....	14,653	.....	13,857	.....	3,501	
.....	11,526	.....	1,283	22,581	1,154	9,637	10,886	20,180	
112	5,611	939	2,535	3,159	630	5,606	3,491	4,661	12
.....	546,149			659,488	.....	.....	.....	645,546	13
18,611	812,903	63,226	248,490	869,830	128,520	834,066	533,493	1,113,457	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,429	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,461	360,496	31,404	.....	.....	62,195	47,385	.....	.....	15
6,150	452,407	31,822	248,490	876,259	66,325	786,681	533,593	1,113,457	16
7.00	6.50	8.00	8.00	6.59	7.25	6.50	7.00	6.75	17
7.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	6.43	7.50	6.25	6.75	6.25	18
18,611	917,565	64,439	398,054	1,310,224	136,195	848,565	621,813	1,175,635	19
1	3	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	7	20
408	12,400	.....	.....	1,200	600	8,950	6,000	4,037	21
.....	40,000	16,220	100,000	.....	.....	25,055	.....	6,000	22
.....	34,000	16,220	76,119	.....	.....	25,055	.....	4,000	23

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. III.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Miscellaneous.	Huron and Erie Company, London.	London Loan Company, London.	* Ontario Investment Company, London.	Ontario Loan Company, London.	Royal Standard Company, London.
	On debentures.....	\$ 38,761	13,394	83,591	70,573	593
	On deposits.....	\$ 44,351	19,196	5,360	19,550	7,768
12	Cost of management.....	\$ 18,647	4,558	15,267	19,734	2,440
13	Borrowed for investment.....	\$ 2,108,851	567,227	1,690,240	1,936,781	200,552
14	Invested and secured by mortgage—					
	In Ontario.....	\$ 3,417,912	1,192,236	1,346,489	3,147,130	372,946
	Elsewhere.....	\$		18,412		
15	Mortgages by instalments.....	\$ 144,147	588,819		1,643,633	5,090
16	Mortgages at stated period.....	\$ 3,273,765	603,417	1,364,901	1,503,497	367,856
17	Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....	p.c. 6.77	7.00	6.75	6.60	7.00
18	Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....	p.c. 6.15	7.00	6.25	6.34	6.25
19	Cash value of all investments.....	\$ 3,499,859	1,276,194	1,700,385	3,283,304	395,135
20	Number of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.....	13	47		11	
21	Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.....	\$ 42,099	106,948		53,766	
22	Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	\$ 20,270	42,000	94,519	34,600	3,000
23	Amount chargeable against such property.....	\$ 20,270	42,438	94,519	28,393	3,000

* In liquidation.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Orangeville Building Company, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Company, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan Company, Ottawa.	Central Canada Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings Company, Petrolia.	Midland Loan Company, Port Hope.	Huron and Lambton Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan Company, Sarnia.	No.
5. 1,015 705	7. 20,914 114,518	6. 3,731 2,359	6. 18,635 34,364	6. 30,000 317,401	7. 6,881 18,005	7. 18,485 171,591	7. 22,425 131,657	8. 31,415 265,744	1 2 3
1,339 1,001	161,710 46,672	.....	49,035 21,170	436,272 71,272	17,245 7,600	58,228 55,295	90,032 37,248	} 236,298	4
.....	325,312	.....	75,939	441,406	34,593	422,868	338,243	641,092	5
.....	427,898	.....	86,748	424,839	42,445	353,189	341,529	590,342	6
.....	57,675	.....	.....	60,000	.....	202,966	.....	19,200	7
.....	40,125	.....	.....	135,000	.....	230,176	.....	9,300	8
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	217,817	.....	13,150	9
.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	4.50	.....	4.75	10
.....	4.13	.....	3.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	3.50	.....
.....	9,650	.....	.....	14,653	.....	13,857	.....	3,501	11
.....	11,526	.....	1,283	22,581	1,154	9,637	10,886	20,180	.....
112	5,611	939	2,535	3,159	630	5,606	3,491	4,661	12
.....	546,149	.....	.....	659,488	.....	.....	.....	645,546	13
18,611	812,903	63,226	248,490	869,830 6,429	128,520	834,066	533,493	1,113,457	14
12,461 6,150	360,496 452,407	31,404 31,822	..... 248,490	..... 876,259	62,195 66,325	47,385 786,681	..... 533,593	..... 1,113,457	15 16 17
7.00	6.50	8.00	8.00	6.59	7.25	6.50	7.00	6.75	18
7.00	6.50	7.00	6.50	6.43	7.50	6.25	6.75	6.25	19
18,611	917,565	64,439	398,054	1,310,224	136,195	848,565	621,813	1,175,635	20
1	3	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	7	21
408	12,400	.....	.....	1,200	600	8,950	6,000	4,037	22
.....	40,000	16,220	100,000	.....	.....	25,055	.....	6,000	23
.....	34,000	16,220	76,119	.....	.....	25,055	.....	4,000	.....

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Statement of the Affairs of Loan

No.	Miscellaneous.	Security Loan Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan Com- pany, St. Thomas.	South-Western Farmers' Company, St. Thomas.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.
1	Dividend declared at.....p.c.	7.	6.	7.	7.	6.
2	Dividend paid.....\$	19,191	9,048	27,958	8,806	8,657
3	Loaned during year.....%	190,876	68,283	94,062	48,638	65,543
4	Received from borrowers—					
	Principal.....%	} 125,094	{ 24,492	111,677	} 43,650	{ 57,162
	Interest.....%					
			16,192	40,746		17,972
5	Received from depositors.....%	308,263	224,702	315,408	111,974	123,238
6	Repaid depositors.....%	249,192	222,670	315,486	109,766	127,609
7	Debentures issued.....%	7,000				
8	Debentures repaid.....%	14,723				
9	Debentures to mature within one year.....%	9,800				
10	Average rate of Interest—					
	For debentures.....p.c.	4.50				
	For deposits.....p.c.	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.28
11	Interest paid and accrued—					
	On debentures.....%	953				17
	On deposits.....%	9,326	5,248	10,295		4,265
12	Cost of management.....%	4,278	1,976	4,242	2,092	2,184
13	Borrowed for investment.....%	316,216	131,723			
14	Invested and secured by mortgage—					
	In Ontario.....%	561,672	305,158	685,413	236,809	256,013
	Elsewhere.....%					
15	Mortgages by instalments.....%	371,081	226,233	430,700	145,619	
16	Mortgages at stated period.....%	190,591	78,925	254,713	91,190	256,013
17	Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages.....p.c.	6.26	6.50	6.50	7.00	6.64
18	Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year.....p.c.	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.50	6.50
19	Cash value of all investments.....\$	577,118	307,318	698,642	241,984	259,935
20	Number of mortgages on which proceed- ings have been taken.....		3	13	1	4
21	Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken.....\$		15,500	12,621	4,500	4,675
22	Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$	30,893	5,900	5,400	800	
23	Amount chargeable against such property.....\$	30,893	5,190	5,400		

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—Continued.

British Mortgage Com- pany, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Company, Toronto.	Canada Landed Com- pany, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Company, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land Com- pany, Toronto.	Farmers' Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Freehold Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Home Savings Com- pany, Toronto.	No.
7. 19,337 253,495	8. 10,483 258,202	6. 45,000 263,431	8. 53,119 294,325	12. 276,000 1,416,069	7. 2,909	7. 42,800 368,263	10. 106,082 1,289,036	7. 9,899 1,222,707	1 2 3
} 247,629	{ 198,567 75,134	} 335,358	{ 231,728 137,804	} 1,872,807	..... {	224,746 75,644	} 847,800	{ 1,113,072 72,230	4
503,863 469,244	..... 81,560	847,173 845,873	..... 313,385	356,040 448,078	.....	468,639 422,539	789,880 797,084	3,441,964 3,325,201	5 6
.....	54,688	67,923 31,647	..... 264,712	543,605 225,343	.....	104,687 7,822	643,231 232,707	.....	7 8
.....	250,147	77,787	295,441	671,807	.....	3,707	199,133	.....	9
.....	4.54	4.95	4.72	4.39	.....	5.33	4.83	.....	10
4.00	.....	3.47	.....	3.93	.....	4.25	3.90	4.00	.....
.....	47,229	24,816	69,532	196,190	.....	24,081	93,239	.....	11
12,934	.....	9,299	.....	45,820	.....	5,043	43,075	55,395	.....
4,690 348,302	18,200 1,047,256	13,246 825,056	17,149 1,370,746	71,152 5,653,228	1,222	10,940 767,779	42,352 3,162,963	15,448 1,610,534	12 13
686,611	1,138,425	1,244,566	1,618,276	7,846,304	98,687	1,487,692	3,715,833	528,189	14
.....	.....	281,283	486,846	1,147,109	.....	12,000	1,097,499	.....	.....
2,762 683,849	307,485 830,940	116,576 1,409,273	685,027 1,420,095	7,191,096 1,802,317	98,687	664,083 835,609	4,813,332	149,541 378,648	15 16
6.48	7.12	6.64	7.00	6.85	7.00	7.00	7.25	6.13	17
6.50 696,258	7.08 1,221,911	6.75 1,730,807	6.87 2,133,807	6.86 9,555,106	7.00 129,206	6.50 1,506,856	7.00 5,015,991	6.13 1,857,889	18 19
6	1	4	25	115	.....	6	28	1	20
14,120	1,000	6,086	32,584	176,802	.....	22,370	141,752	2,324	21
2,500	37,700	63,313	71,580	594,770	.....	64,272	241,837	.....	22
2,500	30,135	63,313	88,585	429,337	.....	49,126	246,744	.....	23

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Statement of the affairs of Loan

No.	Miscellaneous.	Imperial Loan Company, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Company, Toronto.	National Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Company, Toronto.
1	Dividend declared at p.c.	7.	10.	10.	6.	10.
2	Dividend paid \$	43,825	30,630	63,000	25,500	64,667
3	Loaned during year \$	661,421	354,049	774,782	274,303	481,203
4	Received from borrowers—					
	Principal \$	380,327	145,311	575,848	219,421	562,775
	Interest \$	101,952	35,747	250,915	88,119	186,21
5	Received from depositors \$	330,703	139,805			
6	Repaid depositors \$	297,473	121,764			
7	Debentures issued \$	221,690	278,850	277,680	193,929	378,365
8	Debentures repaid \$	15,087	205,000	238,861	125,495	829,820
9	Debentures to mature within one year \$	38,823	98,200	477,120	169,200	574,447
10	Average rate of interest—					
	For debentures p.c.	4.75	5.44	4.74	4.81	4.33
	For deposits p.c.	4.50	5.00			
11	Interest paid and accrued—					
	On debentures \$	45,881	11,376	160,131	45,390	106,248
	On deposits \$	6,419	5,351			
12	Cost of management \$	15,695	13,231	45,724	14,598	47,995
13	Borrowed for investment \$	944,872	407,120	3,385,636	973,169	2,466,782
14	Invested and secured by mortgage—					
	In Ontario \$	1,578,764	596,026	3,803,046	{ 926,797 339,501 }	3,065,135
	Elsewhere \$	100,000				
15	Mortgages by instalments \$	300,644	128,081		55,583	
16	Mortgages at stated period \$	1,378,120	467,945	3,803,046	1,210,715	3,065,135
17	Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages p.c.	6.75	7.50	6.83	7.13	6.97
18	Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year p.c.	6.50	7.00	6.50	6.55	6.50
19	Cash value of all investments \$	1,723,694	553,768	4,608,881	1,455,832	3,379,621
20	Number of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken	4		43	10	15
21	Amount of mortgages on which proceedings have been taken \$	14,000		50,190	12,750	24,298
22	Value of mortgaged property held for sale . . . \$	10,700	12,000	72,063	64,552	30,016
23	Amount chargeable against such property . . \$	8,700	10,081	72,063	64,552	30,016

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Ontario Industrial Com- pany, Toronto.	People's Loan Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Toronto Land Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Com- pany, Toronto.	Union Loan Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Com- pany, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Com- pany, Woodstock.	Totals.	No.
7. 21,260 75,948	7. 40,777 248,628	..... ..... 7,484	7. 2,815 42,107	6. 94,900 641,985	8. 51,009 429,371	10. 133,199 1,105,339	7. 15,916 72,789	..... 2,021,207 17,162,412	1 2 3
50,183 10,472	} 339,406	{ 33,923 16,061	16,546 3,411	600,899 302,445	} 424,904	1,339,257	{ 53,260 30,779	} 18,987,927	4
118,461 102,074	937,884 1,037,787	..... 26,315	.....	.....	524,814 548,759	676,970 689,246	136,842 152,360	25,283,071 25,283,441	5 6
.....	50,300	.....	.....	25,355	106,454	212,595	.....	6,263,884	7
.....	6,000	.....	.....	148,190	32,060	141,140	.....	4,346,294	8
.....	11,700	.....	.....	333,756	66,723	569,532	.....	5,777,979	9
.....	5.20	.....	.....	4.48	4.75	4.70	.....	.....	10
5.28	4.44	4.00	.....	.....	4.19	4.00	4.00	.....	.....
.....	2,635	.....	109	194,030	15,064	121,611	.....	1,552,621	11
8,814	24,033	891	.....	.....	18,285	50,111	4,566	685,138	.....
5,965	6,982	4,650	3,364	63,226	11,729	49,066	2,167	685,905	12
223,407	.....	.....	.....	3,583,488	631,269	3,893,550	12,854	45,288,518	13
144,677	1,222,464	20,947	.....	2,461,656	1,608,554	4,722,791	348,366	75,433,882	14
.....	.....	254,890	.....	2,092,819	.....	1,037,180	.....	.....	.....
.....	76,148	.....	.....	.....	608,554	5,759,971	31,627	29,691,591	15
144,677	1,146,316	275,837	.....	4,554,475	1,000,000	.....	316,739	45,742,291	16
6.75	7.50	8.00	7.00	6.60	7.50	6.97	7.75	.....	17
6.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	6.39	6.50	.....	18
616,400	1,234,103	cannot say	91,260	6,020,610	1,649,860	6,202,073	367,961	84,080,682	19
.....	5	" "	.....	40	15	131	1	688	20
.....	24,583	" "	.....	53,250	32,415	182,398	1,200	1,419,012	21
.....	25,000	" "	.....	45,700	73,695	271,746	14,331	2,540,788	22
.....	23,298	" "	.....	47,923	73,695	205,034	14,331	2,190,465	23

PART VI.

SCHOOLS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

This part of the report of the Bureau aims to show the growth and expansion of the country as illustrated by statistics of schools, public lands, international commerce, etc. It was intended to have included summaries of the municipal statistics of the province for the years 1886 and 1887, but owing to the neglect of officers of some municipalities to make the returns required by statute, and to the difficulty in many cases of procuring correct statements, these statistics must be deferred to the next report.

SCHOOLS.—Tables I and II present information in regard to Ontario schools. The first table gives statistics in detail for each of the three divisions of the system—High, Public and Separate schools—and the second table gives a summary of the whole. The first dates back to 1842, but it was not till 1854 that school returns were required of the fulness and detail that has prevailed since that time. The statistics show that there was during 1886 a considerable extension of the operations of the Ontario school system. The number of children in the province between the ages of 5 and 21 years, which is the range of child enumeration as prescribed by the amended Act, was 18,057 greater than in the previous year. There was an increase of 16,132 in the number of pupils on the rolls, and the total average attendance was 13,727 greater than in 1885. The average attendance was 49 per cent. of the total number enrolled, against 48 per cent. for the preceding year. Of the increased attendance the Public schools, of course, receive the largest share, the increase in average attendance for this class of schools alone being 12,426. The total number of teachers was greater by 159, of which 138 were required in the Public schools, and the total amount of salaries paid was increased by \$71,853. There was an average increase of \$8 in salaries to High school teachers, of \$2 to Public school teachers, and of \$1 to teachers in Separate schools. The total sum expended for school purposes in 1886 was \$3,935,495, being \$193,033 more than in the preceding year.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.—Table III presents a statement of the sales of public lands and timber limits within the province for the calendar year 1887, and for each year since Confederation. During 1887 there were 69,797 acres of public lands disposed of, comprising Crown, Clergy, Common School and Grammar School lands. There were 11,428 acres more sold in 1887 than in the preceding year, but the area sold was under the average for the twenty years. The average value of the sales for 1887 was \$1.14 per acre, which, though greater than that for any year since 1877, is still slightly less than the average for the whole period. The area covered by timber licenses at the end of the year was 15,850 square miles, and the amount of revenue accrued from timber dues, ground rent, etc., was \$1,019,517.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—Table IV contains a statement compiled from the Dominion blue book of our foreign trade in grain and breadstuffs, showing by quantities for certain periods the imports and exports of all the principal articles of grain, flour and meal between Canada and all countries. The table also presents for the same periods the volume of exports not the produce of Canada, the net surplus or deficit, and the value of the total exports both of home and foreign produce

The figures are given in varying form for each of the fifteen fiscal years ending June 30, 1887. Wheat and Indian corn are the only two articles for which statistics are given distinct from other products for that length of time, in the Dominion returns; all other products are grouped together for a portion of the period, but are tabulated separately during the later years. The same order of tabulation has necessarily to be observed in this table. There was a considerably larger movement, both in and out, in wheat and flour during 1887 than during the preceding year, the result of which was that in these two articles the balance of trade in our favor was increased by the equivalent of 2,988,324 bushels. Naturally, our trade in Indian corn and corn meal is almost wholly confined to the imported article, a very small proportion of the export appearing as of the produce of Canada. Of barley, oats, pease, rye, beans and oatmeal, our exports are in excess of our imports, and the three first named, with wheat and flour added, represent 90 per cent. of the value of our total exports of produce of the field. An examination of the figures for 1887 will show that, as compared with the preceding year, the only important falling off in the column of balances occurs in regard to oats. A comparison again with the statement of yearly averages extending over a number of years shows that, except in the case of the unimportant items of rye and oatmeal, the net surpluses for 1887 are larger and the deficits smaller in every instance.

Table v contains a statement in detail for each of the fiscal years 1881-7 of the quantities and values of all exports, the growth and produce of Canada, together with the average of the declared value per unit of each article. The following table gives a summary of the same for each year since Confederation, showing simply the total yearly value of each class of merchandise exported, the total of all classes, and a yearly average for the twenty years' period:

Year.	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Produce.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	1,276,129	3,357,510	18,742,625	6,893,167	12,871,055	2,100,411	302,280	45,543,177
1869...	1,941,485	3,242,710	20,423,882	8,769,407	12,182,702	2,412,559	350,559	49,323,804
1870...	2,192,541	3,608,549	21,533,300	12,138,161	13,676,619	2,560,370	371,652	56,081,192
1871...	2,841,124	3,994,275	23,063,148	12,582,925	9,853,146	2,428,875	387,554	55,151,047
1872...	3,389,984	4,348,508	24,245,500	12,416,613	13,378,562	2,708,203	513,066	61,000,436
1873...	5,853,860	4,779,277	29,298,917	14,243,017	14,995,340	3,609,903	465,292	73,245,606
1874...	3,760,835	5,292,368	27,237,779	14,679,169	19,590,142	2,946,655	419,800	73,926,748
1875...	3,643,398	5,380,527	25,070,410	12,700,507	17,258,358	3,028,512	409,181	67,490,893
1876...	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,333,230	13,614,569	21,139,665	5,148,201	393,368	69,861,849
1877...	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376	4,105,422	320,816	65,864,880
1878...	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754	4,127,755	401,871	65,740,134
1879...	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464	2,700,281	386,999	60,089,578
1880...	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328	3,242,617	640,155	70,096,191
1881...	2,767,829	6,867,715	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,269,527	3,075,095	622,182	80,922,579
1882...	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,518,662	31,035,712	3,329,598	535,935	90,106,614
1883...	2,970,886	8,809,118	25,370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519	3,503,220	528,895	84,285,707
1884...	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843	3,577,535	560,690	77,132,079
1885...	3,639,537	7,960,001	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293	3,181,501	557,374	76,183,518
1886...	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779	2,824,137	604,011	74,975,506
1887...	3,805,959	6,875,810	20,484,746	24,246,937	18,826,235	3,079,972	644,361	77,964,020
Yearly average.	3,222,392	5,968,567	22,261,430	16,237,250	17,404,271	3,184,541	470,802	68,749,253

The total value of the exports for 1887 is greater by \$2,988,514 than for the previous year. The value of the exports of fish products, animals, agricultural produce, manufactures and miscellaneous articles, shows an increase in each instance, notably in animals and agricultural produce, the exports of which together exceed in value those of 1886 by \$3,354,960. This is offset by smaller exports of products of the mine and of the forest to the extent of \$695,053. During late years the proportion borne by the combined export value of animals and agricultural produce has increased somewhat, and for 1887 it forms 55 per cent. of our total exports. These two classes, with products of the forest, represent 81 per cent. of the value of the exports of 1887.

Comparative tables have been prepared from the trade returns of the Dominion, showing the export movement from Canada in regard to three classes of articles, the production of which Ontario is largely interested in developing, viz., minerals, animals and their products, and agricultural produce. These tables give in detail, for each of the fiscal years 1886-7, the quantity, aggregate value, and the value per unit of the various products therein enumerated. A yearly average of quantities and values is also presented in each case for the period of twenty years, 1868-87, wherever the figures were obtainable for that length of time, and otherwise for shorter periods. Compared with the figures for 1886, the exports from Canada for the past year under these three heads show an increase in value of \$3,209,772. The exported value of products of the mine fell off by \$145,188 during the year, while, as has already been pointed out, that of animals and agricultural products was largely augmented.

The following table, prepared on the lines indicated above, relates to the exports of Canadian mines :

Articles.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average 1868-87.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.
		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.
Coal.....tons.	527,004	1,522,272	2 89	493,508	1,416,160	2 87	373,436	1,017,972	2 73
Gold quartz, dust, etc.		1,017,401	.....		1,210,864	.....		835,611	.....
Gypsum, crude.... tons.	148,533	166,514	1 12	107,237	114,736	1 07	.....	76,446	.....
Oils, mineral, etc .gals.	310,667	11,151	04	260,449	30,957	12	1,822,919	335,290	18
Ore :									
Antimony .....tons.	214	12,110	56 59	903	38,320	42 44	.....	5,891	....
Copper "	5,267	181,545	34 47	5,224	291,397	55 78	6,418	200,920	31 31
Iron "	23,387	71,944	3 08	7,524	23,039	3 05	28,546	69,230	2 43
Manganese..... "	1,586	60,162	37 93	2,074	45,608	21 99	.....	22,620	.....
Silver..... "	40	24,937	623 43	81	25,137	310 33	.....	282,250	.....
Phosphates..... "	22,803	396,449	17 39	25,974	431,951	16 63	8,005	145,734	18 21
Salt.....bush.	106,643	9,463	09	384,493	26,749	07	337,794	38,298	11
Sand and gravel...tons.	135,627	23,207	17	102,795	23,195	23	}.....	116,921	.....
Stone, unwrought.. "	12,205	65,601	5 37	15,259	61,950	4 06			
Other articles.....		243,203	.....		211,084	.....	.....	75,209	.....
Yearly average export.			Quantity.	Value.		Value per unit.			
Gypsum (11 years)			124,565 tons.	\$121,487		\$0.98			
Phosphates (10 years)			16,009 tons.	\$291,468		\$18.21			
Silver (17 years) .....			.....	\$332,059		.....		
Salt (14 years)			482,563 bush	\$54,711		\$0.11			
Sand and gravel (10 years)			68,660 tons.	\$15,109		\$0.23			
Stone, unwrought (10 years).....			24,109 tons.	\$63,222		\$2.62			

The principal items of export in this table are coal, gold, copper and phosphates, which together represent 81 per cent. of the value of all the mineral products exported in 1887. In coal there is an increase in the foreign trade of 33,496 tons over 1886, in consequence mainly of the larger export from British Columbia to points on the Pacific coast of the United States. The export of gold-bearing quartz is almost wholly from Nova Scotia and British Columbia to the United States, and the value is somewhat under that of the previous year. The quantity of copper exported is slightly greater than in the previous year, but the aggregate returned value is much less in consequence of the lower value per ton returned for 1887. Phosphates, which are sent chiefly to Great Britain where they are used for fertilizing purposes, show a falling off in quantity and value from the figures for the preceding year, but the trade is still considerably larger than the average for the past ten years—the period for which statistics in regard to this product are available. Next in order of value comes gypsum, the export movement in which shows an increase for the year of 41,296 tons in quantity and \$51,778 in value. The export of mineral oils was greater by 50,218 gallons than in the previous year. There is a very noticeable contraction in the export of Canadian oils from that of a few years ago, some idea of which may be had by comparing the export of 1887, which was 310,667 gallons, with the yearly average for the past twenty years, which was 1,822,919 gallons. The quantity of iron ore exported in 1887 was treble that of the preceding year, Ontario alone sending out 18,907 tons as against 7,330 tons in 1886. For the five previous years the average yearly export was 36,779 tons, and for the twenty years the average was 28,546 tons. The principal remaining articles in the table are manganese, silver, salt and stone, in all of which the value of the export of 1887 is less than that of the preceding year.

The aggregate expansion in the exports for 1887 of the three classes under consideration is largely accounted for by the greatly increased trade in animals and their products, which amounted to \$2,181,504 in value over the previous year. The following table presents the details:

Articles.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average 1868-87.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.
		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.
Horses .....No.	18,779	2,268,833	120 82	16,525	2,147,584	129 96	12,971	1,345,274	103 71
Horned cattle. “	116,274	6,486,718	55 79	91,866	5,825,188	63 41	61,716	2,709,714	43 91
Swine “	1,442	5,815	4 03	2,994	7,588	2 53	11,779	50,091	4 25
Sheep “	443,495	1,592,167	3 59	359,407	1,182,241	3 29	282,009	949,471	3 37
Poultry and other animals		107,909	.....		126,162	.....		102,972	.....
Bones .....cwt.	82,570	48,164	58	141,508	94,895	67		30,583	.....
Butter lb.	5,485,509	979,126	18	4,668,741	832,355	18			
Cheese “	73,604,448	7,108,978	10	78,112,927	6,754,626	09	51,482,253	6,446,826	12½
Lard “	159,248	12,434	08	95,790	6,722	07			
Furs		1,715,302	.....		1,656,204	.....		1,136,364	.....
Hides, skins, horns & hoofs		593,624	.....		469,087	.....		377,617	.....
Honey lb.	99,708	9,750	10	9,363	1,096	12		8,453	1,020
Eggs .....doz.	12,945,326	1,825,559	14	12,758,532	1,728,082	14		6,622,730	923,606

The aggregate expansion in the exports for 1887, etc.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average 1868-87.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit.
Meats :		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.
Bacon lb.	11,030,689	871,166	10	8,143,503	621,016	08	11,184,171	940,931	08
Ham "	395,253	35,224	09	422,987	32,836	08			
Beef "	450,706	22,146	05	533,353	28,745	05	2,226,890	155,132	07
Mutton "	415,403	20,756	05	421,715	22,146	05			
Pork "	617,135	36,538	06	346,105	18,911	05	2,487,041	160,727	06
Other meats "	1,374,619	108,246	08	1,009,995	99,424	10	.....	79,173	.....
Sheep pelts... No.	88,024	24,071	27	134,691	28,901	21	127,660	59,673	47
Tallow lb.	28,266	1,463	05	68,700	4,730	07	320,543	21,991	07
Wool..... "	1,416,238	317,250	22	1,524,184	316,937	21	2,261,212	680,994	30
Other articles.....		55,698	.....		59,957	.....	.....	65,091	.....
Yearly average export.		Quantity.		Value.		Value per unit.			
Butter (19 years).....		12,294,777 lb.		\$2,387,723		19.4 c.			
Cheese (19 years)		40,311,925 lb.		\$4,204,691		10.4 c.			
Lard (19 years).....		644,864 lb.		\$65,947		10.2 c.			
Bacon (10 years).....		7,430,353 lb.		\$615,830		8.3 c.			
Hams (10 years).....		684,970 lb.		\$60,689		8.8 c.			
Beef (10 years)		1,257,922 lb.		\$92,955		7.4 c.			
Mutton (10 years)		306,298 lb.		\$18,172		5.9 c.			

An analysis of the returns by countries, in the general trade tables, shows that horses to the value of \$38,230 were exported to Great Britain in 1887, against \$19,279 worth in 1886. The figures for the cattle trade show an increase in the export of the value of \$661,530, more than half of which is in consequence of the larger trade with the United Kingdom. The remainder is made up chiefly by the larger export of cattle to the United States, though a feature of the trade of 1887 was an export to Belgium amounting to 932 head, valued at \$71,000. There was an increase in the number of sheep exported to Great Britain, from 36,411 in 1886 to 68,545 in 1887, representing a value of \$250,466, and an increase in the number sent to the United States of 49,845, valued at \$144,598. In 1887 we sent to Germany 3,204 head of sheep, valued at \$20,975, against 166 head in the previous year of the value of \$1,660. As compared with 1886, the export of butter was greater during the past year by 816,768 lb. in quantity and \$146,771 in value, and the honey export was more than ten-fold as great as that of the previous year, amounting in 1887 to 99,708 lb. The increase in the export of the two articles last named was due chiefly to the larger trade with Great Britain. The principal decrease in the exports under the head of animals and their products occurred in regard to the article of cheese, of which 4,508,479 lb. less was exported than in 1886. This falling off was due almost wholly to the smaller trade with Great Britain. It was, however, only in regard to the quantity of the export: the declared value, owing to higher prices, was greater than in 1886 by \$354,352. The egg trade, in point of value, ranks fourth in this class of exports. The figures for 1887 show a larger net export to all countries of 186,794 dozen, and to the United States alone of 199,073 dozen than in 1886. Our Dominion customs returns record an export to the United States of 12,907,956 dozen, while the United States official return credits Canada with 13,682,914 dozen.

The next greatest expansion in our foreign commerce during the year appears in respect to agricultural produce, of which there was an increased export of the value of \$1,173,456 over that of the preceding year. The following table presents in detail the statistics in regard to this class of exports :

Articles.	1887.			1886.			Yearly average 1868-87.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		Total.	Per unit		Total.	Per unit.		Total.	Per unit
		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.
Bran .....cwt.	111,431	73,788	66	116,107	64,513	56	63,208	42,008	66
Flax "	10,128	78,422	7 74	7,286	49,301	6 77	.....	100,457	....
Fruit, green.....		871,188	.....	.....	499,598	.....	.....	295,558	....
Grain & products of, viz. :									
Wheat .....bush.	5,631,726	4,745,138	84	3,419,168	3,025,864	88	3,883,447	4,378,961	1 13
Barley "	9,456,964	5,257,889	56	8,554,302	5,724,693	67	7,327,445	5,353,328	73
Rye..... "	124,427	67,269	54	170,764	98,666	58			
Oats "	2,048,240	653,837	32	4,149,988	1,453,996	35	2,169,039	855,525	39
Pease "	3,975,771	2,507,404	63	3,219,141	2,207,093	69	2,410,140	1,966,589	82
Beans "	198,318	207,402	1 05	156 088	156,114	1 00	91,037	109,901	1 21
Corn..... "	2,507	1,350	54	494	313	63	58,907	31,618	54
Other grain.. "	68,303	29,211	42	89,711	40,701	45	31,573	21,300	67
Flour of wheat bbls	520,213	2,322,144	4 46	386,099	1,744,969	4 52	465,309	2,440,313	5 24
Cornmeal ... "	267	733	2 75	257	840	3 27			
Oatmeal "	48,062	189,222	3 94	75,926	309,631	4 08			
Other meal.. "	6,436	20,298	3 15	6,392	20,191	3 16			
Hay tons.	76,843	743,396	9 67	93,944	1,001,336	10 66	55,164	550,077	9 97
Hops..... lb.	705	112	16	136,577	80,383	59	250,883	47,517	19
Malt.....bush.	182,176	146,012	80	284,443	222,187	78	423,856	342,470	81
Maple sugar.... lb.	215,531	15,769	07	150,955	10,870	07	83,276	6,149	07
Potatoes .....bush.	1,568,671	439,206	28	2,222,927	492,702	22	1,110,577	455,434	41
Vegetables		83,639	.....	.....	64,006	.....	.....	100,624	....
Other seeds.....		97,390	.....	.....	140,025	.....	.....	219,559	....
Tobacco leaf... lb.	38	12	32	.....	.....	.....	86,151	6,144	07
Other articles.....		275,404	.....	.....	244,787	.....	.....	80,739	....
Yearly average export.		Quantity.		Value.		Value per unit.			
Barley (11 years)		8,210,222 bush.		\$5,674,014		\$0.69			
Rye (11 years).....		614,988 bush.		\$452,989		\$0.74			
Flour (19 years).....		407,382 bbls.		\$2,166,856		\$5.32			
Cornmeal (11 years)		423 bbls.		\$1,306		\$3.09			
Oatmeal (11 years).....		74,929 bbls.		\$312,990		\$4.15			
Other meal (11 years).....		4,002 bbls.		\$11,525		\$2.88			
Potatoes (12 years)		1,850,961 bush.		\$759,057		\$0.41			

The export of wheat was greater by 2,212,558 bushels, representing an increased value of \$1,719,274. Of this increased export 1,958,378 bushels went to Great Britain. Wheat flour was exported to the extent of 134,114 barrels more than in 1886, of which 110,742 barrels went to Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly to the United States and

Newfoundland. The export of barley to all countries shows an increase for the year of 902,662 bushels, but the aggregate value falls below that of the previous year by \$466,804, consequent upon the declared value per bushel having fallen from an average of 67 cents in 1886 to 56 cents in 1887. The export to the United States went up from 8,528,287 bushels in 1886 to 9,437,717 bushels last year, and the quantity sent to Great Britain fell from 19,153 bushels to 10,443 bushels in the same period. The export of oats in 1887 was more than fifty per cent. less than that of the previous year, the figures being 4,149,988 bushels and 2,048,240 bushels respectively. This was due principally to a shrinkage in the export to Great Britain (our largest market for oats), to the extent of 1,653,158 bushels. Germany only took 56,204 bushels against 106,878 bushels in 1886, and the export to the United States fell from 240,159 bushels to 40,342 bushels. The quantity of pease exported was 756,630 bushels more than that of 1886, in consequence of the larger trade with Great Britain. There were less quantities of rye, oatmeal and potatoes sent abroad in 1887, but in the export of fruit there was an increase in value of \$371,590. From a comparison of the figures for 1887 with the twenty years' average, it will be seen that in the case of wheat, while the export of last year was greater than the average by 1,748,279 bushels in quantity, the aggregate value, corresponding with the lower value per bushel, is only greater than the general average by \$366,177. Separate returns are given for barley for only eleven years past, and while the average yearly report for that period is less in quantity than that of 1887 by 1,246,742 bushels, the aggregate value is greater by \$416,125. In the same way the statistics for all the leading kinds of farm produce show a considerable reduction in the declared value per unit of the exports in keeping with their lower values in the market.

RELATIVE EXPORTS.—A statement of the relative interchange of home merchandise between Canada and the United States is next given in table VI according to the export returns of the two countries respectively. Owing, however, to the inadequate facilities for registering all exports these returns are necessarily very incomplete, and a comparison based upon the statistics thus obtained is not strictly reliable. The amount short returned at inland ports and exported to the United States is estimated by the Dominion authorities at \$2,996,889 for the fiscal year 1887, while the officials of the United States for the same period estimate that their published reports of exports to Canada alone are below the actual figures by \$20,000,000. The table gives by quantity and values in detail exported goods the produce or manufacture of each country.

The following summary of the table gives by values the exports in the several classes of produce for the three years 1885, 1886 and 1887 :

Classes of products.	Canada's exports to United States.			United States' exports to Canada.		
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1887.	1886.	1885.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine	3,085,431	3,115,696	2,898,518	4,450,260	3,948,524	4,482,635
The Fisheries	2,717,509	2,587,548	3,560,731	156,909	222,824	244,935
The Forest	9,353,506	8,545,406	9,355,736	1,070,189	1,241,418	1,561,280
Animals and their produce..	7,291,369	6,742,789	6,789,562	7,071,498	7,343,106	8,515,679
Agricultural products	7,969,716	8,756,667	8,395,370	12,342,880	10,591,520	11,699,822
Manufactures	1,285,584	1,203,835	1,133,497	7,159,115	7,238,660	7,556,029
Miscellaneous	569,918	551,351	485,179	77,185	58,233	51,874
Totals	32,273,033	31,503,292	32,618,593	32,328,036	30,644,285	34,112,254

By this it will be seen that the balance of trade is but slightly in favor of the United States. Canada's annual surplus of exports for the three years in fisheries, forest and miscellaneous products is \$11,014,012, while the United States' annual export to Canada in the mine, animals, agriculture and manufactures is in excess by \$11,243,898. The bulk of Canada's exports of the mine consists of coal and gold quartz from Nova Scotia, while United States returns coal and oil. In the class of animals and their products Canada exports horses, cattle, sheep and eggs, and the United States exchanges swine, meats, cheese, and lard. Of agricultural products Canada exports barley, hay and potatoes, and the United States returns cotton, corn, wheat, flour and tobacco. Of course the exports to any country are not necessarily for consumption in that country. Table IV shows that Canada re-exported in 1887 nearly all the imported wheat and over 60 per cent. of the corn. Coin and bullion have been excluded from all tables of exports and imports.

Canada's total exports, including goods the produce and not the produce of the Dominion, are given for the seven years of the present decade, viz. 1881-7, in the following table. It shows what Canada has exported to Great Britain, the United States and all other countries, and also what Great Britain and the United States have exported to Canada :

Exports.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada's exports to Great Britain. { Home...	38,714,331	36,694,263	36,479,051	37,410,870	39,672,104	39,816,813	42,637,219
Foreign	5,856,981	4,846,041	5,392,940	6,324,767	7,473,113	5,457,117	11,110,151
Total ..	44,571,312	41,540,304	41,871,991	43,735,637	47,145,217	45,273,930	53,747,370
Canada's exports to United States. { Home...	32,273,033	31,503,292	32,618,593	31,631,622	35,962,464	41,687,638	31,016,309
Foreign	2,385,242	2,244,179	2,164,658	2,324,197	1,657,935	1,787,565	1,862,789
Total ..	34,658,275	33,747,471	34,783,251	33,955,819	37,620,399	43,475,203	32,879,098
Estimated shortage at inland ports and exported to U. S.	2,996,889	2,781,198	2,948,217	2,701,019	3,416,724	4,094,946	3,023,322
Canada's exports to all other countries. { Home...	6,976,656	6,777,951	7,085,874	8,089,587	8,651,139	8,602,163	7,269,051
Foreign	302,110	347,859	522,048	740,142	620,725	319,868	400,977
Total ..	7,278,766	7,125,810	7,607,922	8,829,729	9,271,864	8,922,031	7,670,028
Canada's total exports. { Home...	77,964,020	74,975,506	76,183,518	77,132,079	84,285,707	90,106,614	80,922,579
Foreign	8,549,333	7,438,079	8,079,646	9,389,106	9,751,773	7,564,550	13,373,917
Total ..	86,513,353	82,413,585	84,263,164	86,521,185	94,037,480	97,671,164	94,296,496
Great Britain's exports to Canada.* { Home...	39,391,851	38,392,486	35,070,090	42,109,252	44,558,845	47,206,457	40,931,713
Foreign	6,405,872	6,676,867	7,088,130	6,785,559	6,461,829	7,115,485	6,019,828
Total ..	45,797,723	45,069,353	42,158,220	48,894,811	51,020,674	54,321,942	46,951,541
United States' exports to Canada. { Home...	32,328,036	30,644,285	34,112,254	40,423,820	40,716,505	33,234,735	34,199,694
Foreign	2,660,074	2,818,515	4,133,380	3,882,376	3,700,605	3,265,668	3,703,628
Total ..	34,988,110	33,462,800	38,245,634	44,306,196	44,417,110	36,500,403	37,903,322

Taking the figures for 1887, we notice that over 41 per cent. of Canada's exports of home goods and 28 per cent. of foreign goods went to the United States, while nearly 50 per cent. of home goods and 68 per cent. of foreign goods were exported to Great Britain. During the seven years Canada exported \$561,570,023 of home produce, of which 42 per cent. and 48 per cent. went to the United States and Great Britain respectively. The value of the

* Including Newfoundland.

goods exported, not the produce of Canada, was \$64,146,404, of which 22½ per cent. and 72½ per cent. went to the United States and Great Britain respectively. Although as has been noticed the interchange in exports of home produce between Canada and the United States in 1887 was nearly equal, yet for the seven years 1881-7 the average annual balance in favor of the United States has been \$1,280,911 in home and \$1,391,097 in foreign produce. With the exception of exports of home merchandise the British trade tables include Newfoundland with Canada, but for sake of comparison Newfoundland has been included throughout. Deducting the average annual export of home merchandise to Newfoundland, which has been \$2,231,328, we find that Great Britain's average annual exports of home goods to the Dominion proper have been \$38,863,057 for the seven years, as compared with Canada's average export of home goods to Great Britain of \$38,774,950,—a very slight difference. The interchange of foreign goods is also very nearly equal, the average export from Great Britain to Canada and from Canada to Great Britain being \$6,650,510 and \$6,637,301 respectively, for the period.

RELATIVE IMPORTS.—To get a more correct comparison of the trade between the two countries we must examine the blue books on imports. On account of the tariff system we must assume that the entries of imports are recorded as correctly as the vigilance of the authorities can make them. In table VII is shown Canada's total imports entered for home consumption and the portion imported from United States; also, United States total imports from Canada (including goods for home consumption and for warehouse.) The following summary gives the total values by classes of produce for the two years 1886 and 1887:

Classes of products.	Canada's total imports.		Canada's imports from United States.		United States' imports from Canada.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine	9,416,601	8,126,238	8,672,583	7,389,746	1,656,530	1,568,442
The Fisheries	879,569	858,114	458,499	429,314	2,474,557	2,040,980
The Forest	1,025,737	1,007,286	1,014,379	996,189	9,731,431	8,988,668
Animals and their produce	7,849,953	7,363,443	5,401,901	5,113,260	9,634,122	8,447,080
Agricultural products.....	14,965,827	15,810,994	8,991,550	9,373,884	9,758,570	10,615,963
Manufactures	68,358,629	60,082,191	18,723,861	17,822,580	1,333,014	1,386,697
Miscellaneous	2,610,894	2,743,871	1,533,135	1,693,678	3,259,053	4,256,206
Totals.....	105,107,210	95,992,137	44,795,908	42,818,651	37,847,277	37,304,036

Our total imports have increased over \$9,000,000, the main increase being in manufactures. Two millions has been added to our imports from the United States, more than half of which has been in coal. Of the \$37,847,277 which the United States imported from Canada only \$31,375,942 was for *immediate* consumption, but the quantity subsequently withdrawn from warehouse for *home* consumption is not given in the trade returns by countries whence imported, so that direct comparison cannot be made. As neither of the trade returns shows whether or not the goods are produce of the country whence imported, and as they cannot tell us what portion is consumed in the country to which exported, we meet obstacles in both approaches in our endeavor to trace a true comparison of trade on the basis of home goods *consumed*. If we include goods not for home consumption, our imports from United States exceeded the latter's imports from us in 1887 by nearly \$12,000,000. To follow the chain of trade a close study in detail should be made of tables VI and VII conjointly. For instance, table VI shows that the United States exports us cheese, corn, wheat, etc., all home produce, yet we import for consumption only a small fraction thereof as shown in table VII. It has been stated that discrepancies must exist between the two systems of enumeration of export and import returns, but it is in the

details that we notice them more forcibly. The following summary of imports over the seven years of the present decade separates them into dutiable and free goods and introduces our imports for home consumption from Great Britain and Great Britain's total imports from Canada by way of comparison :

Imports for home consumption.	1887.	1886	1885.	*1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada's imports from Great Britain.	Dutiable. 35,766,273 Free 8,975,077 Total.... 44,741,350	30,385,797 8,647,209 39,033,006	30,702,359 9,329,089 40,031,448	32,828,307 9,096,814 41,925,121	40,732,476 10,947,286 51,679,762	41,459,730 8,896,538 50,356,268	35,860,461 7,024,681 42,885,142
Canada's imports from Unit'd States.	Dutiable. 30,570,609 Free 14,225,299 Total.... 44,795,908	29,659,876 13,158,775 42,818,651	31,231,947 14,344,563 45,576,510	35,796,697 13,989,191 49,785,888	38,652,045 16,495,198 55,147,243	32,941,061 14,111,874 47,052,935	25,632,313 10,706,388 36,338,701
Canada's imports from all other countries.	Dutiable. 11,783,797 Free 3,786,155 Total.... 15,569,952	10,613,146 3,527,334 14,140,480	11,335,312 2,812,505 14,147,817	11,385,494 2,876,475 14,261,969	12,203,818 2,830,673 15,034,491	11,356,642 2,379,339 13,735,981	10,127,951 1,136,535 11,264,486
Canada's total imports.	Dutiable. 78,120,679 Free 26,986,531 Total.... 105,107,210	70,658,819 25,333,318 95,992,137	73,269,618 26,486,157 99,755,775	80,010,498 25,962,480 105,972,978	91,588,339 30,273,157 121,861,496	85,757,433 25,387,751 111,145,184	71,620,725 18,867,604 90,488,329
Canada's total imports not for home consumption	7,252,808	4,821,867	8,216,399	6,231,467	9,117,003	6,770,573	13,719,236
Great Britain's imports from Canada.*	51,415,005	50,688,222	50,356,325	53,726,681	59,780,805	50,568,803	54,997,314
United States' imports from Canada.	Dutiable. 25,997,113 Free 11,850,164 Total.... 37,847,277	25,293,503 12,005,533 37,304,036	24,052,567 12,643,118 36,695,685	23,775,335 14,624,500 38,399,835	30,537,443 13,756,715 44,294,158	38,348,545 12,427,036 50,775,581	27,100,054 10,584,047 37,684,101
U. S. imports from Canada for immediate consumption	31,375,942	30,456,711	30,470,611	32,208,277	35,694,031	39,061,395	30,570,958

Taking the whole period of seven years rather than any particular year, and excluding as usual coin and bullion, we find that our average annual imports for home consumption from all countries have been \$104,331,873, consisting of \$78,718,016 of dutiable and \$25,613,857 of free goods. Of the dutiable goods nearly 41 per cent. is imported from the United States and 45 per cent. from Great Britain, while the United States contributes 54 per cent. and Great Britain 35 per cent. of the goods admitted free of duty. Our average imports from the United States have been \$45,930,834 for home consumption alone, while in a former summary we find the United States' average annual export for the same period of domestic and foreign merchandise to Canada to be \$38,546,225. This shows a wide difference between the import and export returns—a difference which must be further augmented by the amount of Canada's imports not for consumption. This averaged annually \$8,018,479 from all sources, and the bulk is imported from the United States. Similarly, United States' average annual imports from Canada have been \$27,872,794 in dutiable and \$12,555,873 in free goods, making a total of \$40,428,667, of which \$32,833,989 was imported for *immediate* consumption, while our former summary again shows that Canada exported to the United States \$55,874,217 including goods not the produce of the Dominion. These amounts differ by \$4,554,450, a portion of which is accounted for by an amount short at inland ports and exported

* Including Newfoundland.

to the United States estimated by the Dominion authorities averaging annually over the seven years at \$3,137,474. Canada's total imports from all sources for home consumption has exceeded annually for the seven years her exports of home produce by \$24,107,584, and the excess was over \$6,000,000 more in 1887 than in 1886. Our average imports for consumption from, have exceeded our exports of home produce to, the United States by \$12,117,555, while the excess relative to Great Britain has been \$5,603,921. The average annual imports of Great Britain from Canada including Newfoundland, have been \$53,076,165 for the seven years, an amount which exceeds her average total exports to Canada by \$5,331,270.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.—In 1887 over 65 per cent. of our total imports appear under the class of manufactures, while cottons, woollens, sugars and manufactures of iron and steel make up one-half of this class. Owing to the increasing interest taken in the development of our mineral resources, a review of our importations of the manufactured product may not prove uninteresting. The following table summarizes our imports of manufactures of iron and steel (including agricultural implements) for the seven years of the present decade, and shows, by values, the amount of dutiable and free goods imported from Great Britain, United States and all other countries :

Imports of manufactures of iron and steel for home consumption.		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain ..	Dutiable.	5,303,201	3,992,711	3,957,372	5,149,530	6,698,185	6,050,301	3,963,930
	Free	2,385,182	1,990,186	2,350,942	2,983,024	3,947,819	3,818,933	4,055,953
	Total....	7,688,383	5,982,897	6,308,314	8,132,554	10,646,004	9,869,234	8,019,883
United States...	Dutiable.	4,006,915	3,674,450	3,409,947	4,850,658	6,759,223	5,561,851	3,620,041
	Free	247,614	260,929	583,048	827,222	1,566,118	837,994	280,334
	Total....	4,254,529	3,935,379	3,992,995	5,677,880	8,325,341	6,399,845	3,900,375
Other Countries.	Dutiable.	436,551	333,239	278,715	303,774	257,228	289,970	242,573
	Free	92,190	14,768	9,405	12,114	26,915	27,700	21,318
	Total....	528,741	348,007	288,120	315,888	284,143	317,670	263,891
Totals.....	Dutiable.	9,746,667	8,000,400	7,646,034	10,303,962	13,714,636	11,902,122	7,826,544
	Free	2,724,986	2,265,883	2,943,395	3,822,360	5,540,852	4,684,627	4,357,605
	Total....	12,471,653	10,266,283	10,589,429	14,126,322	19,255,488	16,586,749	12,184,149

It will be seen by this table that Great Britain and the United States control nearly the whole trade in this line, which for the period of seven years has been over 13 per cent. of our imports of all classes of merchandise. The average annual import for the seven years has been \$9,877,195 of dutiable and \$3,762,815 of free goods, making a total of \$13,640,010. Of this amount \$8,092,467 or nearly 60 per cent. was imported from Great Britain, and \$5,212,335 or over 38 per cent. from the United States. Of the free iron and steel goods \$3,076,006 or nearly 82 per cent. has been the average annual import for the seven years from Great Britain, and only \$657,608 or 17½ per cent. from the United States. Of dutiable goods we imported in the same period an annual average of \$5,016,461 from Great Britain, and \$4,554,727 from the United States, being 51 per cent. from the former country and 46 per cent. from the latter.

In the above summary the classification of the Dominion trade returns has been followed. The totals therefore do not embrace tinplate, printing presses and such combined wood and iron or steel articles as carriages, cars, bicycles, etc., although agricultural

implements are included in said classification. The average annual imports of tinplate for the seven years have been \$759,777, of which Great Britain supplied \$684,489, and of printing presses \$101,258, of which \$83,869 is contributed by the United States. Tin plate has been on the free list since 1882 but printing presses have been dutiable for the period.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Table VIII shows the receipts and expenditure of Electoral District, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the years 1885, 1886 and 1887. For the first of those years 87 Electoral District and 334 other societies made returns of financial statements, for the second year 87 and 330, and for the third year 88 and 330. There are small discrepancies in the balances, due in part to faulty book-keeping, but chiefly to the circumstance that a few societies have each year failed to forward their financial statements to the Department. The auditing of treasurers' accounts appears to be done in a perfunctory way in too many cases, and this is a matter to which the directors of societies might give more attention than they do. Another item in the table calls for a word of explanation, viz., the Legislative grants. Excepting for a few societies in the outlying districts, the Legislative grants go to the Electoral District Societies, and are by them distributed to the local societies on a basis provided for in the Agriculture and Arts Act. Nearly the whole amount, therefore, of the appropriation to local societies is paid out of the grants to Electoral District Societies, as shown under the head of expenditure, and the aggregate is made up in part of a cross-entry. The actual grant is the total under the head of receipts, less the sum under the head of expenditure. As indicating the financial prosperity of the societies, it will be observed that in 1885 the receipts were \$338,205.76, in 1886 \$353,645.89 and in 1887 \$373,496.72, while in 1885 the expenditure was \$308,130.93, in 1886 \$325,421.76 and in 1887 \$349,583.21. In 1887 the receipts fell short of the expenditure in 25 Electoral District and 61 local societies, and these balances due treasurers as shown separately in the table throughout.

STATISTICS OF
SCHOOLS, PUBLIC LANDS, INTERNATIONAL
TRADE, ETC.

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. I.—Statistics of the High, Public and Separate

Year.	High Schools.							Public						
	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.	Total salaries paid.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.		
												Male.	Female.	Total.
					¢	¢	¢	¢ c.						
1842..	25								1,721	65,978				
1843*	25													
1844..	25								2,610	96,756				
1845..	31								2,736	110,002				
1846..	32								2,589	101,912				2,860
1847..	32	1,000							2,727	124,829		2,365	663	3,028
1848..	33	1,115							2,800	130,739		2,507	670	3,177
1849..	39	1,120							2,871	138,465		2,505	704	3,209
1850..	57	2,070							2,959	151,891	52,630	2,597	779	3,376
1851..	54	2,191							2,985	168,159	58,053	2,551	826	3,377
1852..	60	2,343							2,992	179,587	61,862	2,541	847	3,388
1853..	64	3,221							3,093	194,736	67,112	2,501	938	3,439
1854..	64	4,287		92	43,490	473	47,033		3,200	204,168	71,679	2,508	1,031	3,539
1855..	65	3,726		95	46,255	487	54,140		3,284	222,979	78,043	2,531	977	3,508
1856..	61	3,386		90	47,659	529	63,023		3,391	243,935	85,377	2,562	1,032	3,594
1857..	72	4,973		107	57,552	538	76,707		3,631	262,673	92,936	2,727	1,244	3,971
1858..	75	4,459		112	52,940	473	61,662		3,772	283,692	98,491	2,901	1,183	4,084
1859..	81	4,381		121	61,564	509	74,850		3,848	288,598	104,653	3,037	1,050	4,087
1860..	88	4,546		127	64,005	504	77,557		3,854	301,104	113,348	3,019	1,100	4,119
1861..	86	4,765		123	71,034	577	81,108		3,910	316,287	119,711	2,960	1,219	4,179
1862..	91	4,982		131	73,211	559	86,244		3,995	329,033	128,714	3,028	1,216	4,244
1863..	95	5,352		141	76,121	540	85,910		4,013	344,949	131,505	3,016	1,317	4,333
1864..	95	5,589		139	75,854	546	85,816		4,077	354,330	141,343	2,928	1,507	4,435
1865..	104	5,754		149	81,562	547	94,241		4,151	365,552	148,248	2,849	1,672	4,521
1866..	104	5,719		151	87,055	576	113,887		4,222	372,320	149,528	2,855	1,727	4,582
1867..	102	5,696	2,712	159	94,820	596	124,181	45 79	4,261	382,719	155,368	2,767	1,913	4,680
1868..	101	5,649	2,542	161	95,848	595	117,647	46 28	4,318	399,305	160,673	2,683	2,077	4,760
1869..	101	6,608	2,924	165	97,009	588	114,502	39 16	4,359	411,746	168,722	2,681	2,145	4,826
1870..	101	7,351	3,432	172	105,153	611	137,566	40 08	4,403	421,866	171,603	2,657	2,272	4,929
1871..	102	7,490	3,745	174	113,862	654	152,880	40 82	4,438	425,126	177,923	2,557	2,510	5,067
1872..	104	7,968	4,040	239	141,812	593	210,005	51 98	4,490	433,256	178,117	2,539	2,683	5,222
1873..	108	8,437	4,460	252	165,358	656	234,215	52 51	4,562	438,911	181,067	2,490	2,883	5,373
1874..	108	7,871	4,256	248	179,946	726	286,593	67 34	4,592	441,261	181,048	2,509	2,949	5,458
1875..	108	8,342	4,499	253	184,752	730	300,741	66 85	4,678	451,568	186,800	2,556	3,182	5,738
1876..	104	8,511	4,789	266	195,906	736	304,948	63 68	4,875	465,243	199,704	2,685	3,198	5,883
1877..	104	9,229	5,287	280	211,607	756	343,710	65 00	4,955	465,908	204,635	2,915	3,219	6,134
1878..	104	10,574	6,054	298	223,010	748	396,010	65 41	4,913	463,405	211,416	2,956	3,184	6,140
1879..	104	12,136	7,099	320	241,097	753	400,788	56 46	4,932	462,233	206,369	3,052	3,198	6,250
1880..	104	12,910	7,393	335	247,894	740	413,930	55 99	4,941	457,734	207,334	3,164	3,239	6,403
1881..	104	12,136	7,424	333	257,218	772	345,850	46 59	5,043	451,449	202,252	3,257	3,291	6,548
1882..	104	12,348	6,728	332	253,864	765	343,720	51 09	5,010	445,364	200,602	2,964	3,563	6,467
1883..	104	11,843	6,454	347	266,317	767	348,946	54 07	5,058	438,192	201,856	2,732	3,782	6,514
1884..	106	12,737	7,302	358	282,776	790	385,426	52 78	5,109	439,454	207,301	2,694	3,964	6,658
1885..	107	14,250	8,207	365	294,078	806	429,762	52 37	5,177	444,868	210,659	2,646	4,119	6,765
1886..	109	15,344	8,797	378	307,517	814	477,797	54 31	5,213	458,297	223,085	2,622	4,271	6,903

*No report in consequence of a change in the School Law.

SCHOOLS.

Schools of Ontario for the forty-five years 1842-86.

Schools.				Separate Schools.											Year
Total salaries paid teachers.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll of all ages.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers employed.			Total salaries paid teachers.	Average salary paid.	Total expenditure for school purposes.	Expenditure per capita of average attendance.		
£	£	£	£				Male.	Female.	Total.						
166,000														1842	
206,856														*1843	
286,056	100													1844	
271,624	93													1845	
310,396	102													1846	
344,276	108													1847	
353,912	110													1848	
353,716	105	410,472	7 80											1849	
391,308	116	468,644	8 07											1850	
428,948	127	529,314	8 56											1851	
489,764	142	617,836	9 20											1852	
578,868	163	754,340	10 52											1853	
670,988	191	883,959	11 35	41	4,885	2,076	37	20	57	9,120	160	13,313	6 41	1854	
767,340	214	1,057,636	12 39	81	7,210	3,064	60	35	95	12,340	130	20,472	6 68	1855	
841,489	212	1,179,790	12 59	100	9,694	4,320	60	52	112	18,743	167	32,368	7 49	1857	
760,885	186	1,014,929	10 30	94	9,991	4,601	64	54	118	16,731	142	28,206	6 13	1858	
836,322	205	1,079,483	10 31	105	12,994	5,208	78	70	148	23,003	155	30,563	5 87	1859	
872,386	212	1,128,411	9 95	115	14,708	5,663	81	81	162	23,205	143	31,360	5 54	1860	
893,585	214	1,160,477	9 70	109	13,631	6,222	71	86	157	24,528	156	30,941	4 97	1861	
934,588	220	1,200,614	9 33	109	14,700	6,370	87	75	162	25,188	155	31,379	4 93	1862	
962,114	222	1,220,638	9 28	120	15,859	6,531	78	93	171	25,441	149	33,809	5 18	1863	
965,976	218	1,243,168	8 80	147	17,365	8,226	83	107	190	30,980	163	42,150	5 12	1864	
1,007,099	223	1,309,659	8 83	152	18,101	8,518	81	119	200	33,953	170	46,220	5 43	1865	
1,034,134	226	1,342,194	8 98	157	18,575	8,337	70	137	207	32,746	158	45,039	5 40	1866	
1,058,686	226	1,424,560	9 17	161	18,924	8,606	82	128	210	34,830	166	48,628	5 65	1867	
1,107,698	233	1,532,983	9 51	162	20,594	9,305	94	142	236	38,846	165	55,452	5 96	1868	
1,136,537	235	1,568,147	9 29	165	20,684	9,331	94	134	228	38,629	169	56,750	6 08	1869	
1,180,942	240	1,653,561	9 64	163	20,652	10,035	96	140	236	41,729	177	58,500	5 83	1870	
1,249,083	247	1,733,476	9 74	160	21,200	10,371	84	155	239	42,393	177	69,818	6 73	1871	
1,325,770	254	2,138,554	12 01	171	21,406	10,584	87	167	254	45,824	186	68,810	6 50	1872	
1,470,817	271	2,521,256	13 92	170	22,073	11,123	91	178	269	49,306	183	83,270	7 49	1873	
1,596,606	292	2,776,968	15 34	166	22,786	11,850	92	186	278	51,144	184	88,354	7 46	1874	
1,700,074	296	2,902,453	15 54	165	22,673	11,774	89	191	280	58,026	207	90,627	7 70	1875	
1,775,300	302	2,899,973	14 52	167	25,294	12,779	95	207	302	63,021	209	106,483	8 33	1876	
1,867,899	305	2,853,223	13 94	185	24,952	12,549	105	229	334	70,200	210	120,266	9 58	1877	
1,940,906	318	2,768,788	13 10	177	25,610	13,172	104	229	333	70,301	211	120,559	9 15	1878	
1,997,657	320	2,710,253	13 13	191	24,779	13,073	101	245	346	75,165	217	122,831	9 40	1879	
2,035,895	318	2,693,589	12 99	196	25,311	12,734	100	244	344	77,285	225	128,463	10 09	1880	
2,030,159	310	2,720,547	13 45	193	24,819	13,012	105	269	374	75,860	231	123,724	9 51	1881	
2,060,353	319	2,683,254	13 38	193	26,148	13,574	98	292	390	84,095	216	154,340	11 37	1882	
2,118,485	325	2,954,818	14 64	194	26,177	13,705	97	300	397	91,702	231	153,611	11 21	1883	
2,200,311	330	3,104,885	14 98	207	27,463	14,560	95	332	427	95,716	224	176,477	12 12	1884	
2,226,697	329	3,108,169	14 75	218	27,590	15,248	98	355	453	100,353	222	204,531	13 41	1885	
2,282,792	331	3,277,968	14 69	224	29,199	15,959	95	366	461	102,672	223	179,730	11 26	1886	

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. II.—Summary Statistics of the High, Public and Separate Schools of Ontario for the thirty-three years 1854-86.

Year.	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years.	High, Public and Separate Schools.						Superannuation Fund.				
		Schools in operation.	Pupils enrolled of all ages.	* Average attendance.	Teachers employed.	Salaries paid teachers.	Total expenditure.	No. on List.			Total payments.	Average payments.
								Male.	Female.	Total.		
						\$	\$				\$	\$
1854.....	277,922	3,393	208,455	71,679	3,631	622,358	801,373	40	.....	40	3,344	84
1855.....	297,624	3,390	231,590	80,119	3,660	726,363	953,412	78	2	80	5,618	70
1856.....	311,316	3,523	251,431	88,441	3,779	817,320	1,141,131	122	6	128	6,535	51
1857.....	321,883	3,393	274,110	97,256	4,190	917,781	1,288,865	119	6	125	5,112	41
1858.....	360,578	3,911	298,142	103,092	4,414	830,556	1,104,797	147	8	155	2,263	17
1859.....	362,035	4,034	305,073	109,861	4,336	920,899	1,184,896	145	9	154	3,922	25
1860.....	373,589	4,037	329,338	119,011	4,408	959,596	1,237,331	143	8	151	4,085	27
1861.....	384,930	4,195	341,333	126,333	4,459	989,147	1,272,526	152	9	161	4,081	25
1862.....	403,302	4,195	348,715	135,391	4,537	1,032,087	1,318,237	154	10	164	5,438	33
1863.....	412,367	4,228	361,139	138,036	4,615	1,063,676	1,340,357	156	12	168	3,245	19
1864.....	424,505	4,419	377,281	149,569	4,764	1,072,810	1,371,134	146	12	158	3,611	23
1865.....	429,737	4,407	389,407	156,766	4,870	1,122,614	1,450,120	143	11	154	3,997	26
1866.....	431,815	4,483	399,614	157,865	4,940	1,153,935	1,501,120	134	11	145	3,726	26
1867.....	447,726	4,524	407,331	166,686	5,049	1,188,336	1,597,369	135	12	147	4,162	28
1868.....	461,315	4,581	425,543	172,520	5,137	1,242,392	1,706,032	131	12	143	5,957	42
1869.....	470,406	4,625	439,038	180,977	5,219	1,272,175	1,739,399	119	12	131	6,332	48
1870.....	483,833	4,667	449,869	185,073	5,237	1,327,834	1,849,627	118	13	131	6,376	48
1871.....	489,615	4,700	453,816	192,039	5,489	1,405,338	1,956,174	112	12	124	6,016	49
1872.....	495,756	4,765	462,630	192,741	5,715	1,513,406	2,417,369	128	13	141	11,942	85
1873.....	504,869	4,840	469,421	196,650	5,894	1,685,481	2,838,741	139	14	153	19,097	125
1874.....	511,603	4,866	471,918	197,154	5,984	1,827,696	3,151,925	171	18	189	22,910	121
1875.....	501,033	4,951	482,583	203,073	6,271	1,942,852	3,293,821	205	24	229	26,509	116
1876.....	502,250	5,146	499,078	217,272	6,451	2,034,227	3,311,404	241	25	266	31,769	119
1877.....	494,804	5,244	500,089	222,471	6,748	2,149,706	3,317,199	269	24	293	35,484	121
1878.....	492,360	5,194	499,589	230,642	6,771	2,234,217	3,285,357	307	32	339	41,319	122
1879.....	494,424	5,227	499,148	226,541	6,916	2,313,919	3,233,372	323	32	360	43,774	122
1880.....	489,924	5,241	495,955	227,461	7,082	2,361,074	3,235,982	353	38	391	38,229	123
1881.....	484,224	5,342	489,404	222,638	7,255	2,363,237	3,190,121	361	38	399	49,129	123
1882.....	483,817	5,307	483,860	220,904	7,189	2,398,312	3,181,314	381	41	422	51,000	121
1883.....	478,791	5,356	476,212	222,015	7,258	2,476,504	3,457,375	373	49	422	51,500	122
1884.....	471,287	5,422	479,654	229,163	7,443	2,578,803	3,666,288	388	55	443	54,234	122
1885.....	458,147	5,502	486,708	234,114	7,583	2,621,128	3,742,462	368	55	423	55,003	130
1886.....	460,204	5,546	502,840	247,841	7,742	2,692,981	3,935,495	385	55	440	58,791	134

* Average attendance for years 1854-66 does not include High Schools.

† Between 5 and 21 years of age (amended Act.)

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.

TABLE No. III.—Statistics of the Area and Value of Public Lands sold and Timber Limits under license in Ontario in the twenty-one years 1867-87.

Year.	Area of Lands sold.							Timber Limits.	
	Crown Lands.	Clergy Lands.	Common School Lands.	Grammar School Lands.	Total Public Lands Sold.	Value.	Average Value per Acre.	Area under License.	Accrued Duties, Rents, Bonuses, etc.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	\$	\$ c.	Sq. Miles.	\$
1867....	11,592	4,030	1,461	609	17,692	30,215	1 70	6,155	107,649
1868....	23,299	9,528	4,322	2,835	39,984	60,649	1 52	11,584	190,238
1869....	33,275	11,312	6,183	2,447	53,217	143,754	2 70	12,066	508,562
1870....	37,538	10,162	3,256	1,263	52,219	69,791	1 34	12,005	379,965
1871....	78,037	8,535	3,702	1,998	92,272	158,566	1 72	12,534	570,882
1872....	113,623	16,100	2,068	3,906	135,697	185,071	1 36	12,358	659,156
1873....	98,715	33,448	4,908	13,244	150,315	215,376	1 43	14,555	568,725
1874....	96,995	20,532	3,583	11,652	132,762	180,874	1 36	16,259	425,505
1875....	51,952	6,434	1,945	4,622	64,953	79,960	1 08	15,769	377,504
1876....	51,387	7,255	2,039	3,511	64,192	83,005	1 11	14,981	362,398
1877....	35,506	5,287	3,551	2,327	46,671	59,340	1 28	16,132	409,340
1878....	39,164	3,757	2,299	3,375	48,595	51,055	1 05	16,005	293,310
1879....	25,071	2,488	1,463	1,279	30,301	35,219	1 13	16,084	342,894
1880....	30,722	1,977	1,002	1,389	35,090	31,955	0 91	15,940	413,416
1881....	88,543	7,126	1,292	1,295	98,256	64,508	0 66	15,612	537,934
1882....	98,814	4,693	555	1,959	106,021	106,292	1 00	17,989	547,103
1883....	69,357	3,233	448	863	73,901	65,446	0 89	16,886	480,490
1884....	61,189	3,669	337	730	65,925	55,425	0 84	16,840	421,485
1885....	99,919	1,270	66	1,572	102,827	92,093	0 90	17,215	657,298
1886....	55,641	1,788	157	783	58,369	53,707	0 92	18,486	742,030
1887....	67,315	1,585	292	605	69,797	79,696	1 14	15,850	1,019,517
Totals.	1,267,654	164,209	44,929	62,264	1,539,056	1,901,997	1 24	.....	.....
Average annual sales..	60,365	7,819	2,149	2,965	73,288	90,571	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

TABLE No. IV. —Statement of Imports and Exports of Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Flour, etc., for the Dominion of Canada, for the fifteen years ending June 30, 1887.

	Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1873.					
Wheat.....Bush.	5,804,630	6,405,673	2,025,932	601,043	\$ 8,944,139
Indian Corn....."	8,833,643	6,949,595	6,242,976	-1,884,048	3,988,370
Barley and Rye....."	1,343,370	4,346,923	15,251	4,826,664	2,956,106
Oats....."		629,467			217,028
Pease....."		1,143,278			938,409
Beans....."		50,366			72,329
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.	273,265	531,366	9,511	-82	3,189,294
Meal of all kinds....."	258,183				
1874.					
Wheat.....Bush.	8,390,443	12,011,059	5,429,842	3,620,616	15,046,712
Indian Corn....."	5,331,307	2,680,568	2,444,704	-2,650,739	1,778,121
Barley and Rye....."	643,982	3,748,270	17	5,909,613	4,076,855
Oats....."		998,100			455,799
Pease....."		1,717,129			1,393,798
Beans....."		90,096			132,928
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.	288,156	554,341	14,024	266,185	3,274,130
Meal of all kinds....."	232,263	54,881	1,719	-177,382	237,885
1875.					
Wheat.....Bush.	5,105,158	7,053,544	2,670,522	1,948,386	8,420,785
Indian Corn....."	3,679,746	2,080,090	2,051,691	-1,599,656	1,589,064
Barley and Rye....."	294,623	5,419,054	26,623	11,092,124	5,363,271
Oats....."		2,989,839			1,446,795
Pease....."		2,866,404			2,684,306
Beans....."		111,450			128,534
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.	467,786	308,981	6,198	-158,805	1,583,284
Meal of all kinds....."	156,998	30,726		-126,272	140,398
1876.					
Wheat.....Bush.	5,838,156	9,248,390	3,177,997	3,410,234	10,416,636
Indian Corn....."	3,635,528	2,047,040	2,037,741	-1,588,488	1,447,907
Oats....."	628,205	2,644,233	30,949	2,016,028	1,139,261
Pease....."	10,208	2,399,608			1,971,789
Beans....."		75,454			65,266
Barley....."		34,099			
Rye and other grain....."	42,426	10,168,176		10,091,651	7,429,604
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.	376,114	419,936	4,432	43,822	2,205,467
Meal of all kinds....."	153,690	64,756	795	-88,934	290,701
1877.					
Wheat.....Bush.	4,589,051	3,559,095	1,165,940	-1,029,956	4,102,210
Indian Corn....."	8,260,079	4,083,174	4,081,662	-4,176,905	2,583,173
Barley....."	369,801	6,587,180	241,483	6,217,379	4,721,455
Rye....."	65,414	95,065		29,651	65,163
Oats....."	1,697,968	3,996,156	1,025,872	2,298,188	1,658,079
Pease....."	8,669	1,753,439	7,522	1,864,870	1,509,214
Beans....."		120,100			119,737
Other grain....."		3,928			3,018
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.		551,032	276,439	7,834	-274,593	1,525,230
Indian meal....."	294,342	1,499	291	-292,843	5,175
Oatmeal....."	4,012	33,727	10	29,715	151,386
Other meal....."	4,260	283		-3,977	988
1878.					
Wheat.....Bush.	5,635,411	8,509,243	4,115,708	2,873,832	11,631,128
Indian Corn....."	7,387,507	3,987,600	3,986,945	-3,999,907	2,678,289
Barley....."	302,147	7,543,342	275,943	7,241,195	4,488,634
Rye....."	146,823	452,420	36,595	305,597	279,169
Oats....."	2,162,292	2,430,841	90,779	268,549	1,046,285
Pease....."	9,589	2,420,049	5	2,481,759	1,984,115
Beans....."		71,299	137		76,300
Other grain....."		730	27		6,008
Flour of Wheat and Rye..Bbls.		316,403	479,245	2,814	162,842	2,757,688
Indian meal....."	226,850	1,389	278	-225,461	4,609
Oatmeal....."	3,005	174,511		171,506	754,257
Other meal....."	1,615	1,103		-512	4,200

TABLE No. IV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1879.					
Wheat.....Bush.	4,768,733	9,767,555	3,156,831	4,998,822	9,748,795
Indian Corn.....“	7,617,421	5,429,359	5,427,530	-2,188,062	2,754,585
Barley.....“	43,233	5,393,212	9,290	5,349,979	4,793,887
Rye.....“	74,238	641,694	770	567,456	364,479
Oats.....“	2,070,535	2,514,598	141,308	444,063	843,619
Pease.....“	2,343	2,715,252	257	2,712,909	2,056,079
Beans.....“	7,187	59,175	24	51,988	53,207
Other grain.....“	37	5,439	.....	5,402	2,399
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	315,633	580,776	5,829	265,143	2,603,118
Indian meal.....“	221,488	1,200	368	-220,288	3,407
Oatmeal.....“	5,478	102,116	2,057	96,638	409,151
Other meal.....“	1,067	1,663	20	596	4,625
1880.					
Wheat.....Bush.	7,521,594	12,169,493	7,078,988	4,647,899	13,549,876
Indian Corn.....“	6,377,387	4,547,942	4,546,373	-1,829,445	2,184,212
Barley.....“	15,635	7,241,379	1,817	7,225,744	4,482,585
Rye.....“	18,636	970,463	12,643	951,827	712,223
Oats.....“	176,926	4,742,028	24,988	4,565,102	1,715,495
Pease.....“	2,979	3,819,412	22	3,816,433	2,977,545
Beans.....“	6,466	75,214	23	68,748	76,986
Other grain.....“	61	15,488	.....	15,427	6,246
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	113,165	561,434	16,893	448,319	3,019,717
Indian meal.....“	172,446	1,367	894	-171,079	3,307
Oatmeal.....“	1,248	111,393	10,472	110,145	477,397
Other meal.....“	207	1,842	380	1,635	4,693
1881.					
Wheat.....Bush.	7,339,689	9,092,279	6,568,606	1,752,590	9,636,505
Indian Corn.....“	7,454,892	5,257,604	5,256,320	-2,197,288	2,615,744
Barley.....“	16,933	8,811,278	.....	8,794,345	6,261,383
Rye.....“	225	870,296	.....	870,071	783,840
Oats.....“	84,934	2,926,532	.....	2,841,598	1,191,873
Pease.....“	3,787	4,245,590	.....	4,241,803	3,478,003
Beans.....“	6,504	108,997	74	102,493	117,832
Other grain.....“	91	2,887	.....	2,796	1,457
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	236,527	501,555	61,827	265,028	2,470,120
Indian meal.....“	178,194	1,517	1,262	-176,677	3,997
Oatmeal.....“	959	54,480	655	53,521	236,191
Other meal.....“	240	544	.....	304	1,742
1882.					
Wheat.....Bush.	2,931,220	6,433,533	2,588,498	3,502,313	8,152,610
Indian Corn.....“	3,918,031	2,229,900	2,229,851	-1,688,131	1,353,738
Barley.....“	9,491	11,588,446	.....	11,578,955	10,114,623
Rye.....“	1,447	1,281,678	.....	1,280,231	1,191,119
Oats.....“	73,022	4,148,865	1,911	4,075,843	1,729,300
Pease.....“	3,641	3,521,496	3	3,517,855	3,191,874
Beans.....“	12,709	95,643	27	82,934	197,687
Other grain.....“	105	187,760	.....	187,655	185,598
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	200,858	508,120	38,381	307,262	2,941,740
Indian meal.....“	133,505	736	706	-132,769	2,473
Oatmeal.....“	820	49,642	2	48,822	207,710
Other meal.....“	165	4,142	855	3,977	13,074
1883.					
Wheat.....Bush.	4,954,174	10,733,535	4,866,077	5,779,361	11,703,374
Indian Corn.....“	2,425,668	819,605	819,353	-1,606,063	586,020
Barley.....“	16,465	8,817,216	.....	8,800,751	6,293,233
Rye.....“	45,377	1,093,112	45,303	1,047,735	744,613
Oats.....“	222,685	1,024,053	.....	801,368	460,821
Pease.....“	2,353	2,330,287	.....	2,336,934	2,161,708
Beans.....“	23,732	142,429	7	118,697	212,530
Other grain.....“	80	106,018	.....	105,938	59,435
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	301,551	526,340	37,294	224,789	2,703,078
Indian meal.....“	130,455	279	231	-130,266	1,077
Oatmeal.....“	1,182	67,016	965	65,834	280,572
Other meal.....“	271	4,433	271	4,162	11,809

TABLE No. IV.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN, ETC.—*Continued.*

	Total imports.	Total exports.	Exports not produce of Canada.	Net surplus or deficit (-).	Value of total exports.
1884.					
Wheat.....Bush.	3,604,442	3,021,188	2,275,662	-583,254	\$ 3,359,192
Indian Corn....."	5,996,412	3,806,474	3,794,550	-2,189,938	2,485,846
Barley....."	28,093	7,780,262	.....	7,752,169	5,104,642
Rye....."	30,459	902,484	29,515	872,025	595,692
Oats....."	242,615	1,431,744	85,024	1,189,129	534,196
Pease....."	1,695	2,255,591	54,494	2,253,896	2,059,160
Beans....."	15,496	55,924	5	40,428	92,721
Other grain....."	68	90,576	.....	90,508	59,007
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	565,376	284,504	87,115	-280,872	1,440,657
Indian meal....."	129,239	367	316	-128,872	1,080
Oatmeal....."	1,425	60,656	4,755	59,231	247,079
Other meal....."	244	12,357	1,050	12,113	33,258
1885.					
Wheat.....Bush.	3,128,143	5,423,805	3,082,849	2,295,662	5,061,005
Indian Corn....."	3,508,529	2,607,674	1,988,789	-1,506,855	1,293,862
Barley....."	14,717	9,067,395	.....	9,052,678	5,503,833
Rye....."	17,108	304,341	17,045	287,233	191,163
Oats....."	314,922	2,367,605	8,603	2,052,683	896,739
Pease....."	2,739	2,698,778	625	2,696,039	2,078,613
Beans....."	15,099	193,620	18	178,521	185,897
Other grain....."	26	55,455	.....	55,429	33,126
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	565,635	161,054	37,277	-404,601	716,739
Indian meal....."	122,449	483	369	-121,966	1,469
Oatmeal....."	1,976	67,108	1,508	65,132	255,239
Other meal....."	214	7,408	.....	7,194	19,377
1886.					
Wheat.....Bush.	2,373,230	5,705,874	2,286,706	3,332,644	5,190,424
Indian Corn....."	4,528,878	2,667,401	2,666,907	-1,861,477	1,390,796
Barley....."	8,212	8,554,302	.....	8,546,090	5,724,693
Rye....."	18	170,764	.....	170,746	98,666
Oats....."	220,001	4,215,329	65,341	3,995,328	1,478,435
Pease....."	4,298	3,219,159	18	3,214,861	2,207,120
Beans....."	7,240	156,171	83	148,931	156,309
Other grain....."	23	89,711	.....	89,688	40,701
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	215,507	415,397	29,298	199,890	1,875,979
Indian meal....."	125,107	907	650	-124,200	2,305
Oatmeal....."	1,406	79,409	3,483	78,003	320,908
Other meal....."	182	7,097	705	6,915	21,888
1887.					
Wheat.....Bush.	3,550,844	9,127,045	3,495,319	5,576,201	7,859,538
Indian Corn....."	5,304,639	3,373,764	3,371,257	-1,930,875	1,646,736
Barley....."	5,053	9,456,964	.....	9,451,911	5,257,889
Rye....."	4,539	124,427	.....	119,838	67,269
Oats....."	42,669	2,048,240	.....	2,005,571	653,837
Pease....."	5,719	3,975,771	.....	3,970,052	2,507,404
Beans....."	6,630	198,467	149	191,837	207,625
Other grain....."	322	68,303	.....	67,981	29,211
Flour of Wheat and Rye.Bbls.	174,488	531,152	10,939	356,664	2,366,472
Indian meal....."	137,493	966	699	-136,527	2,188
Oatmeal....."	1,205	48,062	.....	46,857	189,222
Other meal....."	230	6,455	19	6,225	20,373
Yearly average for the several years ending Jun. 30, 1887:					
Wheat (15 years).....Bush.	5,035,661	7,884,087	3,599,032	2,848,426	8,854,929
Indian Corn (15 years)....."	5,617,311	3,464,519	3,396,443	-2,152,792	2,025,098
Barley (11 years)....."	75,435	8,258,271	48,049	8,182,836	5,704,260
Rye (11 years)....."	36,758	627,886	12,898	591,128	463,036
Oats (14 years)....."	566,912	2,463,587	103,130	1,896,675	953,424
Pease (9 years)....."	3,284	3,198,926	* 6,158	3,195,642	2,524,167
Beans (9 years)....."	11,229	120,627	46	109,398	144,533
Other grain (11 years)....."	198	57,408	2	57,210	38,746
Flour of Wheat (14 yrs.) Bbls.	334,875	436,380	25,725	101,505	2,248,816
Indian Meal (11 years)....."	170,151	974	551	-169,177	2,826
Oatmeal (11 years)....."	2,065	77,102	+ 2,173	75,037	320,828
Other meal (11 years)....."	790	4,302	300	4,328	12,366

* In the Trade returns of 1884 there is an apparent error of entry of 54,492 bush. of pease exported as not produce of Canada, the total imports for the previous six years being only 16,798 bushels. † Similar apparent errors occur in exports of oatmeal.

EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of the quantities and values of Exports the growth, produce and manufacture of the Dominion of Canada for the seven fiscal years ending June 30, 1887; also, the average prices of articles for each year, computed from the declared values.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
THE MINE :							
Coal.....	{ tons 420,055 \$ 1,123,091 ¢ 2.67	{ tons 421,311 \$ 1,078,704 ¢ 2.56	{ tons 430,081 \$ 1,087,411 ¢ 2.53	{ tons 451,631 \$ 1,201,172 ¢ 2.66	{ tons 479,706 \$ 1,468,166 ¢ 3.06	{ tons 493,508 \$ 1,416,160 ¢ 2.87	{ tons 527,004 \$ 1,522,272 ¢ 2.89
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.....	\$ 767,318	\$ 930,151	\$ 911,383	\$ 952,131	\$ 999,007	\$ 1,210,864	\$ 1,017,401
Gypsum, crude	{ tons 130,961 \$ 119,399 ¢ .91	{ tons 130,062 \$ 127,139 ¢ .98	{ tons 154,809 \$ 151,844 ¢ .98	{ tons 155,851 \$ 160,607 ¢ 1.03	{ tons 116,415 \$ 120,046 ¢ 1.03	{ tons 107,237 \$ 114,736 ¢ 1.07	{ tons 148,533 \$ 166,514 ¢ 1.12
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene	{ gals 2,456 \$ 631 cts 25.7	{ gals 662 \$ 136 cts 20.5	{ gals 1,422 \$ 368 cts 25.9	{ gals 327,563 \$ 7,546 cts 2.3	{ gals 954,966 \$ 27,303 cts 2.9	{ gals 260,449 \$ 30,957 cts 11.9	{ gals 310,667 \$ 11,151 cts 3.6
Ore :							
Antimony	{ tons 46 \$ 3,921 ¢ 85.24	{ tons 130 \$ 4,733 ¢ 36.41	{ tons 363 \$ 11,842 ¢ 32.18	{ tons 132 \$ 4,855 ¢ 36.78	{ tons 720 \$ 33,700 ¢ 46.81	{ tons 903 \$ 38,320 ¢ 42.44	{ tons 214 \$ 12,110 ¢ 56.59
Copper	{ tons 19,802 \$ 150,412 ¢ 7.60	{ tons 44,744 \$ 139,245 ¢ 3.11	{ tons 4,402 \$ 150,479 ¢ 34.18	{ tons 1,677 \$ 214,044 ¢ 127.64	{ tons 1,257 \$ 246,230 ¢ 195.89	{ tons 5,224 \$ 291,397 ¢ 55.78	{ tons 5,267 \$ 181,545 ¢ 34.47
Iron	{ tons 44,677 \$ 114,850 ¢ 2.57	{ tons 43,835 \$ 135,463 ¢ 3.09	{ tons 41,944 \$ 188,775 ¢ 3.09	{ tons 25,308 \$ 66,549 ¢ 2.63	{ tons 54,367 \$ 132,074 ¢ 2.43	{ tons 7,542 \$ 23,039 ¢ 3.05	{ tons 23,387 \$ 71,944 ¢ 3.08
Manganese	{ tons 2,101 \$ 38,738 ¢ 18.44	{ tons 1,425 \$ 37,485 ¢ 26.31	{ tons 1,194 \$ 29,417 ¢ 24.64	{ tons 885 \$ 15,851 ¢ 17.91	{ tons 748 \$ 22,790 ¢ 30.47	{ tons 2,074 \$ 45,608 ¢ 21.99	{ tons 1,586 \$ 60,162 ¢ 37.93
Silver.....	{ tons \$ 34,491 ¢	{ tons \$ 15,110 ¢	{ tons 100 \$ 14,200 ¢ 142.00	{ tons 37 \$ 12,920 ¢ 349.19	{ tons 31 \$ 7,539 ¢ 243.19	{ tons 81 \$ 25,137 ¢ 310.33	{ tons 40 \$ 24,937 ¢ 623.43
Phosphates.....	{ tons 15,601 \$ 239,493 ¢ 15.35	{ tons 17,181 \$ 327,667 ¢ 19.07	{ tons 14,478 \$ 302,716 ¢ 20.91	{ tons 21,471 \$ 453,322 ¢ 21.11	{ tons 18,984 \$ 362,288 ¢ 19.08	{ tons 25,974 \$ 431,951 ¢ 16.63	{ tons 22,803 \$ 396,449 ¢ 17.39
Salt.....	{ bush 253,555 \$ 39,566 cts. 15.6	{ bush 381,476 \$ 36,418 ¢ 9.5	{ bush 197,185 \$ 17,511 ¢ 8.9	{ bush 181,742 \$ 17,408 ¢ 9.6	{ bush 107,523 \$ 12,326 ¢ 11.5	{ bush 384,493 \$ 26,749 ¢ 7.0	{ bush 106,643 \$ 9,463 ¢ 8.9
Sand and gravel.....	{ tons 35,860 \$ 12,511 ¢ .22	{ tons 54,593 \$ 13,789 ¢ .25	{ tons 63,426 \$ 17,755 ¢ .28	{ tons 61,575 \$ 14,152 ¢ .23	{ tons 90,015 \$ 23,590 ¢ .26	{ tons 102,795 \$ 23,195 ¢ .23	{ tons 135,627 \$ 23,207 ¢ .17
Slate.....	{ tons \$ ¢	{ tons 420 \$ 8,100 ¢ 19.29	{ tons 148 \$ 3,043 ¢ 20.56	{ tons 864 \$ 11,445 ¢ 13.25	{ tons 377 \$ 4,642 ¢ 12.31	{ tons 282 \$ 4,552 ¢ 16.14	{ tons 48 \$ 1,900 ¢ 27.08
Stone and marble un- wrought.....	{ tons 28,189 \$ 81,924 ¢ 2.91	{ tons 39,339 \$ 84,377 ¢ 2.14	{ tons 26,578 \$ 73,368 ¢ 2.76	{ tons 12,954 \$ 52,478 ¢ 4.05	{ tons 15,736 \$ 52,206 ¢ 3.32	{ tons 15,259 \$ 61,950 ¢ 4.06	{ tons 12,205 \$ 65,601 ¢ 5.37
Other articles	\$ 41,481	\$ 75,056	\$ 60,774	\$ 62,612	\$ 127,630	\$ 206,532	\$ 241,903
Total values.....	\$ 2,767,829	\$ 3,013,573	\$ 2,970,886	\$ 3,247,092	\$ 3,639,537	\$ 3,951,147	\$ 3,805,959
THE FISHERIES.							
Cod, including had- dock, ling and pol- lock, fresh.....	{ lb 150,850 \$ 3,170 cts 2.1	{ lb 219,883 \$ 4,135 cts 1.9	{ lb 489,200 \$ 14,846 cts 3.0	{ lb 130,541 \$ 4,749 cts 3.6	{ lb 452,000 \$ 3,746 cts 0.8	{ lb 276,469 \$ 1,786 cts 0.6	{ lb 189,916 \$ 4,344 cts 2.3
do dry salted.....	{ cwt 943,304 \$ 3,164,665 ¢ 3.35	{ cwt 872,423 \$ 3,387,811 ¢ 3.88	{ cwt 725,334 \$ 3,653,083 ¢ 5.04	{ cwt 850,582 \$ 3,739,600 ¢ 4.39	{ cwt 847,703 \$ 3,053,321 ¢ 3.60	{ cwt 761,222 \$ 2,584,500 ¢ 3.13	{ cwt 819,716 \$ 2,524,531 ¢ 3.08
do wet salted.....	{ cwt 2,330 \$ 9,553 ¢ 4.10	{ cwt 9,942 \$ 32,875 ¢ 3.30	{ cwt 23,792 \$ 110,496 ¢ 4.64	{ cwt 25,932 \$ 89,607 ¢ 3.46	{ cwt 32,773 \$ 92,912 ¢ 2.84	{ cwt 12,715 \$ 33,306 ¢ 2.62	{ cwt 1,534 \$ 2,764 ¢ 1.80

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
THE FISHERIES—<i>Con.</i>							
Cod, including had-							
dock, ling and pol-	bbls 770	478	1,562	1,337	589	97,307	340
lock, pickled	\$ 2,173	1,582	8,461	5,735	1,272	281,353	383
	\$ 2.82	3.31	5.42	4.29	2.16	2.89	1.13
do smoked.	lb 12,200	19,510	28,078	5,770	.....	.....	.....
	\$ 453	1,233	2,000	223	.....	.....	.....
	cts 3.7	6.3	7.1	3.9	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel, fresh.	lb 729,962	297,251	488,095	700,703	531,742	333,794	2,282,687
	\$ 22,355	13,039	18,372	29,589	9,017	13,916	42,495
	cts 3.1	4.4	3.8	4.2	1.7	4.2	1.9
do pickled.	bbls 167,285	74,841	67,449	95,816	119,757	96,446	94,327
	\$ 794,194	453,113	520,335	876,797	802,942	509,374	657,729
	\$ 4.75	6.05	7.71	9.15	6.70	5.28	6.97
Halibut, fresh.	lb 79,865	146,080	183,502	344,520	230,866	233,140	278,990
	\$ 4,095	6,851	12,161	12,311	7,358	13,266	11,382
	cts 5.1	4.7	6.6	3.6	3.2	5.7	4.1
do pickled.	bbls 2	22	18	60	45	.....	.....
	\$ 12	132	92	519	240	.....	.....
	\$ 6.00	6.00	5.11	8.65	5.33	.....	.....
Herring, fresh.	lb 4,960,561	4,811,799	1,409,050	1,097,786	1,556,105	3,446,036	14,653,937
	\$ 34,104	51,568	26,857	18,373	16,450	29,724	94,929
	cts 0.7	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.6
do pickled.	bbls 85,624	98,007	123,883	137,370	151,169	69,256	69,592
	\$ 302,502	356,316	505,730	539,911	463,389	202,605	245,010
	\$ 3.53	3.64	4.08	3.93	3.07	2.93	3.52
do smoked.	lb 8,464,523	10,730,637	8,452,529	7,859,948	10,442,712	5,493,806	5,961,543
	\$ 127,220	159,821	169,385	154,257	150,593	74,530	100,585
	cts 1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7
Sea-fish, other, fresh.	\$ 3,070	1,562	150,264	211,369	30,300	44,605	46,661
do pickled.	bbls 9,970	10,455	8,729	7,607	6,877	3,050	2,170
	\$ 46,328	39,453	41,078	33,573	26,246	11,695	10,453
	\$ 4.65	3.77	4.71	4.41	3.82	3.83	4.82
do preserved.	lb 96,280	118,086	682	108,495	.....	6,940	39,398
	\$ 7,419	8,995	111	11,748	.....	221	1,242
	cts 7.7	7.6	16.3	10.8	.....	3.2	3.2
Oysters, fresh.	bbls 451	360	412	542	525	2,686	949
	\$ 959	742	849	1,091	932	6,063	1,504
	\$ 2.13	2.06	2.06	2.01	1.78	2.26	1.58
do in cans.	lb 1,824	24	.....	15,071	1,216	.....	.....
	\$ 309	3	.....	918	283	.....	.....
	cts 16.9	12.5	.....	6.1	23.3	.....	.....
Lobsters, fresh.	bbls 399	2,922	5,107	10,103	20,687	32,077	31,996
	\$ 1,328	14,410	31,364	40,916	52,469	81,761	80,782
	\$ 3.33	4.93	6.14	4.05	2.54	2.55	2.52
do preserved.	lb 13,295,502	14,809,152	15,106,980	10,818,187	14,584,890	14,094,572	12,772,577
	\$ 1,347,901	1,431,741	1,478,895	1,145,644	1,653,178	1,662,992	1,379,243
	cts 10.1	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.8	11.8	10.8
Salmon, fresh.	lb 1,232,169	1,016,888	1,262,809	1,059,761	2,133,154	2,159,500	1,328,542
	\$ 125,378	139,053	180,563	152,035	223,249	219,518	141,524
	cts 10.2	13.7	14.3	14.3	10.5	10.2	10.7
do smoked.	lb 4,028	4,487	8,743	15,867	8,411	5,238	1,396
	\$ 470	739	1,318	2,007	1,224	1,025	225
	cts 11.7	16.5	15.1	12.6	14.6	19.6	16.1
do canned.	lb 2,842,183	7,488,020	10,977,223	7,348,417	5,040,940	4,087,223	5,335,019
	\$ 297,992	897,172	1,156,233	802,017	510,893	413,817	602,465
	cts 10.5	12.0	10.5	10.9	10.1	10.1	11.3
do pickled.	bbls 3,821	6,589	6,143	4,774	7,330	5,327	4,990
	\$ 46,622	76,463	83,746	67,832	73,551	48,416	49,019
	\$ 12.20	11.60	13.63	14.21	10.03	9.09	9.82

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
THE FISHERIES—<i>Con.</i>							
Fish, all other, fresh	\$ 211,679	258,996	240,912	342,074	447,396	426,913	461,833
do pickled.....	{ bbls 1,028	3,987	6,488	4,959	2,696	1,801	3,818
	{ \$ 4,910	27,143	33,144	23,767	10,840	10,659	19,959
	{ \$ 4.78	6.81	5.11	4.79	4.02	5.92	5.23
<i>Fish Oil:</i>							
Cod	{ gals 184,052	214,240	228,762	260,150	175,734	98,041	30,343
	{ \$ 90,556	99,756	122,731	125,634	67,076	45,337	9,733
	{ \$.49	.47	.54	.48	.38	.46	.32
Seal	{ gals 4,963	44,205	3,003	6,013	777	.....	26,164
	{ \$ 2,443	17,727	1,622	3,464	459	.....	8,656
	{ \$.49	.40	.54	.58	.59	.....	.33
Whale	{ gals 10,347	10,876	1,800	9,771	5,417	6,426	.....
	{ \$ 4,802	5,151	723	4,342	2,447	2,664	.....
	{ \$.46	.47	.40	.43	.45	.41	.....
Other	{ gals 77,132	114,622	83,031	52,245	113,565	51,538	33,079
	{ \$ 22,735	38,660	32,089	20,229	47,263	15,746	8,591
	{ \$.29	.34	.39	.39	.42	.31	.26
Furs and skins of marine animals	\$ 105,246	79,688	145,042	87,828	179,242	231,910	307,732
Other articles	\$ 83,381	75,843	66,623	44,513	31,078	75,403	62,036
Total values	\$ 6,867,715	7,682,079	8,809,118	8,591,654	7,960,001	6,843,388	6,875,810
THE FOREST:							
Ashes, leached	\$ 10,215	17,308	49,994	21,161	16,613	16,106	18,675
do pot and pearl...	{ bbls 10,149	11,109	7,801	7,495	5,959	5,543	4,770
	{ \$ 290,586	328,879	268,055	224,544	156,322	131,163	127,588
	{ \$ 28.63	29.60	34.36	29.96	26.23	23.66	26.75
Bark for tanning	{ crds 101,553	91,791	65,194	75,982	74,798	49,014	52,755
	{ \$ 481,758	431,562	321,991	399,598	364,053	221,815	235,787
	{ \$ 4.74	4.70	4.94	5.26	4.87	4.53	4.47
Basswood, butternut and hickory	{ m.ft 1,895	1,417	1,560	1,250	1,459	815	743
	{ \$ 36,581	32,858	36,167	29,951	26,474	18,611	15,043
	{ \$ 19.30	23.19	23.18	23.96	18.15	22.84	20.25
Firewood.....	{ crds 145,594	170,575	164,900	158,697	145,248	155,178	152,228
	{ \$ 312,170	367,484	388,910	353,829	316,647	313,480	311,931
	{ \$ 2.14	2.15	2.36	2.23	2.18	2.02	2.05
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles	\$ 159,594	205,054	227,191	181,046	84,789	106,745	92,697
Knees and futtocks..	{ pcs 9,093	25,331	36,588	23,943	12,895	12,430	9,286
	{ \$ 8,102	26,213	33,660	18,691	9,619	6,031	7,156
	{ \$.89	1.03	.92	.78	.75	.49	.77
Lathwood	{ crds 1,324	578	501	466	455	214	218
	{ \$ 7,272	4,626	4,031	3,421	1,843	1,785	1,056
	{ \$ 5.49	8.00	8.05	7.34	4.05	8.34	4.84
<i>Logs:</i>							
Hemlock	{ m.ft 5,399	3,761	4,374	4,869	3,643	7,001	4,227
	{ \$ 14,452	13,122	20,814	19,639	14,890	28,885	17,592
	{ \$ 2.68	3.49	4.76	4.03	4.09	4.13	4.16
Oak.....	{ m.ft 3,784	5,619	1,820	2,225	1,151	1,190	388
	{ \$ 49,648	74,883	29,819	30,399	15,671	14,417	7,755
	{ \$ 13.12	14.92	16.38	13.66	13.62	12.12	19.99
Pine	{ m.ft 2,640	1,313	2,863	974	380	2,869	6,350
	{ \$ 20,276	16,001	18,812	8,012	2,300	24,452	49,242
	{ \$ 7.68	12.19	6.57	8.23	6.05	8.52	7.75
Spruce	{ m.ft 4,332	5,980	6,255	6,820	11,168	17,566	17,526
	{ \$ 15,584	22,681	30,858	31,793	49,474	82,016	88,773
	{ \$ 3.60	3.79	4.93	4.66	4.43	4.67	5.07

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Logs—Continued.</i>							
All other.....	m.ft 21,677 96,114 4.43	30,762 156,448 5.09	28,872 162,249 5.62	31,081 140,027 4.51	31,487 143,523 4.56	37,667 164,195 4.36	38,243 183,276 4.79
<i>Lumber, viz.:</i>							
Battens.....	pcs 43,408 10,693 .25	46,183 10,739 .23	24,296 4,591 .19	24,242 4,244 .18	12,640	10,979	6,695
Deals.....	st.h 260,305 8,676,768 33.33	263,594 7,945,501 30.14	266,068 8,656,541 32.53	286,214 8,595,623 30.03	211,604 6,385,277 30.18	244,977 7,652,828 31.24	249,972 7,490,104 29.96
Dead ends.....	st.h 10,793 324,944 30.01	10,101 240,007 24.35	12,125 320,545 27.18	12,774 315,815 24.72	9,828 265,089 26.97	10,982 302,035 27.50	11,465 262,378 22.90
Laths, palings and pickets.....	m 177,392 180,754 1.02	162,293 208,781 1.29	157,842 230,637 1.46	212,584 351,460 1.65	147,707 270,227 1.83	150,288 258,259 1.72	242,648 343,931 1.42
Planks, boards & joists.....	m.ft 652,921 7,161,532 10.88	699,777 8,267,862 11.81	632,148 8,022,095 12.69	670,701 8,439,994 12.58	655,900 8,053,878 12.28	585,203 6,637,878 11.34	580,827 7,007,437 12.06
Scantling.....	m.ft 19,118 132,725 6.94	20,137 149,078 7.40	15,607 115,414 7.40	16,361 118,133 7.22	15,631 119,575 7.65	18,104 151,370 8.36	13,995 106,387 7.60
Staves, standard.	m 533 107,470 201.63	710 108,958 153.46	770 95,696 124.28	127 42,113 331.60	566 13,705 24.21	526 14,521 27.61	529 14,698 27.78
do other & head- ings.....	m 12,868 102,863 7.99	31,258 185,059 5.92	38,176 250,953 6.57	55,231 291,562 5.28	67,300 345,796 5.14	81,085 330,686 4.08	65,177 277,718 4.26
All other n.e.s.....	\$ 45,982	88,506	91,941	158,877	201,907	357,344	587,356
Masts and spars.....	pcs 74,194 54,595 .74	34,921 35,520 1.02	27,597 44,197 1.60	28,260 45,530 1.61	17,398 42,691 2.45	25,243 37,454 1.48	13,580 28,652 2.11
Oars.....	prs 556 870 1.56	558 1,007 1.80	867 1,922 2.22	368 894 2.43	.....	.....	.....
Shingles.....	m 93,313 188,444 2.02	99,346 238,585 2.40	100,411 283,530 2.82	94,951 207,984 2.19	79,176 183,732 2.32	69,154 142,347 2.06	71,933 151,128 2.10
Shingle bolts.....	crds 1,168 3,386 2.90	1,516 5,653 3.73	637 2,685 4.22	721 2,857 3.96	756 2,906 3.84	271 936 3.45	503 3,410 6.78
Sleepers and railroad ties.....	pcs 3,651,955 324,568 .09	2,743,848 637,969 .23	2,126,668 554,328 .26	1,429,319 415,313 .29	760,435 197,826 .26	1,358,398 367,457 .27	1,797,260 355,946 .20
Stave bolts.....	crds 40,996 100,574 2.45	153,495 160,376 1.04	66,701 211,484 3.17	47,408 132,183 2.79	39,616 97,863 2.47	50,333 116,900 2.32	50,621 121,263 2.40
Sugar box shooks....	No. 161,208 69,415 .43	..... 80,482	99,884 50,699 .51	51,975 30,213 .58	58,110 28,710 .49	806,558 86,106 .11	992,904 132,483 .13
<i>Timber, square, viz.:</i>							
Ash.....	tons 9,302 108,053 11.62	7,706 95,621 12.41	8,202 101,184 12.34	9,098 115,095 12.65	8,452 111,770 13.22	7,119 83,490 11.73	3,600 43,388 12.05
Birch.....	tons 36,655 256,826 6.98	25,360 170,081 6.71	25,355 194,345 7.66	42,396 301,204 7.10	31,803 246,031 7.74	37,735 265,273 7.03	18,947 132,936 7.02

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Timber—Continued.</i>							
Elm {	tons 28,905	17,465	22,830	16,303	18,028	19,667	10,223
{	\$ 375,610	206,560	276,822	215,943	257,168	259,768	124,639
{	\$ 12.99	11.83	12.13	13.25	14.26	13.21	12.19
Maple..... {	tons 197	934	788	759	233	174	206
{	\$ 2,280	12,838	9,977	8,383	3,001	1,799	2,298
{	\$ 11.57	13.75	12.66	11.04	12.88	10.34	11.16
Oak..... {	tons 67,161	37,629	47,802	44,201	29,366	36,492	20,896
{	\$ 1,208,605	748,109	976,330	890,497	575,575	704,986	397,076
{	\$ 18.00	19.88	20.42	20.15	19.60	19.32	19.00
Pine, white..... {	tons 334,153	194,979	213,999	251,297	173,223	167,639	104,560
{	\$ 3,524,317	2,188,845	2,852,908	3,168,236	2,019,310	1,750,529	1,331,033
{	\$ 10.55	11.23	13.33	12.61	11.66	10.44	12.73
Pine, red {	tons 37,445	21,704	25,843	26,605	13,477	16,897	9,868
{	\$ 321,206	188,466	223,298	207,792	101,210	131,043	82,370
{	\$ 8.58	8.68	8.64	7.81	7.51	7.76	8.35
All other..... {	tons 9,809	8,409	6,294	6,342	6,482	3,235	2,688
{	\$ 109,689	95,394	82,492	92,407	100,221	75,732	78,645
{	\$ 11.18	11.34	13.11	14.57	15.46	23.41	29.26
Other articles \$	126,521	217,939	114,561	196,694	151,432	165,190	246,004
Total values..... \$	24,960,012	23,991,055	25,370,726	25,811,157	20,989,708	21,034,611	20,484,746
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE :							
Horses {	No 21,993	20,920	13,019	11,595	11,978	16,525	18,779
{	\$ 2,094,037	2,326,637	1,633,291	1,617,829	1,554,629	2,147,584	2,268,833
{	\$ 95.21	111.21	125.45	139.52	129.79	129.96	120.82
Horned cattle {	No 62,277	62,106	66,396	89,263	143,003	91,866	116,274
{	\$ 3,464,871	3,256,330	3,898,028	5,681,082	7,377,777	5,825,188	6,486,718
{	\$ 55.64	52.43	58.70	63.64	51.59	63.41	55.79
Swine {	No 2,819	3,263	3,858	3,883	1,652	2,994	1,442
{	\$ 11,841	10,875	12,281	14,243	7,283	7,588	5,815
{	\$ 4.20	3.33	3.18	3.67	4.40	2.53	4.03
Sheep {	No 354,155	311,669	308,474	304,403	335,043	359,407	443,495
{	\$ 1,372,127	1,228,957	1,388,056	1,544,605	1,261,071	1,182,241	1,592,167
{	\$ 3.87	3.94	4.50	5.07	3.76	3.29	3.59
Poultry, etc \$	133,963	149,804	161,229	192,908	175,475	126,162	107,909
Bones {	cwt 60,194	63,135	53,546	57,528	59,203	141,508	82,570
{	\$ 55,686	54,068	56,131	47,527	53,345	94,895	48,164
{	\$.92	.86	1.05	.83	.90	.67	.58
Butter ... {	lb 17,649,491	15,161,839	8,106,447	8,075,537	7,330,788	4,668,741	5,485,509
{	\$ 3,573,034	2,936,156	1,705,817	1,612,481	1,430,905	832,355	979,126
{	cts 20.2	19.4	21.0	20.0	19.5	17.8	17.8
Cheese {	lb 49,255,523	50,807,049	58,041,387	69,755,423	79,655,367	78,112,927	73,604,448
{	\$ 5,510,443	5,500,868	6,451,870	7,251,989	8,265,240	6,754,626	7,108,978
{	cts 11.2	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.3	8.6	9.7
Lard..... {	lb 209,679	135,169	51,203	214,772	63,559	95,790	159,248
{	\$ 19,882	13,869	5,855	21,425	5,491	6,722	12,434
{	cts 9.5	10.3	11.4	10.0	8.6	7.0	7.8
Furs..... \$	1,983,096	1,278,340	1,087,523	1,119,756	1,626,826	1,656,204	1,715,802
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs \$	432,498	375,565	460,983	435,898	601,111	469,087	593,624
Honey {	lb 8,915	2,438	875	1,079	3,278	9,363	99,708
{	\$ 1,163	316	107	178	440	1,096	9,750
{	cts 13.0	13.0	12.2	16.5	13.4	11.7	9.8
Eggs {	doz 9,090,135	10,499,082	13,451,410	11,490,855	11,542,703	12,758,532	12,945,326
{	\$ 1,103,812	1,643,709	2,256,586	1,960,197	1,880,632	1,728,082	1,825,559
{	cts 12.1	15.7	16.8	17.1	15.9	13.5	14.1

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Meats, viz.:</i>							
Bacon.....	lb	9,785,089	9,758,027	3,736,724	7,546,807	7,189,260	8,143,503
	\$	717,589	1,071,394	436,973	731,590	630,614	621,016
	cts	7.3	11.0	11.7	9.7	8.8	7.6
Hams.....	lb	569,598	615,947	517,636	571,163	962,827	422,987
	\$	40,745	64,367	62,285	62,212	86,641	32,836
	cts	7.2	10.5	12.0	10.9	9.0	7.8
Beef	lb	1,372,809	749,742	628,728	423,915	542,209	533,353
	\$	83,738	49,798	40,722	27,469	34,517	28,745
	cts	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.4
Mutton	lb	173,798	334,548	397,280	176,835	330,376	421,715
	\$	8,814	18,732	22,826	10,990	18,731	22,146
	cts	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.3
Pork	lb	1,578,168	1,225,408	806,843	630,970	555,436	346,105
	\$	113,694	93,621	69,969	44,518	35,269	18,911
	cts	7.2	7.6	8.7	7.1	6.3	5.5
Tongues.....	lb	68,916	72,316	32,596	8,106	131,498	117,132
	\$	4,765	6,094	1,891	521	10,878	8,757
	cts	6.9	8.4	5.5	6.4	8.3	7.5
Venison.....	lb	7,352	8,340	11,525	60		
	\$	364	431	648	5		
	cts	5.0	5.2	5.6	8.3		
Preserved n.e.s..	lb	1,040,251	1,286,005	1,770,774	1,793,249	499,187	892,863
	\$	103,289	124,888	180,080	160,212	37,495	90,667
	cts	9.9	9.7	10.2	8.9	7.5	10.2
Sheep pelts.....	No	48,574	43,853	84,799	101,987	73,324	134,691
	\$	13,201	10,664	18,157	28,740	20,515	28,901
	\$	.27	.24	.21	.28	.28	.21
Tallow	lb	855,327	942	3,864	136,521	62,624	68,700
	\$	66,173	61	710	8,929	4,034	4,730
	cts	7.7	6.5	18.4	6.9	6.4	6.9
Wool.....	lb	1,404,123	1,053,305	1,375,572	1,501,031	989,925	1,524,184
	\$	409,683	246,657	280,530	310,060	196,178	316,937
	\$	.29	.23	.20	.21	.20	.21
Other articles	\$	41,711	56,466	51,885	60,744	72,007	59,957
Total values	\$	21,360,219	20,518,662	20,284,343	22,946,108	25,337,104	22,065,433
<i>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:</i>							
Bran	cwt	90,130	56,459	24,561	52,072	62,881	116,107
	\$	52,241	39,590	21,806	46,637	46,677	64,513
	\$	.58	.70	.89	.90	.74	.56
Flax	cwt	6,286	6,509	11,634	5,312	7,060	7,286
	\$	67,874	85,537	108,220	73,779	59,904	49,301
	\$	10.80	13.14	9.30	13.89	8.48	6.77
<i>Fruit, green, viz.:</i>							
Apples	bbls	334,538	212,526	158,018	51,019	238,936	222,743
	\$	645,658	540,464	499,185	173,048	602,260	477,004
	\$	1.93	2.54	3.16	3.39	2.52	2.14
Other	\$					32,980	22,594
<i>Grain and products of, viz.:</i>							
Wheat.....	bush	2,523,673	3,845,035	5,867,458	745,526	2,340,956	3,419,168
	\$	2,593,820	5,180,335	5,881,488	812,923	1,966,287	3,025,864
	\$	1.03	1.35	1.00	1.00	.84	.88
Indian Corn ...	bush	1,284	49	252	11,924	18,885	494
	\$	594	61	293	8,941	11,399	313
	\$	.46	1.24	1.17	.75	.60	.63
Barley....	bush	8,811,278	11,588,446	8,817,216	7,780,262	9,067,395	8,554,302
	\$	6,261,383	10,114,623	6,293,283	5,104,642	5,503,383	5,724,693
	\$	.71	.87	.71	.66	.61	.67

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Grain—Continued.</i>							
Rye	{ bush \$ 870,296 \$ 783,840 \$.90	1,281,678 1,191,119 .93	1,047,809 712,900 .68	872,969 565,663 .65	287,296 179,873 .63	170,764 98,666 .58	124,427 67,269 .54
Oats	{ bush 2,926,532 \$ 1,191,873 \$.41	4,146,954 1,728,774 .42	1,024,053 460,821 .45	1,346,720 501,712 .37	2,359,002 893,513 .38	4,149,988 1,453,996 .35	2,048,240 653,837 .32
Pease.	{ bush 4,245,590 \$ 3,478,003 \$.82	3,521,493 3,191,869 .91	2,339,287 2,161,708 .92	2,201,097 2,069,275 .91	2,698,153 2,077,762 .77	3,219,141 2,207,093 .69	3,975,771 2,507,404 .63
Beans	{ bush 108,923 \$ 117,708 \$ 1.08	95,616 197,602 2.07	142,422 212,514 1.49	55,919 92,702 1.66	193,602 185,869 .96	156,088 156,114 1.00	198,318 207,402 1.05
Other grain.	{ bush 2,887 \$ 1,457 \$.50	187,760 185,598 .99	106,018 59,435 .56	90,576 59,007 .65	55,455 33,126 .59	89,711 40,701 .45	68,303 29,211 .43
Flour of wheat. .	{ bbls 439,728 \$ 2,173,108 \$ 4.94	469,759 2,748,988 5.85	489,046 2,515,955 5.14	197,389 1,025,995 5.20	123,777 556,530 4.50	386,099 1,744,446 4.52	520,213 2,322,144 4.46
Indian meal.	{ bbls 255 \$ 784 \$ 3.07	30 125 4.16	48 202 4.20	51 126 2.47	114 371 3.25	257 840 3.27	267 733 2.75
Oatmeal	{ bbls 53,825 \$ 234,150 \$ 4.35	49,640 207,698 4.18	66,051 276,574 4.19	55,901 230,294 4.12	65,600 250,319 3.82	75,926 309,631 4.08	48,062 189,222 3.94
Other meal.	{ bbls 544 \$ 1,742 \$ 3.20	3,287 10,609 3.23	4,162 10,816 2.60	11,307 30,203 2.67	7,408 19,377 2.62	6,392 20,191 3.16	6,436 20,298 3.15
Hay	{ tons 168,381 \$ 1,813,208 \$ 10.77	90,647 915,691 10.10	93,740 902,105 9.62	108,461 913,057 8.42	134,939 1,270,625 9.42	93,944 1,001,336 10.66	76,843 743,396 9.67
Hops.	{ lb 10,500 \$ 2,712 \$.26	201,767 41,780 .20	177,142 89,859 .51	117,266 16,402 .14	103,438 17,292 .17	136,577 80,383 .59	705 112 .16
Malt	{ bush 708,771 \$ 649,857 \$.92	1,171,580 1,108,943 .95	1,329,958 1,136,700 .85	235,959 178,330 .76	374,961 280,137 .75	284,443 222,187 .78	182,176 146,012 .80
Maple sugar	{ lb 172,285 \$ 14,616 cts 8.5	277,782 20,864 7.5	169,662 12,358 7.3	391,348 25,018 6.4	11,704 1,016 8.7	150,955 10,870 7.2	215,531 15,769 7.3
Potatoes	{ bush 2,295,307 \$ 830,218 \$.36	3,800,162 2,268,769 .60	2,424,979 1,048,954 .43	753,435 231,716 .31	660,715 234,812 .35	2,222,927 492,702 .22	1,568,671 439,206 .28
Seeds, other	\$ 204,476	913,215	207,052	80,464	116,267	140,025	97,390
Tobacco leaf	{ lb 6,351 \$ 2,332 \$.37	66,824 6,337 .09	32,249 6,469 .20	118 25 .21	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	38 12 .32
Vegetables	\$ 67,745	195,435	91,887	92,280	75,062	64,006	83,639
Other articles	\$ 80,128	141,686	107,985	125,604	103,102	244,787	275,404
Total values	\$ 21,269,527	31,035,712	22,818,519	12,397,843	14,518,293	17,652,779	18,826,235
MANUFACTURES :							
Agricultural implements. .	\$ 31,269	46,142	16,766	17,252	22,640	16,658	48,060
Books, maps and pamph- lets	\$ 31,321	23,223	45,551	105,486	155,511	86,677	118,884
Biscuits	{ cwt 3,981 \$ 17,223 \$ 4.33	4,919 22,095 4.49	4,437 19,326 4.36	3,927 18,031 4.59	4,176 18,936 4.53	3,359 15,384 4.58	2,795 13,174 4.71

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>MANUFACTURES—Con.</i>							
Candles. { lb	6,152	186	4,447	6,463	200	397	669
{ \$	836	29	685	1,109	47	65	117
{ cts	13.6	15.6	15.4	16.1	23.5	16.4	17.5
Carriages, etc. { No	789	426	293	318	285	361	455
{ \$	46,442	32,056	21,714	21,756	17,765	22,369	18,540
{ \$	58.35	75.25	74.11	68.41	62.32	61.96	40.75
Clothing (wearing apparel) \$	9,952	6,846	10,057	15,521	15,055	12,984	19,060
Cordage, etc. \$	12,031	11,506	11,355	14,593	44,279	24,763	26,410
Cottons. \$	1,540	1,372	11,565	10,931	37,191	20,632	10,146
Extract of hemlock { bbls	22,034	29,375	40,323	27,946	15,766	13,899	9,499
bark. { \$	190,068	234,908	305,418	361,156	203,211	167,017	~136,077
{ \$	8.63	8.00	7.57	12.92	12.89	12.02	14.33
Furs. \$	3,223	2,746	3,476	5,369	9,443	3,811	14,992
Glass and glassware \$	2,441	1,920	1,823	1,825	1,135	4,050	1,326
Grindstones. \$	35,755	45,477	51,726	40,492	31,082	21,110	23,614
Gypsum (ground). \$	13,388	11,041	8,950	12,321	22,207	19,044	16,429
Hats and caps. \$	108	1,639	914	655	736	375	169
India rubber. \$	870	897	3,614	4,208	4,512	4,206	2,373
<i>Iron :</i>							
Stoves. { No.	240	53	64	89	63	180	220
{ \$	3,309	1,035	798	1,554	878	2,960	4,109
{ \$	13.79	19.53	12.47	17.46	13.94	16.44	18.68
Castings, n.e.s. \$	14,887	7,895	6,699	11,752	6,458	11,876	17,570
Pig. { tons	11	65	14	3	.....	.....	.....
{ \$	179	1,000	317	66	.....	.....	.....
{ \$	16.27	15.38	22.64	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Scrap. \$	191,210	120,493	46,482	26,576	3,797	46,117	63,924
All other and hardware \$	84,713	209,548	319,217	217,389	99,268	74,970	101,171
Junk and oakum. { cwt	18,477	10,398	13,735	14,629	13,204	25,425	16,604
{ \$	35,177	30,846	34,963	32,574	32,408	37,696	29,391
{ \$	1.90	2.97	2.55	2.23	2.45	1.48	1.77
<i>Leather :</i>							
Sole and upper. \$	416,902	426,403	271,140	296,186	419,749	257,153	440,616
Boots and shoes. { prs	95,828	116,437	90,872	101,501	.....	.....	.....
{ \$	101,727	117,868	96,815	109,430	70,199	68,534	61,952
{ \$	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.08	.....	.....	.....
Harness and saddlery. \$	4,746	2,149	4,346	2,752	2,827	4,774	6,827
Other manufactures of, \$	4,986	5,918	121,982	110,374	20,605	28,129	72,356
Lime. \$	4,691	7,579	11,112	10,402	11,005	18,638	41,342
<i>Liquors, viz. :</i>							
Ale, beer & cider { gals	56,802	42,450	18,641	19,305	5,103	4,774	2,655
{ \$	20,824	19,088	7,657	7,021	2,086	2,384	961
{ \$	.37	.45	.41	.36	.40	.50	.36
Whiskey. { gals	2,513	7,056	14,515	8,054	10,630	9,133	5,386
{ \$	2,598	5,591	12,486	6,668	10,311	9,987	8,932
{ \$	1.03	.79	.86	.83	.97	1.00	1.66
Other spirits. { gals	5,558	5,363	2,366	1,482	406	1,320	1,060
{ \$	3,931	3,287	2,722	1,796	775	1,756	993
{ \$	.71	.61	1.15	1.21	1.91	1.36	.94
Machinery, n.e.s. \$	40,201	77,432	74,366	82,491	86,163	80,455	77,602

TABLE No. V.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION—*Continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Musical Instruments, viz.:</i>							
Organs { No	306	965	459	1,114	2,007	2,139	2,837
\$	27,612	84,295	40,372	85,475	135,212	146,353	190,548
\$	90.24	87.35	87.96	76.73	67.37	68.42	67.17
Pianos..... { No	17	16	24	41	35	46	65
\$	3,480	2,865	6,768	11,215	8,830	13,035	16,571
\$	204.70	179.06	282.00	273.53	252.28	283.37	254.94
All others..... \$	133	3,874	1,629	1,399	463	3,366	220
Oil cake { cwt	18,790	16,217	8,701	4,310	12,305	24,401	45,772
\$	39,474	38,288	20,855	6,947	23,127	50,347	86,973
\$	2.10	2.36	2.40	1.61	1.88	2.06	1.90
Rags..... \$	49,044	35,800	30,820	12,799	11,634	5,947	9,346
Sewing machines.... { No	22,463	22,563	9,147	8,093	9,418	5,294	4,964
\$	165,452	150,643	69,933	95,326	69,235	35,627	34,345
\$	7.37	6.68	7.65	11.78	7.35	6.73	6.92
Ships sold to other { No	61	42	44	43	28	46	27
countries tons	16,808	16,161	23,896	17,368	13,177	14,343	9,263
\$	348,018	402,311	506,538	416,756	246,277	266,363	143,772
\$	20.71	24.89	21.20	24.00	18.69	18.57	15.52
Soap { lb	115,591	125,203	108,268	156,828	138,307	158,224	198,635
\$	4,370	5,020	3,957	6,855	5,419	8,502	7,904
cts	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.9	5.4	3.7
Starch { lb	880,092	93,679	824,049	2,675,160	1,157,597	914,920	1,229,390
\$	32,691	4,621	25,360	69,097	25,795	22,442	26,750
cts	3.7	4.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2
Steel and manufactures of \$	143,656	96,266	43,812	30,781	30,323	24,093	48,704
Stone and marble, wrought. \$	13,802	22,790	18,469	18,469	17,235	17,801	16,490
<i>Tobaccos, viz.:</i>							
Cigars and ciga- { lb	36,288	950	122,942	553	320	2,095	2,936
rettes..... { \$	6,842	1,112	25,696	1,067	686	3,101	1,526
\$	.19	1.17	.21	1.93	2.14	1.48	.52
Stems and cut- { lb	37,201	421,844	301,513	526,880	370,949	256,489	532,000
tings { \$	1,425	12,750	10,207	14,974	8,079	6,237	8,540
cts	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.6
All other, n.e.s. { lb	255,313	272,927	228,028	84,484	115,868	107,474	35,807
\$	36,536	53,289	38,134	14,883	25,957	22,159	7,647
\$	.14	.20	.17	.18	.22	.21	.21
Vinegar { gals	680	1,737	527	82	335	56	5
\$	266	498	148	26	83	18	4
\$	.30	.29	.28	.32	.25	.32	.80
<i>Wood, viz.:</i>							
Household furniture.. \$	100,387	106,854	133,932	131,705	169,115	225,023	243,894
Doors, sashes & blinds. \$	22,280	39,997	22,147	59,645	46,678	33,070	35,200
Other manufactures of. \$	291,657	354,043	384,796	430,345	470,206	379,498	294,118
Woollens..... \$	21,681	25,752	31,296	41,060	55,733	28,283	25,093
Other articles \$	440,236	410,491	564,309	580,975	481,135	468,298	505,810
Total values..... \$	3,075,095	3,329,598	3,503,220	3,577,535	3,181,501	2,824,137	3,079,972
MISCELLANEOUS: \$	622,182	535,935	528,895	560,690	557,374	604,011	644,362
Grand totals..... \$	80,922,579	90,106,614	84,285,707	77,132,079	76,183,518	74,975,506	77,964,020

* Per ton.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE: CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by quantity and value the exports of merchandise the growth or produce of Canada to the United States, and of merchandise the growth or produce of the United States to Canada, for the fiscal years 1886 and 1887.

Compiled from the Trade Tables of Canada and the United States respectively.

Articles.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
THE MINE:								
Coal—		\$		\$		\$		\$
Anthracite... tons	362,553	1,127,677	404,042	1,252,867	642,531	2,564,340	648,901	2,705,551
Bituminous... "					298,683	751,895	426,743	1,055,367
Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.		1,210,414		1,017,401				
Gypsum, crude. tons	106,737	112,271	148,325	165,497				
Oils, mineral... gals.	251,450	27,742	308,734	10,795	3,702,738	479,894	4,595,845	495,825
Ore, antimony... tons	2	3,000	40	1,200				
" copper... "	5,224	291,397	5,259	181,010	21	4,680	97	19,640
" iron... "	7,542	23,039	23,385	71,934	561	1,122	2,502	5,069
" manganese... "	281	13,001	863	47,266				
" silver... "	81	25,134	22	16,487				
Phosphates... "	532	6,817	733	6,223				
Plumbago... cwt.	3,645	1,481	7,180	3,278				
Salt... bush.	384,283	26,714	106,385	9,418	10,046	4,873	11,473	2,257
Sand and gravel. tons.	102,795	23,195	135,627	23,207				
Slate... "	260	4,256	26	420		2,406		5,310
Stone and marble—unwrought tons.	14,850	59,888	12,173	65,300		139,314		161,241
Other articles... "		159,670		213,128				
Total values..		3,115,696		3,085,431		3,948,524		4,450,260
THE FISHERIES:								
Cod fish—including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh... lb.	276,469	1,786	185,996	4,300				
dry salted... cwt.	153,271	406,332	157,788	399,388	571	3,423	410	2,290
wet salted... "	12,715	33,306	1,207	1,994				
pickled... "	25,064	71,062	254	254				
tongues and sounds... bbls.	1,304	40,393	478	16,363				
Mackerel, fresh... lb.	324,424	13,276	2,282,687	42,495				
" canned... "	153,991	8,901	538,531	32,305				
" pickled bbls.	60,867	372,709	79,311	573,968	75	475	6	56
Halibut, fresh... lb.	233,140	13,266	278,990	11,382				
Herring, fresh... "	3,446,036	29,724	14,653,937	94,929				
" pickled bbls.	28,209	78,172	33,386	116,050				
" smoked... lb.	5,133,261	67,225	5,588,058	92,556				
Sea-fish, n. e. s.								
fresh... lb.	1,756,564	44,605	1,627,927	46,661				
pickled... bbls.	1,531	6,149	1,890	9,199				
preserved... lb.	6,150	145	39,582	1,265				
Oysters... "		792		92		105,323		95,490
Lobsters, fresh. bbls.	32,077	81,761	31,996	80,782				
" canned. lb.	4,644,515	499,779	3,312,138	338,988				
Other shell-fish... "		5		1		25,127		18,526
Salmon, fresh... lb.	2,157,700	219,358	1,328,522	141,519				
" smoked... "	4,853	979	1,268	185				
" canned... "	148,875	15,351	161,675	22,863		24,435		14,825
" pickled bbls.	3,422	32,225	3,266	33,061				
Fish, n. e. s... lb.		426,349		461,688	853,386	26,205	425,420	11,995
" pickled... bbls.	1,576	9,935	3,691	19,320	528	3,984	248	2,099
" cured... lb.					426,977	24,348	264,810	11,394

TABLE No. VI.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Export to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
THE FISHERIES.— <i>Con.</i>								
Fish oil, cod....gals.	12,813	3,933	8,585	2,569	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ other.. “	46,420	13,332	34,730	9,263	11,425	9,504	583	234
Furs and skins of marine animals....	.....	79,215	.....	155,145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles. ....	.....	17,423	.....	8,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total values..	.....	2,587,548	.....	2,717,509	.....	222,824	.....	156,909
THE FOREST:								
Ashes, pot and pearl.....bbls.	238	5,134	322	7,667	.....	.....	.....	.....
ashes, leached .....	.....	16,072	.....	18,661	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ all other....	.....	14,766	.....	21,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bark for tanning.....cords	49,014	221,815	52,755	235,787	.....	297	.....	.....
Basswood, butternut and hickory...m ft.	140	1,050	381	4,928	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood.....cords	155,087	313,214	152,141	311,715	2,677	8,342	1,544	4,720
Hop, hoop, telegraph & other poles.....	.....	106,665	... ..	92,303	.....	45	.....	.....
Knees and fut-tocks.....pieces	5,800	5,446	8,979	7,016	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathwood... cords	.....	.....	160	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logs, hemlock...m ft.	6,881	28,076	4,206	17,447	.....	*101,498	.....	*165,449
“ oak..... “	1,163	13,660	388	7,755				
“ pine..... “	2,869	24,452	6,350	49,242				
“ spruce..... “	17,541	81,874	17,526	88,773				
“ all other. “	37,581	161,835	38,137	177,866	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battens.....	.....	6,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deals, pine...St. hd.	4	288	519	21,445	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ spruce & other “	2,147	54,804	1,647	41,018	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deal ends.....	25	399	33	561	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laths, palings and pickets.....m.	141,220	213,881	231,997	301,536	630	919	304	319
Planks, boards and joists.....m ft.	514,985	5,853,021	508,304	6,209,023	25,700	539,675	21,936	444,457
Scantling..... “	8,709	66,487	6,553	50,895				
Staves & headings.m.	81,087	329,076	64,886	273,519	.....	39,521	.....	45,855
Lumber, all other....	.....	286,869	.....	475,106	.....	20,482	.....	9,506
Masts & spars..pieces	21,201	12,063	12,113	6,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles.....m.	55,197	116,182	63,004	136,905	10,819	14,299	7,138	7,514
Shingle bolts...cords	271	936	503	3,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and railroad ties.....pieces	1,337,292	261,405	1,779,985	335,274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stave bolts...cords	50,333	116,900	50,621	121,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooks, box...No.	672,015	79,064	782,683	102,571	.....	44	.....	150
Timber, square—								
birch.....tons	106	828	43	262	.....	516,296	.....	392,219
oak..... “	11	205	316	4,188				
pine, red..... “	24	271	345	3,032				
“ white.... “	270	2,226	.....	.....		
all other..... “	319	1,916	268	3,195	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles. ....	.....	148,405	.....	222,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total values..	.....	8,545,406	.....	9,353,506	.....	1,241,418	.....	1,070,189

* Logs and other timber, n. e. s.

TABLE No. VI.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE:								
Horses.....No.	16,113	2,104,355	18,225	2,214,338	688	105,235	497	109,573.
Horned cattle... "	25,338	633,094	45,765	887,756	441	18,749	1,541	59,073
Swine..... "	2,695	6,401	915	3,227	66,858	617,152	64,732	486,181
Sheep..... "	313,201	829,884	363,046	974,482	25,310	54,462	25,471	55,153
Poultry and other animals.....		121,248		98,919		12,432		17,535
Bones.....cwt.	140,889	94,235	82,162	47,857		1,790		756
Butter.....lb.	111,388	17,545	100,895	17,207	2,132,424	325,467	810,285	147,640
Imitation butter. "					38,564	4,535	15,899	1,323
Cheese..... "	174,674	15,478	304,318	30,667	8,370,117	655,072	6,628,825	588,686
Eggs.....doz.	12,708,883	1,722,579	12,907,956	1,821,364	208,079	36,220	320,210	48,692
Furs, dressed.....		10,205		5,242		54,733		39,339
" undressed.....		296,090		336,197				
Grease & scraps. lb.	30,938	724	52,845	1,656		141,591		115,354
Glue..... "					121,245	17,862	109,829	16,916
Hides, horns, etc.....		465,370		413,148		367,846		353,029
Honey.....lb.	1,568	150	11,310	1,045		1,634		2,324
Lard..... "	40	5	115	12	7,855,391	495,460	10,944,861	712,945
Lard oil.....gals.			750	455	23,432	10,909	48,383	22,399
Meats—								
Bacon.....lb.	368	37	133	17	3,952,486	283,535	15,158,558	1,145,513
Beef..... "	67,592	4,802	40,380	2,262	27,175,248	1,764,377	7,256,121	463,864
Hams..... "	1,276	139	904	111	3,238,898	312,122	2,310,220	244,241
Mutton..... "	343,466	18,459	347,854	17,745	141,505	6,745	60,608	4,151
Pork..... "	5,642	382	8,050	427	27,025,728	1,556,495	34,648,524	2,314,546
All other..... "	522,412	57,408	739,167	54,161				
Sheep pelts.....No.	134,691	28,901	88,016	24,067				
Tallow.....lb.	6,700	88			117,203	4,652	1,522,812	53,208
Wool..... "	1,316,228	271,424	1,297,867	288,251	2,041,246	465,719	144,765	45,566
Other articles.....		43,786		50,756		28,312		23,491
Total values..		6,742,789		7,291,369		7,343,106		7,071,498
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:								
Bran.....cwt.	89,108	39,775	73,401	37,930				
Cotton.....lb.					18,712,718	1,882,273	23,951,878	2,405,292
Flax.....cwt.	7,286	49,301	10,128	78,422				
Fruits—								
Apples...bbls.	41,407	55,302	103,232	197,613	13,898	28,744	20,877	36,784
All other green.....		22,064		14,724		269,251		236,254
Dried.....lb.	2,618	152						105,922
Grain & products of—								
Barley.....bush.	8,528,287	5,708,130	9,437,717	5,245,968	17,223	11,352	7,353	4,194
Indian corn... "	22	12	136	105	5,461,389	2,308,135	4,108,693	1,658,598
Oats..... "	240,159	75,817	40,342	12,210	239,302	70,231	90,567	28,033
Pease..... "	506,704	377,003	405,358	331,349				
Beans..... "	155,092	154,739	197,764	206,617	7,064	7,169	9,907	9,387
Rye..... "	164,324	94,158	26,030	12,350			280	130
Wheat..... "	309,772	256,767	341,508	265,940	2,597,195	2,069,000	4,679,169	3,761,508
Other grain... "	59,130	25,639	55,254	23,133				
Wheat flour...bbls.	17,070	79,230	4,695	17,572	383,092	1,688,356	437,090	1,673,997
Oatmeal..... "	4,398	15,680	1,064	3,805	34,439	139,357	28,374	117,858
Corn meal... "	6	28	1	2	117,896	310,575	130,482	323,171
Other meal... "	415	857	2,933	8,101	44	170	56	186
Hay.....tons.	85,490	897,806	69,450	670,749	423	3,646	428	4,925
Hops.....lb.	7,675	480			126,558	11,647	118,646	21,471
Malt.....bush.	284,443	222,187	182,176	146,012				
Rice.....lb.					2,000	109	8,653	386
Broom corn.....						83,091		113,472

TABLE No. VI.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—<i>Con.</i>		\$		\$		\$		\$
Vegetable oils						16,431		36,272
Maple sugar .. lb.	137,755	9,741	212,077	15,377				
Potatoes .. bush.	1,848,462	374,122	1,276,809	328,602	43,872	16,754	46,208	28,465
Other seeds .. lb.		6,870		3,756	4,081,171	346,888	4,726,845	345,768
Straw .. tons.	2,586	13,395	4,918	21,336				
Other vegetables ..		49,828		75,517		87,404		95,564
Tobacco .. lb.	75,430	3,521	68,206	3,480	7,808,929	1,070,054	5,902,747	1,250,630
Other articles ..		224,063		249,046		170,883		84,613
Total values ..		8,756,667		7,969,716		10,591,520		12,342,880
MANUFACTURES :								
Agricultural imple-		5,434		6,950		121,492		70,991
ments ..								
Books, pamphlets,		16,001		19,103		119,610		163,450
maps, etc.						19,651		6,607
Bread, biscuit, etc.						36,715		40,550
Brick and tile ..						8,337	86,740	7,525
Candles, etc. .. lb.	397	65	349	65	78,886			
Carriages, cars,								
etc. No.	274	12,130	408	14,477		339,863		266,023
Clothing and wearing								
apparel ..		7,933		13,048				
Cordage, rope, etc.		2,238		14,826		123,030		80,767
Cottons ..		7,860		6,742		650,400		563,130
Earthenware & china						76,455		148,802
Extract of hemlock								
bark. ... bbls.	2,742	20,267	5	58		7,872		13,640
Fertilizers ..								
Furs ..		3,109		4,665				
Glass and glassware.		1,631		448		257,809		363,274
Grindstones ..		20,602		23,358				
Gypsum, ground ..		18,485		15,779				
Hair mfrs ..						10,656		15,586
Hats and caps ..		71		155				
India rubber ..		2,362		1,404		139,066		161,573
Ink ..						11,929		13,969
Iron and steel, manu-								
factures of—								
Stoves .. No.	38	806	15	297		13,813		13,203
Castings ..		5,005		13,163		91,977		66,773
Machinery, other..		25,187		33,628		432,413		391,479
Sewing m'chns.No.	412	4,714	488	6,198		108,245		86,728
Scrap iron ..		46,117		63,822				
All other iron and								
hardware ..		42,639		51,504		1,164,885		1,153,020
Manufactures of -								
Brass ..						44,506		81,365
Copper ..						27,080		51,706
Lead ..						13,096		17,620
Tin ..						38,893		19,589
Zinc ..						11,439		2,534
Junk & oakum. cwt.	25,416	37,580	16,332	28,864	9,843	5,170	1,200	7,216
Leather, sole & upper		858		28,636		49,498		44,950
Boots & shoes. . pairs		4,207		2,544	29,028	49,471	38,861	74,018
Harness and saddlery		3,464		4,053		49,339		30,212
Other leather mfrs..		10,954		9,326		90,942		106,640
Lime and cement ..		18,552		41,285		25,047		17,332

TABLE No. VI.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Exports to United States.				United States' Exports to Canada.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
MANUFACTURES.— <i>Con.</i>								
Ale and beer... gals.	1,577	636	1,808	617	.....	42,222	.....	44,636
Whiskey..... "	2,357	4,928	4,607	8,289	12,981	11,414	7,064	7,701
Wine..... "	78	136	58	99	.....	10,857	.....	18,429
Other spirits.....	1,010	1,452	59	72	27,971	15,608	18,708	8,881
Organs.....No.	29	2,241	39	2,880	255	24,747	210	14,258
Pianos..... "	43	11,785	46	11,205	536	147,987	645	152,741
Other musical instru-								
ments.....		3,286	.....	120	.....	11,355	.....	9,507
Oil cake.....cwt.	21,957	45,158	42,569	80,218	4,301	7,663	13,642	15,050
Rags.....lb.		5,347	.....	7,746	1,588,740	23,122	3,825,415	31,602
Ships.....tons	397	2,350	116	400	126	1,390	104	5,027
Soap.....lb.	7,030	236	1,340	170	454,106	36,061	114,977	15,205
Starch..... "	44,800	1,100	172,660	3,415	72,687	4,004	80,633	4,608
Stone and marble...		15,461	.....	16,142	.....	86,919	.....	76,654
Silk.....			.....		.....	11,562	.....	8,513
Spices.....			.....		.....	7,657	.....	24,204
Straw mfrs.....			.....		.....	6,731	.....	4,912
Trunks.....			.....		.....	8,366	.....	11,244
Varnish..... gals.			.....		9,476	11,868	13,042	15,987
Sugar, refined...lb.	268	22	.....		3,007,575	186,238	1,831,711	97,131
glucose or			.....				
grape.....lb.			.....		74,061	2,078	40,149	1,478
Molasses and			.....				
syrup.....gals.			.....		44,269	17,560	50,627	18,067
Candy and confec-			.....				
tionery.....			.....			12,369	.....	50,658
Cigars and ciga-								
rettes.....m.	*1,075	1,179	*610	193	3,994	15,015	2,899	25,614
Other tobacco...lb.	1,730	603	2,311	720	.....	46,639	.....	24,445
Vinegar.....gals.	5	2	.....	.....	5,341	1,027	4,259	727
Household furniture.		205,437	.....	203,512	.....	409,948	.....	306,922
Doors, sash & blinds		1,913	.....	1,664	.....	16,215	.....	15,042
Pails, tubs, etc.....		1,829	.....	2,081	.....	27,643	.....	50,820
Other woodenware..		208,027	.....	179,594	.....	244,952	.....	283,148
Woollens.....		5,739	.....	3,027	.....	289,044	.....	219,864
Chemicals and medi-			.....				
cines.....			.....			271,303	.....	389,492
Clocks and watches..			.....			28,576	.....	13,781
Coffee, cocoa, etc....			.....			18,061	.....	13,404
Gunpowder and ex-			.....				
plosives.....lb.			.....		47,520	63,535	11,724	47,682
Brooms.....			.....			32,074	.....	35,658
Fancy articles.....			.....			95,633	.....	98,071
Jewelry.....			.....			88,834	.....	109,395
Naval stores.....			.....			57,866	.....	60,397
Paints and colors...			.....			52,404	.....	66,622
Paper and mfrs. of...			.....			153,098	.....	172,055
Turpentine, spirits			.....				
gals.....			.....		93,573	34,848	144,470	53,281
Stationery.....			.....			27,548	.....	22,586
Other articles.....		366,697	.....	359,022	.....	437,920	.....	429,344
Total values..		1,203,835		1,285,584		7,238,660		7,159,116
MISCELLANEOUS.....		551,351		569,918		58,233		77,185
Grand totals.....		31,503,292		32,273,033		30,644,285		32,328,036

* Pounds.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE: CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by classes of products Canada's total imports from all countries, and her imports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, together with the imports of the United States from Canada for the same period.

Compiled from the Canadian and United States Trade returns.

Articles.	Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$	
THE MINE :							
Coal	tons.	2,296,468	7,638,687	2,222,244	7,498,802	332,942	1,153,604
Gypsum	"	1,557	2,492	1,557	2,492	145,487	160,571
Marble, unwrought			84,086		72,187		
Oils—mineral	gals.	5,370,207	861,289	5,367,920	860,442	279,100	10,929
Ore—copper	tons.					1,918	188,329
iron	"					23,452	65,350
Phosphates	"					900	6,109
Plumbago	"		4,020		1,994	34	2,715
Salt	bush.	4,269,111	329,140	86,990	12,568	295,551	43,985
Sand and gravel	tons.	19,650	27,893	18,284	26,120		
Stone, unwrought	"	10,365	65,334	9,965	64,125		
Other articles			403,660		133,853		24,938
Total values.....		{ 1887	9,416,601		8,672,583		1,656,530
		{ 1886	8,126,238		7,389,746		1,568,442
THE FISHERIES :							
Cod, fresh	lb.	1,802,942	48,690	1,772,042	47,793	} 9,816,617	237,179
“ salted	"	2,089,100	64,238	603,800	29,636		
Halibut	"	60,295	3,880	59,095	3,868		
Herring, fresh	"	463,415	2,725	3,415	125		
“ pickled	"	7,104,833	191,574	11,990	630	* 33,890	128,611
“ smoked	"	11,528	579	10,630	543	5,347,050	76,803
Mackerel, fresh	"	23,567	2,121	23,567	2,121		
“ pickled	"	11,385	709	10,085	644	* 78,919	638,312
Other sea fish, fresh			2,674		2,664		
“ pickled			9,070		4,129		
Oysters			300,815		300,815		
Lobsters, fresh			3,958		3,925		
“ canned			919		919		337,047
Salmon, fresh	lb.	2,184	282	2,118	274	1,104,090	106,553
“ smoked	"	378	51	378	51		
“ canned			39,206		577		44,693
All other fish, fresh	lb.	52,502	3,403	25,682	2,053	}	892,212
“ pickled	"	103,504	3,810	1,079	97		
“ cured			105,624		43,213		
Fish oil	gals.	221,678	84,844	23,536	9,062	49,200	13,147
Furs and skins			1,766		1,766		
Other articles			8,631		3,594		
Total values.....		{ 1887	879,569		458,499		2,474,557
		{ 1886	858,114		429,314		2,040,980
THE FOREST :							
Ashes			2,917		806		
Bark for tanning	cords.	322	2,860	322	2,860	60,587	272,956
Firewood	"	1,308	3,921	1,308	3,921		
Logs			336,886		335,179		
Lumber and timber—							
Oak	m. ft.	2,136	64,163	2,106	63,552		
Pitch pine	"	2,360	47,033	2,360	47,015		
Walnut	"	4,896	287,273	4,896	287,273		
Planks, boards, deals, etc						558,963	6,841,001
Shingles	m.	7,869	8,091	7,869	8,091	89,167	185,378
All other			193,251		192,269		814,186
Other articles			79,342		73,413		1,617,910
Total values.....		{ 1887	1,025,737		1,014,379		9,731,431
		{ 1886	1,007,286		996,189		8,988,668

* Barrels.

TABLE No. VII.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE :						
Horses No.	3,082	520,578	2,573	269,750	25,525	3,430,594
Horned cattle "	15,945	479,886	15,700	456,945	59,653	1,086,645
Sheep "	39,037	91,606	38,913	89,318	450,175	1,215,437
Swine "	6,228	37,587	6,213	37,256		
Poultry and other animals		19,009		18,231		114,837
Bones cwt.	702	964	683	817		
Butter lb.	246,272	51,733	246,272	51,733	234,756	37,864
Cheese "	96,757	16,126	62,878	10,567	2,335	424
Lard "	3,388,942	224,874	3,886,570	224,664		
Furs		1,105,124		438,671		845,565
Hides, skins, horns and hoofs		1,963,314		1,774,314		474,996
Honey lb.	23,858	2,556	22,792	2,436		
Eggs doz.	407,581	65,262	394,880	64,191	13,682,914	1,930,844
Meats :						
Bacon and hams lb.	2,368,188	216,320	2,363,950	215,546		
Beef "	1,803,400	74,817	1,793,853	73,683		
Mutton "	62,605	4,202	62,605	4,202		123,788
Pork "	9,795,707	496,064	9,795,557	496,056		
Poultry and game		15,377		12,935		
All other		90,128		84,884		
Sheep pelts		12,139		2,759		
Tallow lb.	230,001	12,997	217,457	12,300		
Wool "	12,085,246	1,896,375	4,450,848	662,401	1,610,123	357,142
Oils gals.	26,309	13,964	22,600	12,741	4,518	1,720
Grease and scraps lb.	2,466,415	100,534	2,440,301	100,002		
Silk		144,735		143,778		1,083
Bristles lb.	88,614	72,731	64,258	46,719		
Hair "	249,242	35,675	241,094	33,051		12,091
Other articles		85,776		61,951		1,092
Total values { 1887		7,849,953		5,401,901		9,634,122
	{ 1886	7,363,443		5,113,260		8,447,080
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS :						
Bran		35,885		35,885		
Cotton lb.	33,227,256	3,081,424	32,662,659	3,051,180	8,264	508
Hemp, flax, jute, etc cwt.	99,492	556,174	53,262	253,984	33,640	298,088
Fruit, green		759,854		563,125		
" dried		742,198		96,650		376,049
" nuts		176,627		103,386		
Fruit trees		42,164		42,021		
Other trees and plants		40,617		36,932		
Coffee lb.	1,905,410	288,994	696,085	103,709	350,560	51,488
Tea "	18,532,073	3,422,830	534,870	88,011	1,619,896	314,697
Tobacco "	11,490,315	1,305,743	11,879,152	1,270,656	419,450	222,345
Oils gals.	1,375,773	514,658	364,883	92,569	1,497	558
India rubber, crude lb.	789,040	443,382	780,891	440,448		
Grain and product of—						
Barley bush.	5,053	2,557	5,053	2,557	10,351,895	6,170,660
Indian corn "	2,029,061	884,125	2,029,061	884,125	287	175
Oats "	19,797	7,741	19,665	7,641	86,190	27,715
Beans "	6,445	8,235	5,710	7,588		
Pease "	5,719	7,772	5,187	6,539	597,741	556,430
Rye "	4,589	2,539	4,589	2,539	18,468	10,718
Wheat "	22,540	18,313	22,534	18,307	277,510	218,551
Other grain	322	235	44	27		
Wheat flour bbls.	169,629	638,618	168,124	630,592	1,001	3,237
Ormeal "	242,394	7,822	166,877	5,585	155	689
Cornmeal "	136,137	310,864	136,137	310,864		
Other meal		4,083		4,012		
Hay tons.	542	5,936	542	5,936	78,255	789,129
Hops lb.	1,096,221	213,087	376,029	86,917		
Malt bush.	23,146	19,793	22,706	19,296	206,203	149,444
Rice lb.	23,440,440	347,228	301,416	8,846	1,298,230	24,913

TABLE No. VII.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Continued.						
Seeds, n. e. s.		417,084		364,843		9,793
Potatoes bush.	60,672	35,869	60,634	35,837	1,228,405	339,163
Tomatoes "	13,040	23,728	13,040	23,728		
Other vegetables		142,087		114,087		91,639
Other breadstuffs—						
Arrowroot and tapioca..... lb.	642,228	26,268	87,589	4,093		
Maccaroni, etc. "	166,640	7,865	40,942	2,653		
All other		44,933		36,218		99,763
Broom corn		133,392		133,392		
Spices lb.	1,444,619	182,659	405,643	40,348	11,713	2,798
Other articles		62,444		56,424		20
Total values. { 1887		14,965,827		8,991,550		9,758,570
{ 1886		15,810,994		9,373,884		10,615,963
MANUFACTURES :						
Agricultural implements.....		130,546		116,971		
Baking powder		96,475		96,470		
Bells		45,265		26,219		
Belts and trusses		21,775		15,120		
Blackening and harness dressing		54,130		41,928		
Books, pamphlets, maps, etc.		1,329,676		803,694		39,498
Book-binders' tools		41,679		14,171		
Boot and stay laces		35,210		9,149		
Bolting cloth		27,647		27,542		
Braces and suspenders		98,898		26,520		
Bread and biscuits..... lb.	631,687	27,333	589,143	25,081		
Brick and tile		156,043		96,009		
Brooms and brushes		117,520		42,404		172
Buttons		417,350		119,489		17,628
Candles lb.	318,301	35,629	126,772	14,565		
Candy and confectionery..... "	671,328	92,032	231,044	36,958		147
Carriages, cars, etc.		348,459		317,252		
Cement		158,303		11,877		407
Clocks and parts of		135,032		112,870		476
Coal tar, etc. bbls.	18,437	28,763	16,424	26,399		
Cocoa, chocolate, etc. lb.	300,110	61,277	171,470	30,697		
Collars, cuffs, etc.		122,373		84,195		
Combs		78,911		24,483		
Cordage, rope, etc. lb.	663,788	75,435	508,765	62,707		
Corks		65,052		46,310		
Cottons		5,472,529		917,861		4,188
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc.		2,697,928		1,224,402		137,076
Earthenware and china		750,691		57,834		10,067
Electric and galvanic batteries		15,890		15,120		
Electric light apparatus		49,338		48,630		
Fancy goods		2,060,030		245,343		4,628
Fertilizers		6,988		6,729		70,757
Fishery supplies		322,430		163,539		
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of		1,678,148		63,515		8,425
Furs		145,432		20,774		10,442
Glass and glassware		1,269,288		488,038		2,710
Grindstones No.	1,309	14,815	1,289	14,382		
Gunpowder and other explosives ..		147,855		97,005		
Hair goods		50,978		24,847		98
Hats and caps		1,291,626		571,732		4,047
India rubber goods		807,540		563,323		2,834
Ink		71,467		49,083		
Jewelry		551,244		368,394		3,551
Junk and oakum cwt.	15,759	50,332	4,242	17,398		
Liquors—						
Ale and beer gals.	333,206	183,759	118,318	40,158	7,578	5,633
Brandy "	151,054	309,679	2,850	5,326	9,951	20,369
Gin "	390,313	134,976	1,687	1,101		

TABLE No. VII.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES.—<i>Continued.</i>		\$		\$		\$
Whiskey gals.	119,120	143,012	4,742	9,615		
Wine "		507,938		26,102		18,846
Other spirits "		102,965		27,569	15,810	15,179
Lime bbls.	10,835	8,524	10,835	8,524		
Leather "		932,831		548,718		39,515
Leather, manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes pairs.	295,170	242,985	188,576	190,207	}	18,092
Harness and saddlery "		37,952		32,949		
All other "		458,744		110,782		
Manufactures of—						
Iron and steel, viz.:						
Bars and ingots tons.	50,979	1,296,154	1,741	99,521		
Castings "		544,060		282,423		
Cutlery "		377,108		46,497		257
Hardware "		846,538		723,260		
Machinery "		1,329,633		1,070,970		14,209
Pig iron tons.	50,214	631,808	10,022	208,992	31	500
Scrap "	17,613	221,253	653	11,200	8,199	133,081
Sewing machines No.	8,799	158,946	8,672	155,572		
Steel rails tons.	121,676	2,122,726	4,821	123,645		
Stoves No.	1,667	20,307	1,618	19,724		
All other "		4,792,574		1,395,754		120,613
Brass "		480,631		355,399		2,953
Copper "		327,872		184,517		1,342
Gold and silver "		289,957		170,392		
Lead "		245,911		22,836		1,738
*Tin "		1,187,282		271,685		220,080
Zinc "		130,125		11,301		1,074
Other metals "		419,409		259,844		15,568
Musical instruments—						
Organs and parts of "		30,864		28,346		
Pianos and parts of "		335,193		314,716		11,166
All other "		105,968		36,683		
Mustard lb.	500,265	68,541	231,896	17,353		
Oils, volatile, etc. gals.	95,215	73,429	78,705	51,673	941	3,144
Oil cake cwt.	10,790	11,480	10,566	11,392		
Oil cloth yds.	1,196,055	290,487	461,862	106,176		
Optical instruments "		76,424		40,562		
Paintings, statuary, etc. "		223,812		87,934		6,094
Paints and colors "		570,383		143,456		2,127
Paper "		1,216,795		715,255		2,696
Pencils "		66,379		33,448		
Perfumery "		41,216		29,401		102
Pickles "		152,698		26,785		
Printing presses No.	278	91,174	256	71,711		
Rags "		193,025		152,378		3,938
Resin bbls.	21,137	80,360	21,057	80,143		
Silk, manufactures of "		2,888,303		123,573		3,319
Ships and parts of "		27,131		24,828		
Soap lb.		97,679		70,692		260
Spices lb.	270,009	16,287	217,746	10,826	15	3
Starch "	711,302	39,160	393,317	21,289		
Straw goods "		3,523		1,126		
Stone, wrought "		41,829		20,765		
Slate "		27,845		24,223		70,202
Marble "		20,164		18,246		129
Sugar "		4,852,042		396,511		18,969
Syrup and Molasses "		619,554		63,975		20,120
Tobacco pipes "		130,419		13,899		102
Tobacco, manufactures of—						
Cigars and cigarettes lb.	137,936	325,051	29,939	54,859	898	1,394
Snuff "	8,746	2,015	8,711	1,973		
All other "	199,847	72,629	175,650	66,953		7,946

* Including tin plate.

TABLE No. VII.—INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Canada's Total Imports.		Canada's Imports from the United States.		United States' Imports from Canada.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURES.—<i>Continued.</i>		\$		\$		\$
Turpentine, spirits of .....gals.	430,859	173,002	430,845	172,990		
Trunks, etc.		114,587		63,088		
Twines, etc. ....lb.	551,959	76,987	245,021	41,103		
Varnish .....gals.	54,237	113,131	44,712	87,768		
Vinegar“	42,176	9,474	4,350	997		
Watches and parts of		443,385		291,441		178
Wax		24,722		21,309		
Whips		55,441		50,280		
Willow and rattanware		38,024		13,882		
Wood, manufactures of—						
Household furniture		222,030		185,854		42,150
Pails, tubs, etc.		33,081		32,882		
All other		509,338		436,644		95,721
Woollens		11,814,519		150,117		33,908
Other articles		2,187,973		712,744		63,146
Total values..... { 1887		68,358,629		18,723,861		1,333,014
{ 1886		60,082,191		17,822,580		1,386,697
MISCELLANEOUS :						
Settlers' effects		1,469,796		1,099,346		1,679,237
U. S. products returned						811,907
Canada's products returned		24,583		10,485		
Supplies—						
Departmental		684,146		160,614		
Army, navy and militia		67,723		4,634		
Ships' stores		81,486		76,425		
Other articles		283,160		181,631		767,909
Total values..... { 1887		2,610,894		1,533,135		3,259,053
{ 1886		2,743,871		1,693,678		4,256,206
Grand totals..... { 1887		105,107,210		44,795,908		37,847,277
{ 1886		95,992,137		42,818,651		37,304,036

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